"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, colder, winds northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,011. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—There was an exciting debate in the Senate yesterday on Mr. Allen's resolution providing for an investigation by a Senate committee of the loss of the Maine. Mr. Mason of Illinois cast aspersions on the navy, for which he was denounced vigorously by Mr. Wolcott, whose sentiments were indorsed by Mr. Lodge. The resolution was sent to the calendar. In the House the debate on the Bankruptcy bill was continued. A vote will be taken to-day.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux were allowed to harangue the jury at Zola's trial in Paris, but Zola's counsel could not question them. Major Esterhazy made a protest and turned his back on Zola and his counsel, refusing to answer questions. An attempt was made to lynch Zola as he was returning home. Prince Ouroussoff, Russia's new Ambassador to France, was received by President Faure. Anton Seidl has received an offer of the conductorship of the Royal Opera in Berlin. The British garrison at Borrea, West Africa, was summoned by thirty Senegalese to surrender. The latter, who are acting under French auspices, established a post at Wae, in spite of British protests.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya arrived off Sandy Hook early last evening, and anchored outside the bar for the night. Her Captain refused to talk about the Maine. She will come up to Tompkinsville, S. I., this morning.

Page 2.

The Committee of Fifty-three perfected organizations in thirteen Assembly Districts.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has cut rates from New York and New England to St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

Page 3.

The last business session of the Newspaper Publishers' Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, accused of murdering strikers at Lattimer, was continued yesterday.

Four boys and two junk dealers were arrested, accused of being connected with extensive thefts of metal signs from down town firms.

Benjamin Loeb has been sued by Rigoberto Ramirez for $30,000 for malicious prosecution, and an order for the arrest of Loeb has been issued.

A report on an investigation by experts into the old City Works Department of Brooklyn has been given to Controller Coler. It is believed that a diversion of funds was discovered.

Page 4.

G. B. Tunnison, a delivery clerk in the Post Office, was caught robbing the mails yesterday by means of a decoy package and was arrested.

The Moosehead Pulp and Paper plant at Skowhegan, Me., which has been idle nearly a year, will resume business under the direction of the Paper Trust.

A truckman in the Eastern District of Brooklyn was much annoyed by having on his hands a load of furniture belonging to a widow who disappeared before he had delivered it. He did not know where to take the goods.

Juniors of the Long Island College Hospital swooped down upon George A. Clarke, President of the senior class, and his bodyguard yesterday morning and captured the President. Consequently the senior reception last night had to be held without him.

At the eighteenth annual dinner of the Cornell Alumni Association, held last night at Delmonico's, the President, Dr. L. L. Seaman, presented a silver cup to the Cornell Athletic Association, to be held in trust as a 'Varsity challenge on condition that an association on the lines of the Henley Association be established within a year. About 250 alumni attended the dinner and heard addresses by President Schurman of the university, Dr. Seaman, Prof. Huffcut, and others.

Page 5.

James M. Martin was yesterday arrested by mistake at 45 Liberty Street on a warrant issued for his son, and taken to Brooklyn, where he was locked up, but subsequently released, with apologies.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday awarded $2,000 to each of the three Commissioners appointed by the Court to report on the underground rapid transit plan. They had asked for $15,000 each.

A committee of the Mutual Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers of New York has sent a protest to the Treasury Department against the proposed "uniform classification" regulations designed to be applied to all importations of tobacco.

Funeral services for Miss Frances Willard will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow afternoon. The body will then be taken to Chicago, where it will lie in state for one day in Willard Hall. The interment will take place in Rose Hill Cemetery, Evanston, Ill.

Appraiser Wakeman is investigating the consignment system practiced by some foreign manufacturers, who, it is said, consign to their agents in New York goods invoiced at less than the actual market price. A score of the largest dry goods houses in this and other cities are co-operating with the customs officials.

Page 6.

Many actors and actresses took part in the benefit at the Knickerbocker Theatre, under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club, which cleared about $1,700 for the building fund.

Page 7.

W. H. Kent, a Brooklyn lawyer, was sentenced to five years at hard labor for forgery.

No trace was found yesterday of ex-Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn, who disappeared on Wednesday from a sanitarium at Plainfield, N. J.

The Jury in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case yesterday announced that they were unable to agree and were sent back by Judge Lippincott to reconsider the matter. At a late hour last night they were still out with no prospect of a verdict being rendered.

During the rush hours yesterday there was a great crush to get on the Brooklyn Bridge trolley cars. The force of thirty-two trolley inspectors and eight policemen was unable to maintain order at the Manhattan terminal, and in the struggle to get on and off the vehicles coats were torn and hats knocked off.

The united alumni of the six schools of the New York University held their first dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken spoke on the educational arrangements and opportunities of the greater city. He also alluded to two noteworthy gifts to the institution made this year. Justice Martin J. Keogh and George Haven Putnam also addressed the assembly.

Page 10.

State Controller James A. Roberts yesterday sold $3,230,000 canal improvement gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest to Vermilye & Co., at 105.07.

The New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. The provisions of the Primary Election Reform bill were practically agreed upon at the conference of Republicans and independents with the Governor on Thursday night, and the draft of the measure will be completed at a further conference in this city to-day.

Page 11.

The barge Excelsior foundered off Cape Cod Wednesday night and her crew of four men were lost.

Secretary Bliss has received a letter from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Skaguay and Dyea.

The United States has accepted the terms of Canada relative to the passage of troops accompanying the Klondike relief expedition through her territory.

May wheat declined 1⅛ cents yesterday in Chicago. Mr. Leiter denied he was a seller Thursday, and said he expected to get from $1.25 to $1.50 for his wheat.

Page 12.

Capt. Whiteside, of the foundered oyster schooner Flying Fish, who was picked up in his yawl at sea, was brought here yesterday.

The jury in the case of Peter Barcia, charged with murder, were unable to agree as one juror held out persistently for acquittal.

Charles Broadway Rouss has offered to this city, in a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, a duplicate of Bartholdi's Statue of Washington and Lafayette.

W. R. Foster, extradited from France for embezzling $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, refused to plead to an indictment for forgery.

William Halls, Jr., has bought for over $1,000,000 the Union College "Hunter's Point Property." Plans for extensive improvements will be made at once.

David Goldberg, a shirt maker, was killed yesterday by being crushed against a floor beam while alone in the freight elevator of a factory in East Houston Street.

Charles F. Beach, Jr., the lawyer, announces that he will sail for Europe to-day. There is an order of arrest against him, which will be enforced if he makes the attempt.

The East River Bridge Commissioners were enjoined yesterday from letting the contracts for building the steel towers on the ground that the specifications were unfair.

At a masked carnival at the Ice Palace a man dressed to represent Spain was roundly hissed, and a woman who represented America was cheered for fully three minutes.

Kushan, an Eskimo, who came here last Summer with Lieut. Peary, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of our erratic climate. The Natural History Museum wants to mount his skeleton and exhibit it.

Several Jersey City families were badly frightened and swindled out of small sums of money yesterday by a negro who carried to them news of "fake" accidents to men of the household who were at work in this city.

Senator McCarren returned yesterday from Florida, where he had been to consult with Boss McLaughlin on the question of Brooklyn patronage. He will back Deputy Commissioner Moffett in his fight for the removal of Engineer Milne. Commissioner Dalton and his deputy met, but there was no change in the situation as a result.

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CRISIS IN WEST AFRICA.

A Shout of "Vive la France!" in Parliament When Mr. Chamberlain Tells of French Success.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, with reference to the grave news from West Africa, said he would read the telegrams received, leaving the House to judge of their importance. He said:

"I received to-night this telegram from the Governor of Borrea, (or Boria,) a place in the Lagos Hinterland, occupied by the Boussa Guard on Feb. 6: 'On Feb. 9 thirty Senegalese, probably from Nikki, arrived at Borrea under orders to occupy it. They ordered the non-commissioned officers to haul down the British flag. The demand was refused, as made by a foreign power, whereupon the Senegalese retired and pitched their camp about three miles from the town.'

"I have also received this evening through the acting Governor of the Gold Coast, a telegram from Major Northcote, who is in the Gold Coast Hinterland. It runs thus: 'I regret to inform you that the French have established a post at Wae, consisting of subaltern officers and about thirty native soldiers. M. Codrenier, whom I believe to be a Lieutenant, though I have not yet ascertained his rank, accompanied by Capt. Minot, two Lieutenants and sixty-four native soldiers, arrived at Vassa on Feb. 1, and tried to establish a post. I dispatched Major Fortescue to protest against his passing by this (point) and suggested a conference at Wae. Despite my protest, he advanced. After protests in the usual form between both parties, M. Codrenier left for Leo to-day, leaving behind the above-mentioned post, unmolested.'"

Dr. Tanner, Anti-Parnellite member for Mid Cork, exclaimed "Vive la France!" Speaker Gully called him to order.

The address in reply to the speech from the Throne was then agreed to and the House adjourned amid considerable excitement.

Borrea, or Boria, is slightly southeast of Nikki, and rather beyond the delimited frontier between Dahomey and Lagos, according to the English and French maps. French maps place it almost on the frontier line. The British occupation seems to imply an intention to claim treaty rights to the district, and the occupation cuts the line of French connection between the authorities in Dahomey and the line of forts on the Upper Niger.

TIME FOR ENGLAND TO ACT.

The Standard Says the French Post Is Within Her Sphere.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Standard this morning, commenting editorially on the news from West Africa, says:

"The dispatches read by Mr. Chamberlain are of the very gravest importance. A French officer has established with a large force a station at a place we regard as within our sphere. It must be recognized that the time has arrived to face the situation. The prospect is serious, but no English Cabinet can venture to purchase peace by abandoning what is considered an unimpeachable right."

FRENCH IN LIBERIA.

A Report that the Right of Pre-emption Has Been Secured.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it has reason to believe France has secured the right of pre-emption in Liberia.

The paper announces that on March 31 next the Niger Coast Protectorate and the Niger Company's territories will be incorporated under the imperial Government. The company will be compensated, the subsidies to the native chiefs will be continued, and an imperial force of 5,000 troops will be stationed on the Niger.

FRENCH AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

Seven Thousand Troops Mobilized in Tonquin Ready to Go to Hainan or Siam.

HONG KONG, Feb. 18.—The Ha-noi papers report the mobilization of 7,000 troops to co-operate with the French squadron on the arrival of reinforcements. The latest pattern of weapons and ammunition have been served out to the garrison. The infantry and artillery are ready to move at a signal.

The troops have been mobilized at Mongkai, a maritime town of Tonquin, close to the Chinese frontier.

The French Admiral, Beaumont, has arrived at Saigon with instructions regarding Hai-nan. The Saigon Journal announces that the troops there are ready to leave for Hai-nan, China, or for Siam.

Serious French action is apprehended, with possibly further encroachments upon Siam.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY MAINE DISASTER EXTRA. Full of pictures of the lost warship. Newsdealers have it. Don't miss it.—Adv.

THE VIZCAYA OFF THE HOOK

She Arrives at the Bar in the Early Evening and Anchors for the Night.

NO COMMENT ON THE MAINE

Her Captain Refused to Believe the News of the Disaster at First—She Will Come Up to Tompkinsville This Morning.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya, somewhat belated, arrived off the harbor last evening and anchored for the night outside the bar, with all well on board.

She sailed from Cartagena, Spain, Jan. 29, touched at Las Palmos, Canary Islands, and sailed thence Feb. 5, for New York. Merchantmen from that quarter take a course which joins the trans-Atlantic steamer track far to the east, and are first reported as are English and continental steamers, at Fire Island. The Spaniard, however, took a more southerly route and the first news of her approach came from Point Pleasant, N. J., off which point she was sighted at 4:10 P. M. yesterday. Her identity was not definitely established till twenty minutes later, when Long Branch reported that a black-painted warship, with two funnels and two military masts, flying the Spanish colors, was off shore displaying signals for a pilot.

The marine observer at the Hook made her out at 5.30 P. M. She was proceeding slowly and at 5:55 P. M. she dropped her anchor outside the bar, and about three miles west-northwest of Sandy Hook Lightship.

Her Lights Seen Through the Haze.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went alongside in the tug C. P. Raymond at 7:30 o'clock. It was very dark then and thick. Capt. Hennessey of the steam pilot boat, who had seen the war vessel come to anchor, gave her location to Capt. Coon of the Raymond, and, following a course due southeast for some distance, the lights of the cruiser were made out shimmering dimly through the haze. On drawing nearer she loomed up a formidable mass, the conformation of her upper works forward giving her a bull-like appearance. Then still nearer the lights from her many ports gleamed in the swell of the glaucous waters, and from the forecastle came the monotonous music of the gaita, a bagpipe of the Spanish Highlanders.

"That shows there are some Galician mountaineers in her crew," said the Spanish interpreter aboard the tug.

Seven bells were heard, and then the bugle call and "boatswain's whistle shrill."

"Ola!" cried out the interpreter, which means "Hello!" It was important that the hail should be understood. The reply came back in good English, however, "Hello!" It was the pilot, "Dan" Gillespie, a relative of Secretary Blaine, who answered.

Officers Answered Queries.

A few of the officers who had gathered on the quarter deck replied to queries addressed in Spanish. Yes, all were well aboard. The passage had been marked by good weather till the last thirty-six hours, when the northwester that drove over New York on Wednesday was encountered. No other tugs had accosted her, and no representatives of the Spanish Legation or Consulate had been aboard.

Then the questions were directed to the pilot in English. "I boarded her thirty miles out," he said.

"When are you going up to an anchorage?" he was asked.

"We'll go up at daybreak if we can see," he replied, alluding to the fog.

Then he was asked if they had heard about the Maine.

"No; what's the matter with her?"

The answer evidently dumfounded the pilot and the officers who stood near him on the bridge.

"Do you think it's true?" he cried back. He was told that the papers had been full of it for three days, that the survivors had arrived at Key West, and a court of inquiry had been convened; that it was believed to be an accident. An expression from Capt. Eulate was requested.

The Captain Wouldn't Believe It.

There was a delay while a messenger went to the Captain's cabin. When he returned the pilot said the Captain didn't think it was true.

Then the fact that it was true was impressed upon the pilot, and the messenger again went in. He returned to say that the Captain declined to discuss the matter.

The pilot had taken aboard Monday's papers, Monday being the day he had gone to sea, and all hands knew of the de Lome incident, but the officers refused to discuss it.

They were then informed that they were to have been the guests at a banquet to be given at Delmonico's last night by Henry Villard, and they expressed regret that bad weather had delayed them.

The reporters then offered to send papers aboard on a leading line, but the Captain said that he could take nothing aboard till he had been passed by the Health Officer.

Pilot Gillespie said that they expected to anchor, when they came in, opposite Thirty-fourth Street, North River, but they had not been informed of the arrangements that had been made for her anchorage and the elaborate provisions for protecting her while in port, nor did the Captain know how long his vessel would be here.

Eight bells were sounded as the tug drew away, and soon the lights of the much heralded Spaniard were lost to view in the fog. Her first night at New York was not pleasant, and the cheerlessness was not lessened by the weird screeching of the Sandy Hook fog siren.

No official notice was given to the Government of the intention of the Spanish Government to send the warship Vizcaya to this country. Navy officers say that such notices are sometimes given, as in the case of the German schoolships expected at Charleston at the end of this month, but that the practice is usually to dispense with such notices, and our own ships never give them except in cases where it is desired to compliment the Government of the port called upon.

The Spanish Consul General on Thursday, however, sent notes to Rear Admiral Bunce, Gen. Merritt, and the Mayor of the vessel's approach and asked at what hours it would be convenient for the Commander and himself to call.

Arranging Police Protection.

Aside from this, however, official notice was taken of the unofficial information of the vessel's expected arrival in order that suitable provision might be made for convenience and safety, deemed necessary by the public disturbance created by the Maine disaster.

Lieut. Sharp was sent here by the Navy Department, through the instrumentality of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to confer with Rear Admiral Bunce and Chief of Police McCullagh. Rear Admiral Bunce assigned to Lieut. John A. Dougherty the naval part of the programme, and, with Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the harbor police, he formulated a programme for a patrol of the anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where the Vizcaya will be invited to anchor. The regular man-of-war anchorage is there, and naval vessels are free from the dangers of collision that might occur in the North River, where all vessels may anchor and dangerous river tows are constantly passing.

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Smith was ready for news of the arrival of the warship. All arrangements were completed. Chief McCullagh also had reserves held in all stations, explaining that it was a precautionary measure. They were dispensed with later in the day, but Capt. Smith had men at the ship news office awaiting the earliest report of the Vizcaya, and he had also two policemen stationed at the Spanish Consulate at 4 Stone Street. This was to ward off cranks and annoying persons.

It was arranged that the Patrol should meet the Vizcaya, and it was expected that the Spanish Consul General would board her from the police boat. The late arrival of the warship somewhat upset the plans. As she anchored outside the bar and was still "at sea," the police boat did not go to her last night, nor did the Spanish Consul General or any representative go to her.

The Patrol and Tugs to Meet Her.

The present arrangement is for the Patrol to await at her slip at Pier A the arrival from the navy yard of the tugs Narkeeta and Nina, and to proceed with them, which will be at 5 A. M. to-day, down to the bay to meet the Vizcaya, and accompany her to the anchorage.

The patrol will then be established by Lieut. Dougherty. The two navy yard tugs and police launches will be used for the service, with perhaps two boats of the Supervisor of the Harbor. Watches will be observed with eight-hour shifts. On each boat will be a Roundsman and four policemen, and a Corporal and four marines. The marines will be in command of Lieut. Louis C. Lucas of the Marine Corps.

While on duty the boats will carefully patrol the waters in the vicinity of the visitor, and no boat will be permitted to approach her without the sanction of the commanding officer of that vessel.

With the understanding that the Vizcaya will anchor at Tompkinsville, the saluting which it was intended should take place at Governor's Island, will occur at the Narrows, Fort Wadsworth replying to the National salute of twenty-one guns. As soon as the Vizcaya drops anchor, Lieut. Dougherty, in full dress uniform and representing Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the navy yard, will go aboard and extend the usual courtesies, and incidentally explain the patrol. In the course of the day the interchange of official visits will take place.

The guard is to be particularly cautious at night, and while the Vizcaya is here her position will be well defined at night by the flashing of search lights, which will be called into use. Two Pinkerton detectives representing the Spanish Consul General yesterday arranged to go down the bay to meet the Vizcaya on the Patrol.

Description of the Visitor.

A description of the Vizcaya has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but is here briefly reprinted. She is officially classed as an armored cruiser, and has a displacement of 7,000 tons, being 340 feet long and 65 feet beam, with a draught of 21 feet 6 inches. Her armor belt and her conning tower are 12 inches thick, and her barbette turrets are 10½ inches thick. She carries two 11-inch guns, ten 5.5-inch guns, eight 2.2-inch, and eight 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns. She has also eight torpedo tubes for launching fish torpedoes. She has twin screws and triple expansion engines, and is credited with a 21-knot maximum speed. She was built at Bilboa in 1891, and cost $3,000,000.

It is difficult to compare her with any vessel of the United States Navy. Though only an armored cruiser, she has an inch thicker belt than had the Maine, which was a second-class battleship. The Maine had four ten-inch guns, as compared with her two eleven-inch guns. Our New York, an armored cruiser, has only a five-inch belt and she has six eight-inch guns. The Brooklyn has eight eight-inch guns. The disposition of offensive and defensive features are thus entirely different on the Spaniard from any of our vessels of her class.

Besides Capt. D. Antonio Eulate, the officers of the Vizcaya are: Commander Roldan, Lieut. Commander De Fuentos, Lieuts. Suances, Ristori, Magaz, Pazos, and Cugo, Sub-Lieuts. Sobrino, Gonzales, and Manjon, Paymaster Urdapilleta, Drs. Jurada and Tornell, Chaplain Riera, Capt. Baleato of the Marine Corps, and Chief Engineer Fonleta. The crew all told consists of 492 men.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—The Spanish warship Vizcaya will visit Norfolk harbor before leaving American waters. Arthur Humphreys, the Spanish Vice Consul here, has been notified to that effect. It may be three weeks before she gets here, as she will go to Charleston after her visit to New York.

DEAD WITH HIS HANDS TIED.

Charles B. Brown's Body Found in the Lake at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The body of a man supposed to be Charles B. Brown was found in the lake at the foot of Thirty-first Street at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The man's hands were tied behind his back with a handkerchief and around his neck were found three more handkerchiefs tied together and drawn tightly about the neck.

The body was badly decomposed, and it was thought at Foelsch's undertaking rooms that the man had committed suicide. On his person was found a bankbook with the name Charles B. Brown on its cover. The bankbook bore the stamp of the Union Trust and Savings Association. The sum of $4.43 was also found in the man's pockets. The body has not yet been identified. The man looks to be about thirty-five years of age and had about two days' growth of beard on his face.

PROJECTILES FOR THE NAVY.

Two Big Shipments from Reading to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

READING, Penn., Feb. 18.—Two big shipments of armor-piercing projectiles were made from the Carpenter Steel Works to the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week. The consignments comprised shells of five, six, and eight inches in diameter, and aggregated 60,000 pounds in weight. These projectiles are intended for the navy, and are only a small portion of a large Government contract. The Carpenter plant now has 250 men at work who are making full time daily and working overtime three nights in a week.

Eight hundred shells from four to thirteen inches in diameter are finished and shipped each week.

United States naval officers visit the plant three times a week, and superintend the shipment of the projectiles. The Carpenter Works never were busier, and have Government contracts on hand which will keep the plant running for a year at least.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in the West Gulf. A second storm off the North Pacific Coast Thursday night has moved to Montana, diminishing in intensity. Snow or rain has fallen from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. It has grown generally warmer in the Atlantic States and the upper Missouri Valley, colder in the upper lake region, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. The weather will probably clear in the Atlantic States and the lower lake region. Showers may be expected in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States, except in Florida, and warmer in the lake regions, the upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	43	29	31
6 A. M.	41	26	31
9 A. M.	45	30	33
12 M.	45	36	40
4 P. M.	42	37	40
6 P. M.	40	36	40
9 P. M.	37	36	38
12 P. M.	36	35	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36¾
Weather Bureau	33¼
Corresponding date 1897	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 26 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .58, and at 8 P. M., .94.

Nothing to Equal It.
There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

SEARCHING THE MAINE

The American and Spanish Governments Will Perhaps Conduct Concurrent Investigations.

DIVERS AT WORK UNDER RESTRICTIONS MUTUALLY AGREED UPON

Congress Gives Money for Work on the Wrecked Ship, but the Cabinet Takes No Action.

General Opinion that the Disaster May Have Been Either Crime or Accident, and that the Result of Inquiries Should Be Patiently Awaited.

The physical evidence of the cause of the disaster to the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana will perhaps be taken under the supervision of representatives of the two Governments. The Spanish authorities have asked that their divers be allowed to work with those employed by the United States Government, and the indications are that this will be considered. Meanwhile the divers now at work are instructed to remain outside the vessel and are limited to the recovery of bodies.

The belief that the explosion was caused by an accident is general in official circles in Washington, but the strongest assurances are given that the inquiry will be thorough and the report of its result full and frank, and that no concealment of facts will be attempted or tolerated.

Both houses of Congress yesterday adopted a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the recovery of the bodies of the officers and men and the saving of the ship or of such parts of her as can be utilized.

The latest official information gives these figures of the crew of the Maine and its fate:

Total officers on board	26
Total men on board	329
Total on board	355
Officers saved	24
Men saved	76
Total saved	100
Officers lost	2
Men lost	246
Total lost	248
Missing	7
Saved	100
Total	355

Of the 76 men saved 57 are injured. It thus appears that of the 355 persons who were aboard only 19 men and 24 officers, a total of 43, escaped uninjured.

Of the 248 reported "lost," 3 died after having been taken ashore, leaving 245 bodies to be accounted for. Of these 135 have been picked up and 42 have been buried. Thirty-six of the 135 have been identified, leaving 99 who were interred "unknown."

The bodies are rising to the surface rapidly and are being towed ashore as fast as possible.

OPINIONS ON JOINT INQUIRY.

Naval Men Believe the Disaster Accidental, but Think Searches Should Be Independent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Naval officers who have discussed the loss of the Maine still lean to the belief that accident and not design caused the explosion, but there is not an absolute conclusion that it must have been accident. While the theory of accident is disagreeable and somewhat humiliating to accept, it is plain there is an unwillingness to believe that so atrocious an act of treachery could have been sanctioned by the people who have manifested such outward signs of respect for the unfortunate men and the officers who survived.

The most disagreeable incident of the day was the speech of Senator Mason on the resolution for an inquiry into the cause of the disaster by a Congressional committee. Members of the Naval Committees of the two houses are aware that an inquiry by the navy is the usual manner of ascertaining the cause of an injury of a vessel of the navy. The men chosen to make the inquiry are officers of the highest rank and largest experience and enjoy the confidence of the Secretary. They are acquainted with the construction of ships with armor, armaments, explosives, and the care of ships and magazines. The sort of committee asked for by the Congress would know little or nothing about these things, and could not be educated by an investigation so as to form an opinion worth anything.

There was a good deal of talk at the Navy Department about the Spanish proposition for a joint investigation at Havana. It is probable that Secretary Long has replied to Capt. Sigsbee, advising him not to accept the invitation to join with the Spanish board until further orders or after the Board of Inquiry appointed by the department has first made an investigation and inquiry. Capt. Sigsbee was aware of the fact that he should consult the department before joining the court to be convoked by the Spanish Admiral. It is believed at the department that the Spanish divers or officers cannot do anything to destroy the indications of the cause of the disaster if it was caused by external force, as very few of the naval officers believe it was, and it is assumed that the Spanish officers will be only too glad to corroborate the theory of internal explosion, regardless of the possibility that such an explosion might be traced to the planting of an infernal machine in the coal bunkers next to the magazine of the Maine.

While no decision has yet been reached formally upon the application of the Spanish Government, some officials seem to think that the request should be respectfully considered, and it probably will be. In fact, it is argued in some quarters that it will be difficult to find good reasons for rejecting the application.

Under the harbor regulations of any civilized port, the local authorities are bound to make an official investigation of any wreck occurring in their jurisdiction, irrespective of the nationality of the vessel or of any investigation by another Government, in case it is a craft owned by a foreign power. As the matter is understood here, this is the only right Spain really claims in the case, and it is conceded to be entirely fair. This statement of the case was confirmed at the Spanish Legation. This investigation may be concurrent or independent, according to agreement, or Spain may, and perhaps will, ask co-operation in a special and more elaborate inquiry.

Prof. Alger's opinion that it would be impossible to explode the magazine of a ship of war with a torpedo discharged outside the ship is approved by Capt. Schley and other officers of experience.

Capt. Schley still adheres to the belief that the accident will be traced to an explosion caused by a spontaneous combustion of coal in a bunker next to the magazine. These bunkers run along the side of the magazine, and between the magazine and the skin of the ship, affording aditional protection to the magazine when the ship is in action.

SPANISH TO SEARCH ALSO.

Guarding the Wreck Carefully and Ask to be Allowed to Investigate for Themselves.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—This morning Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, and Chief Engineer Howell went with divers to search for the bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, but the guards would not allow them to make the search, and they returned to the Consulate and lodged a formal complaint with Consul General Lee. However, the agreement reached between Capt. Sigsbee and Gen. Blanco was that the American commander is to be allowed to use any divers, even the divers sent here by the American newspapers, in his official investigation.

Capt. Sigsbee and the commander of the Fern, accompanied by Gen. Lee, visited the Captain General this morning and had a conference, at which it was decided that the American press divers should not be allowed to go inside the wreck, though any diver appointed by Capt. Sigsbee is to have full liberty of movement.

Ask Leave to Use Divers.

The Government has wired to Washington requesting permission for Spanish official divers to examine the wreck outside and inside. Admiral Manterola refuses to allow the divers sent here by American newspapers to make any investigation near the wreck, at least until Capt. Sigsbee shall have finished his official investigation.

On the night of the disaster Capt. Sigsbee requested Admiral Manterola to station boats around the wreck so as to prevent any one from approaching it without official leave. As a result only those with special permits are allowed to get near the wreck. Capt. Sigsbee himself, going in the early morning after the explosion to the scene of disaster, was warned off, not being recognized, and was obliged to return and get a formal permit from the naval authorities.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Distinguished Officials Ready to Begin the Inquiry Immediately—Capt. Sampson Expected.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The Governor General has appointed a Technical Commission, consisting of Major Elias Iriarte of the artillery, Major Antonio Montero Arnilla of the engineers, and Lieut. Francisco Benavento of the navy, with a sufficient corps of assistants, to go to work on the wreck of the Maine. Lieut. Pedro Peral, brother of the inventor of the submarine appliance bearing that name; Señor Peral, the Judge in the case of the Maine, and the other members of the commission have requested the authorization of Consul Gen. Lee to take the depositions of the officers of the Maine and to appoint a sub-commission to inspect the wreck of the Maine and investigate the cause of the explosion. The United States Consul General has not yet replied to the application, and consequently the experts have not commenced work.

Capt. W. T. Sampson of the United States battleship Iowa, and chief of the Board of Inquiry, is expected here. The tug G. W. Childs has arrived.

MADRID NEWSPAPERS SCARED.

Urge that American Divers Cannot Safely Be Trusted.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The newspapers here are urging the Government to adopt great precautions when the American divers arrive and not to allow them to descend alone and examine the Maine, "as divers sent by private persons might be bribed to report at variance with the actual facts, and might even do something to the hull which would serve as a confirmation of their report."

It is thought here improbable that Capt. Gen. Blanco will allow private divers to descend, or even those sent officially by the United States Government if they are unaccompanied by Spanish divers. The newspapers here fear serious trouble unless a strict supervision is exercised, and they claim to foresee the necessity for employing divers of a third nation to arbitrate in the event of a disagreement between the Spanish and American divers.

The whole press enjoins the most rigorous supervision of the wreck of the Maine.

BOTH CABINETS PEACEFUL.

The President Believes the Disaster an Accident—The Spanish Premier Favorably Impressed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The only absentees from to-day's Cabinet meeting were Secretaries Sherman and Alger. During the meeting the disaster to the Maine was the principal topic of discussion. Secretary Long read a cablegram from Capt. Sigsbee giving an account of the funeral of the victims of the explosion.

Although the President and the members of the Cabinet await with interest the result of the inquiry into the cause of the disaster, there remains practically no doubt in their minds that it was an accident purely, and such as might happen at any time. This view of the matter, however, will not influence the President to stop short of a most searching investigation into all the facts, present and remote, that may have any possible bearing upon the case or throw upon it a single ray of light.

Until facts are shown to the contrary, the President will assume that the explosion came from within, and was not the result of treachery on the part of any one. The President is receiving a large number of congratulatory messages commending him for the course he has pursued in this matter as well as in the case of the late Spanish Minister, de Lome.

Premier in Pleasant Mood.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—An official note with reference to the Cabinet Council to-day says Señor Sagasta, the Premier, intimated that he had received a visit from United States Minister Woodford, the object of which was to express thanks for the demonstrations of sympathy on the part of Spain toward the United States, as well as on behalf of the United States Minister in his personal capacity. Señor Sagasta, the official note continues, conveyed to the Cabinet the favorable impressions he had received from the United States Minister as to the satisfactory termination of the de Lome incident, and as to the existing relations between the two nations. Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, also announced that he had received a visit from United States Minister Woodford, and a letter containing an expression of official and personal thanks for Spanish expressions of sympathy.

Princeton Gas Works Blown Up.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The Princeton Gas Works, in Witherspoon Street, were blown up at noon to-day. One side of the building was torn out by the explosion, which occurred in the purifying room. All the windows in the neighborhood were broken. The shock was plainly felt at the dormitories of the university. No one was injured by the explosion. Ignas Huff, son of the Superintendent of the works, was the only one about the works at the time. The others had gone to dinner. The principal owner of the gas plant is Prof. William Libbey of the university.

High Art in Railway Equipment.
The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

WARLIKE REPORTS DENIED

Comprehensive Statement Issued by Secretary Long Disposing of Sensational Rumors.

THE PUBLIC KEPT INFORMED

The Secretary Declares that There Has Been No Secret Meeting of the Cabinet and No Private Information Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The feature of the day at the Navy Department was the large number of rumors of a warlike tendency that came to the attention of the officials, every one of which was contradicted. The task of denying all these reports separately became so formidable that at the close of office hours Secretary Long was induced to make the following statement as the easiest manner of disposing at one time of all such stories:

"Really, no information has been received since Capt. Sigsbee's first dispatch adding to our knowledge of the disaster. All we know is that the Maine blew up. There is abundant room for speculation of all sorts, but no conclusion can be arrived at until an examination has been made by the divers and more facts obtained. It is a simple fact to say that such a thing might happen by design or it might happen by accident. As yet there is no indication of design. Therefore, my impression has been all along, and I rather think the general opinion preponderates in the same direction, that it must have been accidental.

"At the Cabinet meeting to-day the matter was not discussed, except as any body of men talk about an event of that kind, and most of that talk related to the terrible loss of life and to expressions of sympathy for the sufferers.

No Secrets from the Public.

"You may say absolutely that there has been no secret Cabinet meeting; that nothing has taken place in Cabinet that the public have not been informed about; that the whole policy of this department has been to give the public all the dispatches; that the department has no more knowledge on the subject of the cause of the disaster, or even of the circumstances attending it, than have the public, and that the report which was to the effect that Capt. Sigsbee had warned the department that the Maine was in danger from submarine mines or torpedoes is utterly without foundation, no such report ever having been received from him or from anybody else."

The Secretary also denied briefly and comprehensively the rumors that he had requested the Chief of Police of New York to guard the Vizcaya, and that he had selected Constructor Bowles to go to Havana and raise the Maine. The last work of the day for him was to consult the representatives of the two wrecking companies which probably will have charge of this work, and endeavor to arrange for them to work together, so as to secure the use of both plants and to save time.

Capt. Sigsbee's Conduct Praised.

The Secretary, when asked what was the department's estimate of the conduct of Capt. Sigsbee in the situation in which he had been placed, replied:

"I think I express the feeling of the President, as well as my own, when I say that Capt. Sigsbee conducted himself as an officer of our navy should. He was the last to leave the ship when she went down. His dispatch to me that night was so complete that since then I have thought of no question of fact to ask him, which is essential to the situation, and which he could answer, which is not covered by that dispatch. Its tone, too, is that of a discreet and level-headed man, who realized the impression any word from him at that time would have on the public mind. Nothing is harder than for a naval officer to lose his ship, so that I have great sympathy for him. I await with confidence further reports."

The officers at the Navy Department this morning pronounced as without any foundation in fact the statement that Secretary Long had advised the skippers of all merchant vessels to remain in home ports during the present state of affairs. It is possible that a telegram sent from the department to the naval tug Leyden to keep in port instead of going outside to look after a filibustering expedition, was the basis for the story. The message was sent at the instance of the Weather Bureau, which sent notice of a northeaster off the coast that would be dangerous for a craft so small as the Leyden.

NO 8-INCH HOLE IN THE MAINE.

At Any Rate, Consul General Lee Knows Nothing About It.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Consul General Lee has received many dispatches from newspapers in the United States with reference to the Maine disaster, to which the Consular regulations forbid him to reply.

The Consul General said to-day that he had not heard of any eight-inch hole being found in the bottom of the ship, and that the United States Court of Naval Inquiry would have charge of all questions affecting the loss of the Maine.

TORPEDO STORY DENIED.

The Sailor Quoted as Authority Says It Is False.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 18.—With regard to the story that one of the crew of the Maine saw a small object emitting smoke approaching the warship just before the explosion, the correspondent of The Associated Press has interviewed the man in the hospital who was said to have circulated the report, and has had from him an absolute denial.

Lieut. Blandin, officer of the deck at the time of the explosion, and Lieut. Hood, who was with him, both positively deny that such a story could have any foundation, unless it was the smoke of the City of Washington that misled some one.

Gladstone's Message to America.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Chronicle has secured from Mr. Gladstone, who arrived last evening from Cannes, the following message for America:

"I am deeply grieved at the sad loss the American people have suffered."

Mr. Gladstone was met at the railway station by a large gathering of friends.

Jerseymen Ready to Fight.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—Chief of Police Senft, who served a number of years in the United States Navy, has obtained a list of 100 able-bodied men who express their willingness to volunteer for duty upon the first call for troops in case war is declared.

Mail for the Lost Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 18.—Mail matter for the Maine, via Tampa or Miami, will be stopped here and sorted. The part directed to those who are dead will be returned to Washington, and the letters, &c., intended for those of the Maine's crew who are in Havana will be forwarded there.

A Bill to Replace the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A bill appropriating $4,000,000 to provide a battleship to replace the Maine was introduced in the House this afternoon by Mr. Foote of New York.

Latest News of Maine Disaster.
To-night's Evening Post will contain complete and authentic reports of the latest developments in the inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster.
The Evening Post is a thorough newspaper, and the reliability of its news is unquestioned.—Adv.

INCIDENTS OF THE FUNERAL

Maine Sailors Followed to Their Grave by 5,000 Persons, While 50,000 Line the Way.

SPANISH OFFICERS TAKE PART

Bishop of Havana and the Maine's Chaplain Conduct the Services—Reconcentrados Ask to Carry Bodies on Their Shoulders.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—During the funeral yesterday of the sailors whose bodies had been recovered from the United States battleship Maine, fully 50,000 persons lined the route of the procession. The crowd gave every indication of the profoundest respect for the dead, all uncovering as the procession passed by. All the stores were closed in the streets through which the procession passed.

A delegation from the unfortunate concentrados expressed the wish to carry the bodies on their shoulders to the grave as proof of their gratitude to the Americans, but Gen. Lee thanked them and said the bodies would be carried in the manner selected by the authorities. In front of the Albisu Theatre, on Reina and Belascoain Avenues, about 400 concentrados joined in the procession, which had by that time been increased by some 5,000 persons of all classes.

The procession did not reach the Colon Cemetery until after 6 P. M. There the religious ceremonies were presided over by Bishop Manuel Santander and the Rev. J. P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine.

At the entrance of the cemetery the Chaplain of the place of interment awaited the arrival of the bodies with the cross uplifted, and blessed the remains in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, previous to accompanying them to their last resting place.

At the grave side Chaplain Chidwick performed the funeral ceremonies, the usual prayers were offered up, and the customary hymns were sung.

After the ceremony Capt. Sigsbee thanked the Bishop for his kindness, and the prelate in return expressed his condolence with the survivors, and offered his services for the interment of the remains of others of the crew whose bodies may be recovered from the water.

Among those who followed the bodies to the grave were the officers and some of the crew of the Fern, the Captains of several American, British, and Spanish vessels in port, and a large number of prominent citizens.

The ceremonies were in the hands of a committee, consisting of Gen. Parrado, as Acting Governor General; Admiral Manterola, Gen. Fuentes of the Spanish Artillery, Gen. Garrich, in command of the gendarmes; Brig. Gen. Alsina, Col. Kindelan, the Sub-Inspector of Engineers; Chief of Police Pagliery, and four aides de camp of Gen. Blanco. The chief mourners were Consul Gen. Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and the officers of the Maine.

Near Campo Morti was Inspector of Police Emilio Banda and Dr. Julio Zuniga, a member of the United States Red Cross Society, who were accompanying sixteen bodies, in bad condition, which had been picked up to-day in the bay, and which it was impossible to take to the City Hall. This party also carried limbs belonging to ten men.

Floral tributes were also received from the Mayor of Havana, the Captain of the Port, and the officers of the port. They were decorated with the Spanish National colors, and were inscribed "To the Victims of the Maine."

Joseph Pulitzer also sent a handsome floral tribute, and there were floral offerings from La Discusion, Señor Belisario Marenez, Mr. Robert Merry, and Señora Magdalena Dolores Martinez.

Consul General Lee, Vice Consul Springer, and the United States Consular Staff, who were all present at the funeral, are said to be highly pleased with the courtesy of the authorities and the kindness manifested in assisting the survivors of the Maine and in recovering the bodies of the dead, in which all the Spanish military, naval, and civil authorities, including the Ambulance Corps, Fire Department, doctors, and others, have taken part. The United States authorities were also grateful to the passengers of the City of Washington, who did everything possible for the wounded after the explosion, and, finally, the United States officials are grateful to the commander and crew of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., who promptly took part in the work of rescue.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S ACCOUNT.

He Says It Is Inconceivable that a Greater Demonstration Could Have Been Made to Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The first notice to reach the Navy Department this morning from the scene of the great naval disaster at Havana was a belated telegram of last night's date from Capt. Sigsbee, reading as follows:

"Nineteen of Maine's dead were buried this afternoon with great ecclesiastical, naval, and military ceremony, and with all of the resources of Havana brought into requisition. The Spanish Government, under express directions of Gen. Blanco, the Bishop of Havana, Gen. Parrado, and Admiral Manterola, and the Mayor of Havana took complete charge of all arrangements. The bodies were first laid in state in the building of the City Government of Havana, where they were covered with floral and other emblems suitable to the occasion, which were presented by officials and other persons of Havana of all shades of political opinion. They were escorted to the cemetery by representatives of all the military and civil organizations and foreign consular officers, and through a vast concourse of people spreading over routes. Gen. Lee, myself and officers and men now here, together with Lieut. Commander Cowles and members of the Fern's crew, had special carriages and conveyances. Ground for the burial of all the Maine's dead has been presented by Gen. Blanco and the Bishop of Havana in the beautiful cemetery of Havana.

"The utmost sympathy and respect has been shown. I am informed by the authorities that this is the second instance of such a demonstration having been shown to foreign officers in the history of Havana. It is inconceivable that a greater demonstration could have been made, to me, personally. A great number of people have expressed sympathy for the Maine and for the United States Government and people. The remainder of the dead must, perforce, be buried with brief ceremony, which will be conducted by ourselves, but the care and preparation of the remains will be with the Spanish authorities. About forty in addition to those buried have come ashore to-day. Very few are now recognizable. Even in the case of some of those who are hurt, but live, recognition was difficult. I have not for a moment lost sight of the grief of the families and friends of the members of the Maine's crew, but I beg the department to explain to them that it is impracticable, in fact impossible, to send bodies home. Facilities are lacking, and embalming is necessary to secure shipment even under the most favorable circumstances. Embalment is only imperfectly done here. Will wire all cases of identification. I maintain organization among my small force here, but it can be well understood that the execution of the work with which we are charged is one of much detail and difficult of execution. It is believed that all of the department's telegram's have reached me. I am deeply grateful for the helpful sentiments and directions telegraphed by the President and the department. I have the earnest help of all the officers of the Maine now here, which was to be expected under all circumstances."

GEN. LEE SENDS ADVICES.

He Says the Other Bodies Will Be Buried with Religious Services.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gen. Lee sent the following cablegram at 1:06 o'clock this afternoon:

Havana, Feb. 18, 1898.

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

Great popular demonstration at funeral yesterday. Military, naval, firemen, and civil organizations generally represented. Bishop of Havana, Gen. Barrado, next in command to Governor General, Autonomistic Cabinet; Civil Governor, Mayor, and other prominent persons walked in procession part of route, in accordance custom, to testify sympathy. Forty bodies buried. Many coming to surface water since, but now difficult to recognize. Will be buried with religious services as collected. LEE.

MANY REQUESTS FOR BODIES.

Friends of the Dead Officers Anxious to Recover Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—During the day the department was in receipt of a number of telegrams from different parts of the country asking, in behalf of relatives of the dead sailors, that their remains be brought back to the United States for interment.

Among them were queries from friends of the two officers, Merritt and Jenkins. The department forwarded these to Capt. Sigsbee, whose reply was that the officers' bodies have not been found; that, as to many others, identification is not possible, and throwing great doubt upon the practicability of taking any of the remains away from Havana.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Captain General Blanco and the Bishop of Havana Visit Consul General Lee.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Bishop have visited Consul General Lee.

Gen. Lee is receiving many telegrams from Mayors and other officials, expressing sympathy at the loss of the Maine, and the foreign Consuls have either called personally or have sent written expressions of their condolence.

Messages of regret and sympathy have been received from the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Colonial Government, Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General, the Governor of Havana, the Mayor of Havana, the Marquis Esteban, the Municipal Council, the Produce Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. In addition, the theatres have suspended their performances and there will be no more music in the parks for the present.

QUEEN REGENT'S MESSAGE.

Senor Dubosc Calls at the White House to Convey It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President McKinley to-day received Señor Dubosc, the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, who had been commanded by the Queen Regent of Spain to bear in person to the President her expression of profound sorrow over the calamity to the Maine. Being a communication from the ruler of one Government to another, the usual intermediary of the State Department was waived, and accompanied by Assistant Secretary Day, Señor Dubosc went to the White House at 11 o'clock and delivered the message to the President. The call was attended with those formalities usual when the representative of a foreign Government sees the President.

Mr. Dubosc said: "I have been especially instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to convey to you, Mr. President, the assurances of the sympathy of her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, at the terrible misfortune which has befallen an American ship and her crew in Spanish waters."

The President replied: "I beg you, Mr. Dubosc, to convey to her Majesty my sincere appreciation of her kind expressions of sympathy on the occasion of this great loss to the American people."

EXPRESSIONS OF DIPLOMATS.

State Department Receives Messages from Foreign Governments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Additional expressions of condolence continue to be received at the State Department. The following were received to-day:

Legation of Chile,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1898.

Mr. Secretary: The Government and people of Chile sincerely take part in the sentiments of profound grief which have been aroused in the Government and people of the United States by the news of the tragical and calamitous destruction of the warship Maine and by the loss of so many valuable lives.

In having the honor to convey to your Excellency the expression of the sympathy felt by my Government, I beg to be allowed respectfully to add that of my own.

DOMINGO CANA.

Madrid, Feb. 17, 1898.

Secretary Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent Señor Aguera, sub-Secretary of the Spanish Foreign Office, and Señor Polo y Bernabé, Chief of the Commercial Bureau of same Ministry, to express the sincere sympathy of the Spanish Government with the Government, the navy, and the people of the United States in their misfortune, which has befallen the United States ship Maine, its officers and crew in the Harbor of Havana.

WOODFORD.

Legation of Peru,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1898.

Sir: I perform the duty of expressing to the United States Government the sentiments of condolence and sympathy of the Government of Peru, together with my own account of the catastrophe which has befallen the war steamer Maine and the loss of the lives of so many citizens of the United States.

Peru, which considers all the republics of this Continent as her sisters, laments their misfortunes and feels them as she does her own. The grief, therefore, which now afflicts the great Republic is also ours.

I reiterate to you, Mr. Secretary of State, on this sad occasion the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

VICTOR EGUIGUREN.

Cape Town, Feb. 18.

Secretary State, Washington:

American citizens here deeply sympathize in the disaster to the Maine and men.

ROBERTS, Consul.

Petropolis, Feb. 17, 1898.

Sherman, Washington:

President Morres telegraphs expressions sympathy Maine disaster. DAMSON.

Southampton, Feb. 18, 1898.

Secretary Sherman, Washington:

I beg your Excellency to accept the deepest expressions of my condolence for the disaster for which mourns the American Nation.

GARCIA MORCEAU.

London, Feb. 18, 1898.

President McKinley, Washington:

A large and representative meeting of Irish Nationalists assembled at St. James Hall, London, has heard with deep grief of the disaster which has befallen the United States warship Maine at Havana, and begs the President to convey to the American Nation their deep and sincere sympathy. America's sorrow will appeal always to Irish hearts.

JAMES O'KELLY,
Chairman.
JOHN DILLON,
MICHAEL DAVITT,
T. HARRINGTON,
T. P. O'CONNOR,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
WILLIAM REDMOND.

London, Feb. 17, 1898.

To the President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

We beg to be allowed to express to you, Sir, our most deep-felt sympathy in respect of the Maine calamity, a feeling which is likewise shared by the whole country.

N. M. ROTHSCHILDS & SON, London.

FOREIGN NAVIES CONDOLE.

Messages of Sympathy from Russia, Italy, Holland, and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Independent of the regular diplomatic expressions of sympathy, the Russian naval authorities have telegraphed the Navy Department directly a feeling expression of their own sympathy. The message was signed by Vice Admiral Trytow, the Russian Minister of Marine, at St. Petersburg. Secretary Long immediately returned a graceful acknowledgment of the message, and expressed the thanks of the Navy Department to the Russian Navy.

The Rear Admiral of the Royal Navy of Holland has cabled Secretary Long the sympathy of himself and the Navy of Holland.

The following has been received from Minister of Marine Brin of Italy:

"The Italian Navy participates deeply in the sorrow that has befallen the Navy of the United States in the serious disaster that has occurred on board the Maine. I beg you to transmit to the Department of the Navy of the United States these, our sentiments."

Secretary Long has acknowledged the telegrams of condolence from Lieut. Sobral, Spanish naval attaché, and others, and expressed the thanks of the navy for the sympathy extended.

President Krueger's Condolences.

PRETORIA, Feb. 18.—President Krueger has cabled to President McKinley his personal and official condolences upon the disaster that has befallen the Maine.

Americans Mourn at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Owing to the loss of the battleship Maine, the American colony here has decided to postpone the ball which was to be given in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

PRESIDENT SENDS BOUQUETS.

White House Flowers for Mrs. Sigsbee and Families of the Crew.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President announced to the Cabinet that he would send a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Sigsbee, a decision which was approved by the Cabinet, and accordingly Ensign Kettelle, son-in-law of Capt. Sigsbee, was summoned from the Navy Department to the White House and laden with an immense bouquet, tied with white satin ribbons.

Floral tributes were also ordered to be sent to the families of the six members of the Maine's crew living here who met their deaths in the explosion.

MODEL'S FLAG AT HALF MAST.

Colors of the Miniature Maine in Washington Lowered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The miniature United States flag on the model of the battleship Maine in the main corridor of the Navy Department was lowered to half mast during the day by direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The handsome model has been a centre of interest for the throngs at the department within recent days, and the several flags have continued to flay at the mastheads in apparent irony of the actual condition of the Maine. A movement was started to-day to drape the model in mourning, after the manner that the model of the British battleship Victoria was draped at the World's Fair.

Secretary Long did not approve of this, however, as it suggested an ostentation not fitting the circumstances. But he gave his assent to lowering the miniature colors and accordingly the Stars and Stripes flying from the stern of the Maine's miniature counterpart were lowered.

ARMORY FLAGS AT HALF STAFF.

Gov. Black Directs that They Be Displayed Until Further Orders.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast to-day issued the following order:

"The Governor directs that flags be displayed, until further orders, at half staff from sunrise to sunset, at the State Arsenal and the armories occupied by troops, in honor and memory of the officers and sailors lost in the recent disaster to the United States ship Maine."

MEMORIAL IN THE CAPITOL.

Senator Bacon Introduces a Resolution for a Tablet to the Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) introduced the following joint resolution:

"That there shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy and placed upon the wall of Statuary Hall, in the Capitol Building, a bronze tablet commemorative of the officers and men of the United States Navy who perished in the loss of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898.

"The said tablet shall contain the names of said officers and men, and shall be an enduring memorial to their honor and a perpetual token of the sorrow of the Nation."

The resolution further appropriates a sufficient sum of money to carry the resolution into effect. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE LATEST FROM HAVANA.

135 Bodies Recovered—Lists of Identified Including Several New Yorkers—The City Mourning.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—At 8 o'clock this evening 135 bodies had been recovered. Among those identified, whose names have not been already cabled, are those of Carlton M. Jenks, Michael Flynn, Francis C. Phillips of Rochester, N. Y.; Noble T. Mudd, Thomas J. Jones, Francis J. McNiece, John P. or Lewis L. Berry, Charles Curran, Patrick Hughes, William Donoughey, Frank Sutton, Daniel Price, Henry Gross, Charles F. Just, Daniel J. Boyle, William J. Horn, Whitehall, N. Y.; Joseph Scully, James T. League, Trubis Finch, Thomas J. Harty, Walter Sellers, Charles Franke, apprentice, 459 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank or A. J. Fisher.

Alfred J. Holland, coxswain, of 50 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn, died at the Military Hospital to-day.

There remain at the San Ambrosio William Mattison, Francis D. Cahill, Frederick C. Holzer of 40 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, and James W. Allen, still in a serious condition, but better than they were yesterday. George W. Koebler of 375 Douglass Street, Brooklyn; John Heffron of 1,515 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and John J. Shea of 107 Mott Street, New York, are improved. Dr. Maas does not despair of saving them all. Francis Cahill, in spite of his serious condition, embraced the correspondent, who called to see him, and asked to have a cigar lighted.

The Bishop of Havana telephoned Chaplain Chidwick a license to hear the confessions of the sailors. None has complained. On the contrary, all have expressed themselves as satisfied with the assistance offered them in the circumstances.

Capt. Sigsbee has expressed himself as grateful for the offer of help from the divers, but prefers to await the arrival of the United States Navy divers so as to avoid friction. With Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, and Chief Engineer Howell, Capt. Sigsbee went on board the wreck this morning.

Ship's Cat and Dog Saved.

The big cat that was a pet of the Maine's crew, and that was found yesterday on the wreck so much frightened that it apparently had not moved from its hiding place, is now on board the Fern. The Captain's dog Peggy was also saved.

Havana still mourns with the American people. Since the funeral ceremonies of yesterday the city has removed the outward signs of grief, but the work of succoring the living and caring for the dead whose bodies are recovered proceeds tenderly and unremittingly. Every care is shown the survivors.

Captain General Blanco and the officials continue to co-operate with Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee. The messages received from Spain and the United States showing that the action of the Havana authorities is appreciated give satisfaction to the officers, who are making further efforts to ameliorate the condition of the survivors.

There is sincere regret that circumstances make it impossible to meet the wishes of friends who desire that the remains of their loved ones shall be sent home for burial, but in cases where the officers of the Maine deem it practicable the necessary facilities will be afforded.

Social Functions Suspended.

The feeling of the community is that social functions would be out of place at a time of such mourning, and these will be suspended for the present.

Statements from Madrid and Washington published here to the effect that many people in the United States believe the explosion was accidental coincide with the opinion held by the Spanish officials, and the excitement which followed the disaster has subsided into quiet waiting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Navy Department furnishes the following list of men of the Maine as comprising all whose bodies had been identified yesterday: J. H. Dierking, drummer; James A. Graham, chief yeoman; William H. Tinsman, landsman; J. F. Brown, Sergeant; Eldon H. Nero, chief machinist; Harry J. Keys, ordinary seaman; Owen Sheridan, fireman, second-class; Patrick Gaffney, fireman, first-class; William Cosgrove, fireman, second-class; Joseph Seery, fireman, first-class; Charles P. Galpin, private marine; Michael Kane, coal passer, and Carl A. Smith, seaman.

SOME OF THE MAINE'S DEAD.

JOHN ANDERSON, second-class boatswain's mate, had been in the navy several years. He was about thirty years old, and had been on several cruises. He was ordered to the Maine about two years ago, and was promoted to the grade of boatswain's mate while on that vessel. He lived at 541 First Avenue with his parents, one sister, and two younger brothers. Anderson was born in this city, and received his education in the public schools, after which he went to the City College for one term. Just before the Maine left Key West for Havana he wrote home, and said that he expected to take examinations for promotion to boatswain. He expected to return home soon.

JAMES BOYLE, aged thirty-one, first-class quartermaster, left a widow and four young children at 546 West Fifty-third Street. Boyle had served in the navy seventeen years. His time expired on June 15 last. He had received an injury which deprived him of the sight of his left eye while in discharge of his duty on the Maine, and could not pass the physical examination when he wanted to reship. Capt. Sigsbee wrote to the Naval Department to try to have him re-enlisted despite his infirmity, but no orders were yet received from Washington. Three months' pay is said to be due him, and his widow is destitute.

JAMES DRURY—Fireman, first class, enlisted on the Maine in 1895, and his three years' term of service would have expired in October. He was a widower and leaves two sons, John, aged eighteen, and James, aged nineteen, and a daughter, Nellie, aged seventeen, who live in New London, Conn. His brother, John Drury, lives at 106½ Douglas Street, Brooklyn, where he used to visit when in port.

ANDREW B. ERICKSON, a sailor, lived in Union Hill, N. J. He has a friend there named George Leidecker, who lives at 413 Kossuth Street. Mr. Leidecker recently received a letter from Erickson, part of which was as follows:

> You wrote about our going to New Orleans. Don't you believe anything of the kind. We will probably stay here a couple of months, for there is liable to be trouble at any time. We are standing watches every night and are keeping a good lookout for any small boat, for you can't tell what kind of mischief the Spaniards are up to. We are not on good terms with them, and we have no liberty or pleasure, but what do we care; we all feel like eating a Spaniard for breakfast. He would not be as tender as a porterhouse steak, but we cannot complain; we have plenty to eat and drink, and we can smoke fine cigars.

EDWARD P. GRAHAM, thirty years old, was born in Jersey City. His parents are dead. Four sisters survive him—Mrs. John Markey of 309 Seventh Street, Jersey City; the Misses Annie and Ella Graham, who live with their married sister in Jersey City, and Mrs. Jacob Ackler of Stratford, Conn. His father, Michael Graham, was drowned by the sinking of a tug on which he was the engineer when the tug was run down by a lighter off Staten Island several years ago. Edward had helped to support his young sisters.

WILLIAM HAMBERGER, a son of John Hamberger of 247 Wayne Street, Jersey City, was twenty-four years old. He lost employment in 1895 and enlisted in August of that year. He was educated at St. Boniface's Roman Catholic parish school. He corresponded regularly with his parents and sent them money.

GEORGE LIEBER, aged twenty-one, apprentice, lived with his mother, Mrs. Mary Lieber of 439 East Nineteenth Street. She heard from him on Wednesday morning. The letter was dated Feb. 12. He is among the missing.

MICHAEL MALONE, second-class fireman, lived with his parents at 406 West Twenty-sixth Street. He was about twenty-six years old, and enlisted in the navy nearly three years ago. He was assigned to duty on the Maine just before the vessel left the navy yard, last June. He had been on a foreign cruise in one of the ships that recently returned from the European station.

BENJAMIN L. MARSDEN, a sailor, twenty-one years old, a son of John F. Marsden of Wayne Street, near Brunswick Street, Jersey City, was a nephew of Police Sergeant Charles Haag of the Ocean Avenue, Greenville, Station. He enlisted first four years ago, got homesick, and on his father's intercession was discharged. He re-enlisted a year ago, soon after the death of his mother.

JOHN J. SHEA, a coal passer, was born in this city about twenty-eight years ago. He received his education in the schools of the east side, and enlisted in the navy about two years ago. He had a little more than one year to complete his term of enlistment. His mother, sister, and one brother, who is a policeman attached to the Madison Street Station, live at 1 Chatham Slip. They had not heard from him since the ship reached Havana.

BENEFITS AT THE THEATRES.

Plans to Aid the Families of the Maine's Dead Sailors.

Plans for many benefit performances at the theatres in this city for the families of the dead sailors of the Maine are gradually taking shape, and it is more than likely that within the next fortnight every theatre in New York will have given the receipts of some one performance to this cause.

Carl Loewenstein, manager of the Seidl subscription concerts, which are being given at the Waldorf-Astoria, issued a circular yesterday in which he says that a chord of sympathy has been touched in every heart by the calamity that has befallen the country through the disaster to the Maine, and hundreds of homes have been robbed of their breadwinners. In consequence of this, Mr. Loewenstein proposes, with the co-operation of the public and the friendly aid of professionals, to give a great musical entertainment, the proceeds of which will start a fund for the relief of the stricken families. As manager of the subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria he says that he is in a position to select for such an occasion a large orchestra, which he will contribute, and a committee might later settle upon the various parts of the programme.

The receipts of to-day's matinée performance of "A New Yorker," at the Columbus Theatre, will be devoted to the stricken families.

EXPECTED TO BE BLOWN UP.

So Wrote Fred Blomberg of New Hampshire, One of the Victims.

WILTON, N. H., Feb. 18.—August Blomberg of this place, father of Fred Blomberg, one of the crew of the battleship Maine, has just made public a letter which he received from his son on Monday last, dated Havana, Feb. 10, in which he says:

"We are in mortal terror of our lives, and expect to be blown up at any moment."

Young Blomberg, who was twenty years of age, was one of the victims of the explosion.

FUND STARTED IN JERSEY CITY.

An Anonymous Contributor Sends $25 to Mayor Hoos.

An anonymous writer, over the signature "Jersey City," yesterday sent $25 to Mayor Hoos, with directions that it should be used as a nucleus of a fund to aid the families of the sailors and marines who perished in the Maine disaster.

"Be the cause of the disaster what it may," said the writer, "accident or design, the simple fact that these lives were lost in the service of the Republic in time of peace, leaving behind them loving hearts dependent upon other sources of support, should call forth from every patriotic citizen a quick response, in accordance with his means, to meet the emergency."

Mayor Hoos announced that he would gladly receive other contributions, and a committee will probably be appointed to take charge of the fund and decide how it shall be distributed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES CUT.

Great Reduction in Fares to St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day announced a wholesale reduction of rates.

The present rates from the Atlantic seaboard to the North Pacific Coast are $79.25 first-class, and $67.40 second-class. To-morrow the Canadian Pacific will make the rates from all points in New England and New York, $40 first-class, and $30 second-class. Rates to St. Paul will be cut from $29.50 first-class and $28.50 second-class, to $20, first-class, and $19 second-class.

A meeting of interested lines has been called for to-morrow to decide how to meet the Canadian Pacific rates.

St. Lawrence Club Dinner.

The St. Lawrence Club, composed of students and graduates of St. Lawrence University residing in and around New York, held its eighth annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. W. B. Gunnison, John C. Lee, L. P. Hale, Edward C. James, the Rev. John C. Adams, Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, and Charles K. Gaines responded to toasts.

University of Vermont Alumni.

The annual dinner of the New York Association of the Alumni of the University of Vermont was held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. The list of speakers included Dr. M. H. Buckham, President of the university; Prof. H. A. P. Torrey, John H. Converse, Henry W. Hill, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, and Joel B. Erhardt.

CONGRESS TAKES ACTION

Resolution Adopted Appropriating $200,000 for Submarine Work on the Maine Wreck.

BODIES TO BE RECOVERED

Effort to be Made to Save as Much as Possible from the Vessel and Her Stores and Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Both houses of Congress to-day passed a joint resolution prepared at the Navy Department, and introduced at the request of Secretary Long, appropriating $200,000 to enable the Navy Department to remove the bodies of officers and men lost on the Maine, and such portions of the vessel and her stores and equipment as it may be found possible to save. The resolution is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to engage the services of a wrecking company, or companies, having proper facilities for the prompt and efficient performance of submarine work, for the purpose of recovering the remains of officers and men lost on the United States steamer Maine, and of saving the vessel, or such parts thereof, and so much of her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings, and appurtenances as may be practicable, and for this purpose the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available."

Letter from Secretary Long.

The resolution was presented in the Senate by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who said the resolution had come to him from Secretary Long, accompanied by a letter explaining its purposes. The Secretary in his letter said:

"It is deemed proper and important that steps should be taken immediately to recover the remains of the officers and men lost on the occasion of this most disastrous catastrophe, to raise the vessel, or to save such parts of her as possible.

"The meagre information received respecting the nature and extent of the injury sustained by the hull of the Maine renders it difficult to determine at this time whether there is reason to hope that the vessel herself may be raised; but it seems probable, as she lies within the protection of a harbor and is not wholly submerged, that much valuable property may be recovered if the necessary action is taken without delay.

"The vessel, with her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings, and appurtenances, cost approximately $5,000,000. As an illustration of the value of single items which may have escaped serious injury, it may be said that the ten-inch guns, of which the Maine carried four, were worth with their mounts $43,500 each. Aside from the duty resting upon the Government to recover and bring to this country for burial, if this may be done, the bodies of the officers and men who lost their lives in this disaster, it is believed that much valuable property may yet be saved from the vessel.

"In any event, it is of the utmost importance that whatever is to be done in this matter, should be entered upon without delay.

"The sinking of the Maine will be made the subject of immediate and exhaustive inquiry, and Congress will be fully advised of the results of such investigation."

Suggestion as to What May Be Saved.

Mr. Long further stated that in fixing the sum asked for, the department was unable to estimate the necessary expense with any degree of accuracy, but only as much of the appropriation as should be found necessary would be expended in the work.

The Secretary inclosed the following table showing the cost of a number of items in the ordinary outfits of the vessel:

Main battery and equipments	$183,937
Main battery, miscellaneous	6,380
Secondary battery and equipments	20,748
Small arms and equipments	8,742
Ammunition	123,049
Ammunition, secondary battery, and small arms	80,512
Magazine and small room equipments	1,159
Stores, tools, &c.	1,837
Torpedo outfit	22,310
Permanent fittings, main battery	84,670
Permanent fittings, secondary battery	1,259
Permanent fittings, torpedo	17,377
Permanent fittings, miscellaneous	165
Total	$502,152

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) thought it very desirable that a provision be inserted in the resolution for the transportation and burial of the remains of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

Mr. Hale called attention to the fact that reference was made to the transportation of the bodies in the letter from the Secretary of the Navy. In many cases, he said, it would be impossible to bring to this country the bodies of the men killed, as the bodies were so badly mutilated and the facilities for embalming so inferior in Havana that already the bodies were decomposing, and it would be necessary to bury them at once.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) hoped a provision would be made for the transportation of the bodies to the United States and for the burial of the bodies in this country. To this end he proposed an amendment to the resolution as follows:

"After the word 'thereof' and before the word 'and' insert the following: 'And for the transportation and burial of the remains of the officers and men, so far as possible.'"

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was passed.

Action of the House.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) presented the resolution and letter in the House.

"It is unnecessary to say," said Mr. Boutelle, at the conclusion of the reading of the letter from Secretary Long, "that the work of salvage should begin at once, and that the arrangements with the wrecking companies which have the necessary outfits should not be delayed. I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that Secretary Long, recognizing that Congress was in session, has come here for authority to do this work instead of straining any authority he might possess independently."

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) called attention to the fact that the resolution only spoke of recovering the bodies, not their return to this country, but he added that there need be no sticking on this point.

Mr. Boutelle replied that the Secretary had referred in his letter to his duty in that regard.

Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Boutelle if he had any information, official or otherwise, that threw any light on the cause of the disaster.

"I must reply as I did yesterday," replied Mr. Boutelle, "that I regret to say that I have not. But all the information at hand seems to strengthen the belief that it was due to an accident."

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, said that while he was heartily in favor of the resolution, he wanted it understood that this was not to be construed as a precedent.

"I hope there are to be more such cases to follow this," observed Mr. Bailey.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Will Sit at Key West and May Visit Havana—Men Still Under Ship Discipline.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 18.—Rear Admiral Sicard is preparing a precept, or advance order, for assembling the Court of Inquiry here into the loss of the Maine. The warships Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts are expected to-night or to-morrow morning. Their officers and those of the cruiser New York will probably compose a majority of the court. The court may proceed later to Havana. A room in the Federal Court here will most likely be secured for the sittings.

Maine's Crew Under Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The present intention of the Navy Department is to keep the survivors of the Maine disaster now at Key West at that place or in the immediate vicinity. This is necessary in order that the evidence that they may have shall be accessible to the court of inquiry. The naval regulations provide for such cases, as is shown by the following article:

"Article XXI. When the crew of any vessel of the United States are separated from their vessel by means of her wreck, loss, or destruction, all the command and authority given to the officers of such vessel shall remain in full force until such ship's company shall be regularly discharged from or ordered again into service, or until a court-martial or a court of inquiry shall be held to inquire into the loss of such vessel. And if any officer or man after such wreck, loss, or destruction acts contrary to the discipline of the navy, he shall be punished as a court-martial shall direct."

Capt. Sigsbee Still in Command.

Another regulation, which is also a statute, provides for the continuance of the pay of officers and men during their separation from their ship.

It is held at the Navy Department that Capt. Sigsbee, though his crew is divided, some being at Key West and some at Havana, is still constructively in command of all of the men, and, as the regulation quoted above requires the men to be held subject to the call of the court of inquiry, which probably will meet next Monday, the men now at Key West will be held there.

WRECKERS IN CONSULTATION.

To Make Immediate Inspection—Vessel Ready at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representatives of two wrecking companies, the Merritt Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company, called at the Navy Department to-day in response to the invitation extended by the department yesterday to talk with the officials over the steps to be taken toward raising the Maine, or, if that should be found impracticable, to save the ordnance and such other parts of the ship's equipment as may be of value.

A Preliminary Inspection.

It was made apparent that at this distance it is not possible to give an opinion as to the feasibility of raising the ship, and it is likely that a representative of the company selected to undertake the work will be dispatched immediately to Havana to make an inspection. The photographs which Capt. Sigsbee yesterday announced that he would forward may also be of use in enabling the department officials to reach a conclusion in this matter. One suggestion that came to-day to the department may also be availed of, namely, to photograph the ship under water. If this can be done, a matter of some doubt considering the condition of the water in Havana Harbor, the resulting picture may be of considerable value not only to the wreckers, but also to the court of inquiry.

Wrecking Vessel at Key West.

A wrecking vessel is now lying at Key West. She is held subject to the department's decision in this matter. With a complete diving outfit, experienced men, and a big crane capable of lifting 300 tons, this craft could be easily able to hoist even the Maine's turrets, and she could be gotten to the scene of the wreck inside of a day.

DIVERS FINDING RELICS.

Guarded from Interference—Reinforcements Gone Out.

KEY WEST, Feb. 18.—The Bacho left for the cruiser New York at 9 o'clock this morning with divers and paraphernalia on board. She will take more divers from the New York, and will then proceed to Havana. She will probably reach the wreck of the Maine to-morrow morning.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The men searching for bodies here have recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 331,134," and five portraits, one of which bears a close resemblance to Lieut. Gabriel Rodriguez of the Spanish Navy, Second Chief of Staff of the Admiralty.

Approach to the Maine is now prohibited inside a distance of 100 meters, excepting in the case of boats of the United States Navy, or boats having a special permit. This action is taken as a precautionary measure against any accident occurring during the inspection of the American divers and to prevent any interference with the work ordered by Capt. Sigsbee.

Neither Gen. Lee nor Capt. Sigsbee has so far asked permission to inspect the other works in connection with the wreck of the Maine. Capt. Sigsbee will probably put some of his divers to work to-morrow morning. He has notified the Government that the Maine's battery can be raised only by a regular wreck outfit.

COAL NEAR MAGAZINES.

Views of the Army and Navy Journal in Regard to the Maine Disaster.

The Army and Navy Journal will say to-day regarding the cause of the Maine disaster:

> At the present time of writing indications favor the presumption that the explosion on the Maine was due to the spontaneous combustion of coal in the forward bunker, producing a temperature sufficient to overheat the intervening bulkheads and thus effect the explosion of the ammunition stored in the adjacent magazines. Whether this be the correct explanation or not, it is significant that it is immediately advanced by many prominent naval officers. Some two years ago the Cincinnati narrowly escaped a like fate from the same cause, and similar fires have originated in the bunkers of both the New York and the Oregon.
>
> In how many more of the new steel ships the same casualty occurred the Navy Department knows. The public also has a right to know now every instance of spontaneous combustion of coal in these ships which has been reported in order that it may judge how the warnings thus given have been heeded.
>
> Ships intended for public defense which contain in themselves the elements of their own destruction are no defense at all. And if, as some of the plans of the battleships under construction show, the bunkers are separated from the magazines by nothing more than steel bulkheads, it is of extreme importance that whatever of risk may be involved in this construction should be clearly and fully appreciated now, and not left to be found out at some time when the result may be to render us crippled and defenseless before a public enemy.
>
> Meanwhile it is indisputable that coal-bunker fires are extremely dangerous and that they have occurred. Why, then, has coal been stored next to magazine bulkheads and what safeguards have been depended upon?
>
> If coal in the bunkers can endanger the magazines, then it may safely be assumed that, no matter how many others equally weak there are, no weaker link than this can be revealed. It does not follow that the trouble is one to be cured by asking the inventors to devise a better alarm than the thermostat and collect their reward for it from a grateful Government through the Court of Claims. Why should not the coal bunkers and the magazine be placed so far apart that the heat from the one cannot get to the other at all?

Veterans Would Volunteer.

Ex-Assemblyman Gamaliel R. Christie of West Hoboken, President of the Veterans' Rights Association of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday telegraphed to President McKinley that he was authorized by the association to say that in the event of war with Spain the 700 members were ready to volunteer now as they did in 1861, when President Lincoln called for troops for the civil war.

THE ANTI-PLATT MOVEMENT.

Organizations Are Perfected in Thirteen Assembly Districts.

The Committee of Fifty-three last night perfected district organizations in Assembly Districts 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 27, 28, and 31. A meeting in the Nineteenth Assembly District was held at the Hotel Endicott, behind closed doors, and one lone Platt man, whose name could not be learned, and who tried to hide himself in the room, was thrown out bodily.

William H. Douglas made a speech in which he denounced the Platt machine. The club adopted resolutions, urging a just primary election law, and a uniform and secret ballot at the primaries. The following officers were elected: President—W. H. Douglas; Vice Presidents—Theodore Wentz and F. F. Walters; Secretary—C. B. Hill, and Treasurer—L. C. Crane. An Executive Committee of thirty was also elected. Meetings will be held on the fourth Monday of each month, excepting July and August.

Montreal Grocers Assign.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—Caverhill, Hughes & Co., wholesale grocers, assigned to-day, with liabilities estimated at $100,000. No statement of assets has been compiled.

They Trade as They Travel.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

VIEWS OF NAVAL EXPERTS

Prof. Alger, an Authority on High Explosives, Says No Torpedo Wrecked the Maine.

EXPLOSIONS OF MAGAZINES

Fires in the Coal Bunkers the Most Common Cause—Precautions of Other Governments to Prevent Such Disasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The opinion of one of the leading naval experts in the use of high explosives, Prof. Alger of the Ordnance Bureau, as to the cause of the explosion on the Maine is as follows:

"As to the question of the cause of the Maine's explosion, we know no torpedo such as is known to modern warfare can of itself cause an explosion of the character of that on board the Maine. We know of no instances where the explosion of a torpedo or mine under a ship's bottom has exploded the magazine within. It has simply torn a great hole in the side or bottom, through which water entered, and in consequence of which the ship sank. Magazine explosions, on the contrary, produce effects exactly similar to the effects of the explosion on board the Maine.

"When it comes to seeking the cause of the explosion of the Maine's magazine, we should naturally look, not for improbable or unusual causes, but those against which we have had to guard in the past. The most common of these is through fire in the bunkers. Many of our ships have been in danger at various times from this cause, and not long ago a fire in the Cincinnati's bunkers actually set fire to fittings, wooden boxes, &c., within the magazine, and had it not been discovered at the time it was it would doubtless have resulted in a catastrophe on board that ship similar to the one on the Maine.

"I shall again emphasize the fact that no torpedo exploded without a ship has ever produced, or, according to our knowledge, can it produce, an explosion of a magazine within."

Precautions of Other Governments.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, as his last important work prior to his detail to the Maine, prepared a memorandum for the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the precautions taken by other Governments to protect their men-of-war against just such calamities. This memorandum, which is lying upon the table of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, suggested the appointment of a board of officers to investigate the subject, and make recommendations for the use of the Bureau of Construction in designing future cruisers and battleships.

Mr. Wainwright's memorandum shows that England protects the magazines of her ships from heat by linings of asbestos, by air spaces between the walls, which are packed with silicate of cotton and other non-combustible and non-conducting substances, and by the use of ventilating fans and ammonia.

France uses refrigerating machines, double floors and walls, and asbestos linings. The French experts declare that it is not only necessary to discharge cold air into the magazines, but to have the chambers between their walls and floors so arranged that it can pass over and around them.

In the German ships there are ventilating conduits to pump cold air into the magazines, and expel the warm air from them. They have also special cooling machines for the purpose of protecting the coal bunkers against spontaneous combustion.

The Italian Navy constructors provide particularly for the escape of the gas that is apt to generate in any air-tight chamber in which explosives are kept. They also have refrigerating machines, and recommend that the air in magazines cannot be changed too frequently. Both the Italian and the French constructors describe the danger from the juxtaposition of coal bunkers, and advise that chambers packed with silicate of cotton, asbestos, and other non-combustible material should be placed between the coal bunkers and the magazines.

Danger from the Coal Bunkers.

Serious fires occurred some time ago, as is well known, on the New York and the Cincinnati from spontaneous combustion of coal, and two weeks ago a board appointed to investigate this new danger to United States warships made a report recommending a radical reconstruction of the coal bunkers of the ships of the navy. The board contends that all bituminous and soft coal is subject to this danger, especially when it is "fat," and that conditions for combustion are a high external temperature, a broken condition of the coal, affording surfaces for absorbing oxygen, a supply of air sufficient to penetrate to the coal pile, but not adequate to carry off the heat, and the presence of volatile combustible matter in the fuel.

In former years, in the old-fashioned ships, before there was so much machinery and so many compartments, spontaneous combustion, said the board, was unknown, but in modern war vessels all the conditions are changed, and a sufficiently high external temperature will cause spontaneous ignition at any time.

The board reported that "there are some bunkers in which the fire will involve great danger—namely, those adjacent to magazines. On the New York and Cincinnati there were fires in bunkers next to the magazines which caused a charring of the woodwork in the latter, and if they fortunately had not been discovered in time there might have been in each a terrible disaster. For such cases we consider structural provision an absolute necessity, and no magazine should ever be separated from a coal bunker by a single bulkhead only. In all such cases there should be a double bulkhead, with at least four inches between the walls of the bunkers and the magazine, and with provision for a good circulation of air to carry off any heat that may come from the bunker."

The report said that the Chief Constructor of the navy informed the board that he had anticipated this important point and had made provision in the new battleships on the plan recommended and had taken steps for the alteration of the bunkers in the flagship New York wherever they were adjacent to magazines.

Among other recommendations, the board suggested that precautions should be taken to prevent waste or oil from getting into the bunkers, and that old coal should be used before that recently received. The board also recommended that particular care should be taken in ships stationed at Key West, Honolulu, and other places in the tropics.

Spanish Miner's Fatal Boast.

WELLSTON, Ohio, Feb. 18.—A Spanish miner to-day, in a crowd of miners near Glenroy, boasted that Spain would make short work of the United States in case of a naval war. He had barely uttered the boast when a pick was driven into his brain, killing him. He went by the name of Alandre Alexandrier. It is not yet known whether he was a naturalized citizen of the United States or still a citizen of Spain.

MAINE AND THE SENATE

Exciting Debate on Mr. Allen's Resolution for an Investigation of the Havana Disaster.

MASON ATTACKS THE NAVY

Mr. Wolcott Vigorously Denounces Him—Says Congress Should Wait for the Facts—Mr. Lodge Defends Sigsbee and Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The resolution offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to make an immediate investigation of the disaster to the Maine, caused a spirited debate of the Cuban question when it was taken up to-day.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) thought that if the word "immediate" be stricken out and the matter be left within the discretion of the committee, there would be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) proposed an amendment striking out all after the word "Resolved" and inserting the following:

"By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a joint committee of five, consisting of three members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the disaster to the battleship."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) expressed the hope that Mr. Mason would not press his substitute. The disaster, he said, was even now being thoroughly investigated by the Executive Department of the Government, and as soon as tangible results were reached, the facts would be communicated to Congress. Mr. Hale said he had had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy today, and that the Secretary already had set on foot such an investigation, as always was made by the department in the case of a disaster.

Mr. Hale urged Mr. Mason to withdraw his substitute, as it would tend only to embarrass the Executive Department.

"I had hoped," said Mr. Hale, "that this entire matter might be disposed of to-day without debate. It seems to me that in the circumstances and in the light of this most melancholy affair it is now inopportune to indulge in debate upon it."

Mr. Hale said he was willing to withdraw his objection to the resolution of Mr. Allen, but the substitute suggested by Mr. Mason was even more objectionable in its form.

Mason Attacks the Navy.

Mr. Mason followed Mr. Hale in a speech replete with sensational and pyrotechnic utterances. He said, in beginning, that he had no disposition to inflame a situation already so exciting, but he felt that his substitute was fully justified by the feelings and desires of the people.

"I understand," said he, "that the Navy Department is making an investigation of the disaster, but I also understand that Congress has the authority to make an investigation. It is a Congressional investigation that the people are demanding. They are fast coming to the conclusion that matters concerning this Cuban affair, including the de Lome letter incident and the loss of the Maine, of which they ought to know, are being concealed from them. The people want to know the facts, and they will know them."

Mr. Mason said he did not desire to reflect upon the motives or honor of anybody, but he suggested that the officials of the Navy Department in making their investigation would be trying their own case, and naturally would endeavor to cover up any blame that might attach to them.

"The trouble with us is," declared Mr. Mason, with great vehemence, "that we have adopted the Spanish policy of putting everything off until to-morrow. Let this disaster to our navy and to our country be thoroughtly investigated by Congress, and then we shall know that it will be done right."

The country, Mr. Mason said, was tired of the secret considerations of such questions, and wanted Congressional investigation. He was not willing to strike out of his resolution the word "immediate." Every one was interested in knowing who blew up the Maine, and all wanted that information. Why delay? Why adopt the Spanish custom of putting off until tomorrow what should be done to-day? We already had waited too long. We were told three years ago to wait. In the meantime the Spanish diplomats had sat at our tables, and partaken of our hospitality, while we still were waiting, and had continued to wait until a series of calamities had been crowned by the Maine catastrophe with its loss of 250 precious American lives.

Mr. Hale interrupted Mr. Mason to say that there was no proposition to postpone inquiry. The whole subject matter was even now undergoing investigation, and in view of the promptness which had been exercised there was no reason for impugning the motives of the officials of the department. He thought the Senate reasonably could wait a few days until the results of the investigation could be given to the public. He hoped the Senate would see the propriety of not making this an occasion for inflammatory speeches, and that all would take the view that in the presence of a calamity which had appalled the whole world, to-day was not the proper time for an appeal to passion and prejudice.

Wants a Congressional Inquiry.

Replying, Mr. Mason said there was no calamity so great as a failure on the part of those in power to appreciate the real situation when it was so serious as it now was, and no sorrow so profound as that over indifference to this situation. The people were sick and tired of secret investigations and reports by cipher, and of having information suppressed and then doled out to them as some executive officer might think suitable.

He wanted a Congressional investigation and wanted it open to the world. He had a letter from Julian Hawthorne read to show, as he argued, that murder was the policy of the Spanish Government in Cuba. Autonomy he denounced as a sham, a fraud, and a delusion, and the de Lome letter, he said, only served to emphasize the treacherous character of the Spaniard.

As for himself, he would not, if eligible, be willing to serve on the proposed committee, as he would not want to sit at the table with a Spaniard who might have a stiletto under his clothes, unless he himself was ironclad.

"The record of the Spanish Nation," continued Mr. Mason, who appeared to be laboring under considerable excitement, "is out of continuous treachery, and we have experienced that treachery in our history for the past hundred years. We are told that the naval board may be able to reach Havana by next Monday.

"Manana! Manana! To-morrow—always to-morrow. That is the Spanish motto, and we are falling into it. In the meantime who knows but that some more dynamite will be put in and the evidences of the catastrophe averted."

Mr. Mason closed with an appeal for a prompt inquiry, and said that he thought the Senate, which had voted $200,000 to save the property of the United States, could and should vote $200,000,000 if necessary to save its honor and dignity.

Mr. Mason barely had taken his seat when Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) addressed the Chair.

Wolcott Replies to Mason.

"Mr. President," he said, and the words shot forth like a bomb to be exploded in the Senate.

It was evident from the Colorado Senator's countenance and manner, to say nothing of the intensity of his voice, that he was laboring under considerable feeling. He had listened to Mr. Mason with ill-concealed feelings of emotion. Mr. Wolcott spoke with great rapidity and occupied only a few minutes of the Senate's time, refusing to be interrupted and speaking very sharply when Mr. Mason sought to divert him.

"Mr. President," said he, "the resolution of the Senator from Illinois, however inopportune it may be at this time in the opinion of some of us, might well have been permitted to pass without comment had it not been for the remarkable utterance which he has given to the effect that the people of these United States have lost confidence in one of the great departments of the Government."

Mr. Mason had resumed his standing position, and he interrupted to say that the Senator from Colorado was entirely mistaken. "I made no such statement," said Mr. Mason.

Mr. Wolcott—I decline to be interrupted. I ask to have the remark read from the reporter's notes.

Mr. Mason—I said that some people were losing confidence in one department, and—

Wr. Wolcott—I decline to be interrupted. I ask to have the reporter's notes read.

The reporter's notes quoting Mr. Mason were then read, as follows:

"I understand that the Navy Department will make the investigation, but I also understand that an investigation could be made by this branch of this Government that would not in any way interfere with the naval investigation. I also understand that the people of this country are fast coming to the conclusion that the real situation is not only being concealed from the people, but from the members of Congress and Senators. The people have a right to know something about the situation. I say that the people do lack confidence in some of the departments of the Government, and they sometimes, perhaps, do in this department. What possible harm can it be to a fair and full investigation that two departments of the Government are investigating the same thing at the same time?"

Defense of the Navy.

Mr. Wolcott then continued. The Senate would, he said, bear him out that he did not misquote the Senator from Illinois to the extent of a single word or a single syllable.

"I desire," Mr. Wolcott went on, "to resent as utterly unfounded the suggestion that there is a patriotic citizen in the broad confines of this land who has not the fullest and most splendid and glorious confidence in every department of this Government, and in the Department of the Navy particularly. It has been true in every Administration since the time of Washington. The people of the United States have never yet been called upon to distrust one of the co-ordinate branches of this Government, and they never will while the flag floats.

"Least of all, is it decent, in my opinion, that in this chamber there should be insinuations cast at this critical time that there is a lack in the minds of the people of the United States of confidence in the navy of our country.

"Mr. President, from the time of Paul Jones until now, our ships have sailed in every war, face always to the foe. The records of our naval battles are the most glorious history in the page of any country for the last 100 years, and from the earliest days until now there has never been a step backward.

"To-day, as always, the officers of our navy are honorable, courageous, upright men, and, above all, they tell the truth. The Captain of this ill-fated battleship was walking his deck at 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th when this awful explosion happened. It may be that his public career is ended forever, but the awful disaster that overtook his ship will count for nothing by comparison with the degrading insinuations made here that an officer of our country, with the oath and with the flag above him, would lie and cast responsibility where it did not belong.

"Ah, Mr. President, we can endure much of public discussion when there should be silence, but there is one thing this country can never stand, and that is to listen, and without resentment, to an insinuation that the officers of our navy are not men of honor and integrity and of truth. The officers appointed to investigate will do their duty.

Inspiration from the Slums.

"I do not know what slums the Senator from Illinois may have dragged to find the expression of an opinion that there is lack of confidence in the personnel of our navy, but I know he cannot find an honorable or a decent or a patriotic citizen who will stand up before the country and indorse for an instant the utterances which the Senator has made.

"I do not underrate the importance of this branch of the Government, its dignity and its importance, and the openness of its discussion, but what we need now, in my opinion, is a decent and dignified reticence in the face of the appalling calamity that has fallen upon our people.

"There are times for speaking and there are times for silence, and this is a time when we face the awful calamity that has overtaken us, when we should restrain any expression of opinion or expressions of our belief as to the means by which this awful disaster was brought about, until in a proper, regular, and formal way an investigation may be had, which we all know will be conducted with the utmost uprightness and the utmost integrity.

"Mr. President, I speak as one who sympathizes deeply with the citizens of that unfortunate island now engaged in this terrible, deplorable conflict. I yield to nobody in my desire to see the conclusion of that war; but I do say if ever there was a moment when we should abstain from outrageous and gratuitous insult to a friendly nation that time is to-day. If ever there was a time when we should lend our help to every department of the Government, it should be to-day. If there was ever a time when we should refrain from unjust and ignorant criticism it is to-day.

"Ah, Mr. President, war may come. I think myself the day may be not far distant, and when it comes we will fight it alone, for there will be no other nation to lift a hand to fight with us. When that day comes, our course must be eternally grounded in the right, and until it comes there is nothing so belittles this people, in my opinion, as these unjust and outrageous attacks upon a friendly Government. Ah, Mr. President, war is grim, and when it comes it must come so that the people of the world, whether they fight with us or not, can at least respect our conduct and our position, and, above all, Mr. President, it must come under circumstances which make us respect ourselves."

Speech by Mr. Lodge.

Mr. Wolcott was followed immediately by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) who had also sat restive under Mr. Mason's reflections upon the Navy Department. He spoke with intense earnestness, saying:

"Mr. President, I have no desire and no intention of saying one word in regard to the war that is raging in Cuba. No one can detest the horrors enacted in that island more than I. No one desires more than I to see the Spanish power swept from that island as it has been from all the states of South America; but, Mr. President, that question is not here.

"We are face to face at this moment with a great national calamity. The American people have received the awful news of the sinking of the warship Maine with a splendid silence and self-restraint both in Congress and throughout the country. They are waiting sternly, quietly, to know the truth and the truth they will have. This is not a question which involves Cubans or Spaniards. This is a question which involves brave American seamen gone to their death in a foreign port.

"In the presence of that calamity what we want is the truth. How are we to get it? By the investigations of a Committee of Congress, which knows nothing, which has no witnesses to summon, which has no expert knowledge, which is miles from the place where the disaster occurred. There is only one way to get at the truth of this matter, and that is through the naval officers who have been selected already to perform that duty.

"Can any one suppose that the naval officers of the United States, men upon whose career in the past and whose conduct in the present there is not and has never been a blemish, would seek to conceal the facts in a case such as this? I would rather trust this investigation to the officers of the American navy than to any other men in the country.

Capt. Sigsbee Will Not Lie.

"Does any one suppose that the Captain of that ship, who, wounded, stunned by the explosion, remained the last upon the sinking vessel, and who, in the midst of all that awful terror and excitement, with every duty nobly done, sent a dispatch to this country, showing a coolness and a nerve which are an honor to the American name—does any one suppose that Capt. Sigsbee, capable of such splendid conduct, is going to lie about his ship?

"The Secretary of the Navy is a man of distinguished ability, of honor, and patriotism. If any one imagines that Secretary Long will not tell the truth and insist upon the whole of it, he little knows the character of the man who has the honor to fill that great post at the head of the navy, and I for one trust that Congress will await the action of the proper department charged with this inquiry and will not attempt to do anything which could in the least degree derogate from the attitude which the American people and Congress should hold in the presence of a calamity so dire and so tragic as that which befell the battleship Maine.

"I think those who know the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who is Mr. Long's right hand, would be slow to believe that he would seek to conceal the truth in regard to this disaster.

"Mr. President, I am sorry that any debate has arisen on this question. It seems to me that the attitude of Congress ever since that awful news arrived has been in the highest degree dignified and worthy—worthy of itself and worthy of the American people. We have not shrieked or talked. We have waited in a silence of much deeper meaning than any words. We want to know the truth. If it was an accident which destroyed the Maine, then let us provide so far as human foresight can against a recurrence. If it was treachery, then the righteous wrath of the American people will take a signal vengeance for the treachery which sent that ship to the bottom, and let no one think to stay it."

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets

Mason Makes a Rejoinder.

Mr. Mason did not speak at any length in making his reply.

"Misquotation and general spasm will not drive me from the discussion of this question in the Senate," he began. He shared, he said, in the general admiration of the various departments of the Executive branch of the Government, and Mr. Wolcott could not excel him in that respect.

"I am only sorry," he said, "that while the Colorado Senator is giving us such a lecture about the Navy Department he does not slop over and give the Treasury Department some of his praise."

Mr. Mason said he fully indorsed all that Mr. Lodge had said about the head of the navy, with whom he had served in the House, and whom he knew to be a man of ability, of great head and warm heart. But Mr. Long could not himself object to an investigation, and it was no part of friendship to him to try to shield him from such an inquiry as was proposed. If he himself were managing the department he would in the circumstances want the investigation. Mr. Mason denied that his remarks contained any reflection upon Mr. Long's integrity or honor, or the integrity or honor of the officers of the navy, but, while this was true, he also had regard for the honor and the lives of the common seamen.

Mr. Mason resented the intimation that he had gone into the slums to find words with which to characterize the Navy Department, and repeated his declaration of loyalty to the navy and other departments.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) pointed out that the investigation of the catastrophe could not be made here in Washington. It would have to be conducted on the spot where the disaster occurred. He expressed full confidence in the officers who were to make the investigation for the Navy Department.

"I have an unmitigated dread of war," said Mr. Hawley, with great feeling, "and I deprecate all war talk. Do the gentlemen who talk so loudly of war think we are ready for that? They cannot know certainly what it means."

Allen Stands by Mason.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said he desired to secure a vote upon the resolution, but he desired to reiterate the suspicions expressed by Mr. Mason that the investigation by the Navy Department would not be satisfactory to the country.

"Can the Senator give the grounds for his suspicions?" inquired Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.) "His statement is important."

"My statement is important," Mr. Allen replied. "I want to say that I have not in my five years' experience in the Senate known one of these investigations to result in anything."

Mr. Hale rose, and said deliberately:

"I decline absolutely to follow the Senator from Illinois into a general discussion of the Cuban question. I had hoped that this subject might be disposed of to-day without debate, and I now decline to take advantage of the melancholy situation to exploit myself. I have here a dispatch received by the Navy Department from Capt. Sigsbee. It shows that there is not in the city of Havana a single discordant note. All are in mourning for the dead. The city is filled with an atmosphere of pity, commiseration, and sympathy."

Mr. Hale then had read the cable from Capt. Sigsbee, briefly descriptive of the funeral of the victims of the Maine, and the sentiment in Havana. (The same dispatch was read in the House.)

It being after 2 o'clock when the reading of the dispatch was concluded, Mr. Hale remarked that under the rules the resolution would go to the calendar.

APPEAL TO END THE WAR.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolutions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A resolution calling on President McKinley to end the war in Cuba was read on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. It passed amid scenes of patriotic excitement. The preamble and resolution as adopted read as follows:

"The membership of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has regarded with satisfaction the conservative and dignified course which has been pursued and maintained by the Chief Executives of our Government for the past two years, during which the struggle for freedom has been going on in the Island of Cuba.

"We are impressed with the seriousness which the prolongation of this struggle implies from a humanitarian standpoint and in which cruelties have been practiced by the Spanish Army unknown to modern warfare among civilized nations and the disturbing influences to American interests in the island and American trade with it; and believing diplomacy has utterly failed to accomplish any object except delay, and that autonomy has been proved to be a delusion and the proposed commercial treaty a subterfuge to gain further time; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, That the time has come for final action by the United States Government, and we call upon the present Congress to take immediate steps to vindicate American honor and to bring hostilities upon the Island of Cuba to a close, pledging the hearty co-operation of the commercial interests represented in this body to whatever measures the President and Congress may adopt."

WARSHIPS BOUND FOR HAVANA.

The Almirante Oquendo and Giovanni Bausan on the Way.

LAS PALMES, Canary Islands, Feb. 18.—The Spanish armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo left here to-day for Havana.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan is expected here on Saturday next. She is on her way to Cuba.

Bernabe Dines with Woodford.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—Señor Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, dined to-day with United States Minister Woodford. Gen. Woodford had invited Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, but, owing to a Cabinet Council, the latter was unable to accept, and was represented by Señor Polo y Bernabé.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate today confirmed nominations for Postmasterships in New Jersey as follows: J. J. Hunt, Vineland; H. B. Rollinson, Rahway; A. R. Hessler, Upper Montclair; C. N. Richman, Woodstown.

New York Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day nominated William C. Froehley for Postmaster at Hamburg, N. Y. Edgar Hall was appointed fourth-class Postmaster at Swartwood, N. Y.

Congressional Notes.

The House continued yesterday its consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. A vote on the bill will be taken to-day.

The Senate yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Quay, authorizing the National Reunion Monument Association to erect on a reservation in Washington, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a monument to the private soldiers and sailors of the late war.

The Senate yesterday adopted resolutions presented by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) on the death of Ashley B. Wright, late a Representative from Massachusetts. Eulogies were delivered by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) and Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being until Monday next.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Strikers Who Were Shot by Sheriff Martin's Deputies Tell How They Got Their Wounds.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MARTIN

Witnesses Testify They Heard Him Give the Order to Fire—Man with Three Wounds Appears on a Stretcher.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Commonwealth expects to close its case against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who are charged with shooting down the strikers at Lattimer, to-morrow. The defense will open Monday, and will conclude in about two weeks. The District Attorney will then call about fifty witnesses in rebuttal. Altogether it looks as though the trial will drag along for four weeks longer.

Last night the deputies held a meeting and passed resolutions of condolence with their comrade, Robert Kay, whose brother, John A. Kay, was one of the victims of the Maine disaster.

The first witness called this morning was Frank Kubiski. He said the Sheriff had told them at West Hazleton to go home, adding: "I'm the Sheriff of Luzerne County, and you cannot go through here unless you kill me."

Then, witness stated, Deputy Cook fired in the air, and when the strikers had gone back, Policeman Jones showed them how they could reach Lattimer by a side street, telling them that so long as they were unarmed the deputies could not hurt them. At Lattimer he saw two men shot dead by the first fire, and, as he ran, two more dropped by his side on the further side of the railroad track. He was away up on the hill when the firing ceased.

John Peckuhanis testified that he was shot in the thigh while 140 yards from the deputies. John Hantiwicz, a friend, ran over to assist him, and was shot through the body.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy Shot.

John Mickas, a sixteen-year-old breaker boy, said he marched with the strikers to Lattimer. When the shooting began he lay down in the road. As he lay there he was shot through the shoulder.

Joseph Padladeck testified that when the Sheriff stopped the men at Lattimer some of them pushed forward to hear what he had to say. The Sheriff grabbed two men, pulled them out of the line, and shouted "Fire!"

Asked if he could identify the Sheriff, he pointed out Mr. Palmer, one of the lawyers for the defense, and there was much laughter.

B. C. Laubach, a baker of Freeland, testified that he saw the meeting of the Sheriff and strikers. He said the strikers flocked around the Sheriff as soon as he began to speak.

"At once," said Laubach, "there was an order to shoot, and I did not see the Sheriff until after the shooting. I heard Deputy William Raught say after the shooting 'I used five or seven shots.' Another deputy whom I do not know said 'I emptied my gun.'"

Bernard Ruman, who was brought on a stretcher from the Hazleton Hospital, said the Sheriff told the strikers at Lattimer to disperse, and when the leaders began to argue he shot down a man standing near him, and when the man clung to his arm the Sheriff struck him down with his revolver butt. He then jumped back and shouted "Fire."

"I ran at once," said the witness, "and had gone a few steps when I was shot in the right hip. I staggered to the railroad and fell on my knees, and was then shot twice in the left hip and thigh."

Andrew Stabonik showed to the jury the scars of three wounds. He was shot through each shoulder and in the middle of the back, each ball passing quite through his body.

The widow of Mike Cezlak, for whose death the Sheriff and deputies are on trial, said that she had been married sixteen years and had five children.

An Exasperated Witness.

Mike Zlek became exasperated when, in the cross-examination Attorney Lenahan persisted in asking where the strikers expected to see the men at Lattimer, and finally exclaimed: "I don't know; I'm not the Holy Ghost."

Zlek was shot in the side, and exhibited the wound.

Thomas Lynch testified regarding threats by the deputies. He said:

"At West Hazleton, Thomas Manley told me to get out of the road, saying I might get shot, and when I would not go he swore at me and said he would knock my brains out. Deputy Cook told him to shut up, as I had as much right there as anybody. Later I heard George and James Ferry say they would blow out the strikers' brains. I also saw Alonzo Dodson holding a wounded striker against a fence with the muzzle of his gun. The man was bleeding from a cut on his head."

John Welsh said he heard Edward Barnback say: "This is the hardest day's work I've done for some time. I don't see why the Sheriff is taking us around without giving us a chance to do some shooting."

"At Lattimer," said Welsh, "I saw William Raught run to the railroad track and shoot at some fleeing strikers."

On cross-examination, Welsh admitted that John Damschek, the driver of a beer wagon, who was wounded, said to him that the strikers had pulled him from his wagon and forced him against his wishes to join them and march to Lattimer. Damschek died in the hospital a few days later.

Anthony Novatny said: "The Sheriff pulled me out of the ranks of the strikers at Lattimer and pointed his revolver at my breast, but did not fire it."

MERCHANTS' BANQUET PLANS.

Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Next Week Not Postponed.

The Banquet Committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met last evening at the office of C. C. Shayne, at 124 West Forty-second Street, and completed the arrangements for the banquet that is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 22. There was some talk of postponing the banquet until after the investigation of the Maine disaster, but this was not done.

The committee announced that over 600 tickets had already been disposed of, and that no more could be obtained after noon to-day. All the boxes have been disposed of, and they will be thronged with women when the speaking begins.

The toast "Inter-State Commerce," will be responded to by United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois. Gen. Wager Swayne is to respond to "The Growing Need of Fellowship in Business"; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, to "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism"; Congressman Amos J. Cummings to "The Navy"; Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg to "Business and Politics"; State Senator Jacob Cantor, to "State of New York," and William R. McClintock of the Commercial Association of Chicago to "Our Kindred Organizations."

ARRESTED FOR SIGN THEFTS.

Two Junk Dealers Accused of Buying from Boy Robbers.

Storekeepers in Centre, Reade, and nearby streets have lately suffered much annoyance and loss by the thefts of their metal signs, which adorned doors and hallways, and it has bothered the police to locate the miscreants, who disposed of their pilferings in junk shops.

Yesterday Frank Ciallerengo, twenty-five years old, of 37 Crosby Street, keeper of a junk shop at 55 Park Street, was held in $1,000 bail to answer by Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, for receiving stolen goods, and fined $25 for buying from a minor. He is now in the Tombs.

Last night Detectives Finn and Bennett, aided by Policeman Breen of the Elizabeth Street Station, arrested Nicholas Musio, an Italian junk dealer at 29 Park Street, on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

About thirty metal signs, also large bags of brass castings and metal furniture fittings were found in his place and carted to the police station.

John Padora, fourteen years old, of 154 Leonard Street; Joseph Russo, thirteen, of 58 Mulberry Street; Vincent Ceroclimo, fourteen, of 33 Park Street, and Giovanni Martini, a small Italian boy of 39 Park Street were arrested last night charged with being the thieves.

They were all identified by Musio's son. Musio was locked up, and the boys were sent to the care of the Gerry society.

PUBLISHERS' LAST SESSION.

Discussion and Action on Subjects Relating to Printing and Distributing Newspapers.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association held the last session of its convention yesterday, in the assembly hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. Officers were chosen for the current year, and a number of resolutions were passed. There was a larger attendance than usual, and a livelier interest was manifested in the work before the convention.

All of the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President—Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic; Vice President—J. A. Butler of The Buffalo News; Secretary—William C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times; Treasurer—Herbert F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle. All of these officers are also members of the Board of Directors. The following were also re-elected on the board: W. H. Seif of The Pittsburg Times, S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of The Boston Globe, Frederick Driscoll of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, and Milton A. McRae of The Cincinnati Post. Two Inspectors of Election were chosen, who are new officers. They are Herman Ridder of the Staats Zeitung, this city, and Benjamin G. Wells of The Philadelphia Press.

The members of the association are much interested in the operations of the International Paper Company, and are apprehensive that the price of white paper, used in printing newspapers, will be greatly advanced. After a discussion of the matter yesterday a committee of five was appointed under a resolution instructing it to guard the interests of members of the association. The resolution states that the association apprehends an undue advance in the price of white paper, and instructs the committee to take action looking to the protection of the newspapers that are members of the organization. The committee is composed of the following: Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, John Norris of The New York World, Charles M. Palmer of The New York Journal, and Milton A. McRae of The Cincinnati Post.

The association referred to its Executive Committee for consideration and action a resolution asking Congress to pass a law providing for a convenient form of postal currency for use in transmitting money through the mails.

Another resolution instructed the Board of Directors to communicate with the telegraph companies and protest against these companies issuing news bulletins and selling them to other than publishers, upon occasions when there are exciting events.

The association also adopted a resolution calling upon the Board of Directors to prepare a form of license granting the right to make line drawings of copyrighted photographs that are not works of art. This resolution involves an agreement on the part of members of the association not to print any pictures made from photographs taken by photographers who do not grant this license.

There was also a general discussion of the law of libel as it affects publishers, but no definite action was taken.

The association gave its annual banquet last night in the sun parlor of the Astoria. Charles W. Knapp, President of the association, presided, and introduced the speakers. Most of the speeches were short and extempore. Among those who spoke were Stephen O'Meara of The Boston Journal, P. T. Dodge, John Brisben Walker, George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad; F. P. McLennan of The Topeka State Journal; T. P. Peters, and William Berri.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

Benjamin Loeb Sued for $30,000 Damages for Malicious Prosecution and His Arrest Ordered.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order of arrest for Benjamin Loeb of 1,879 Madison Avenue, President of the Ramirez-Loeb Company, manufacturers of cigars at 122 East Eleventh Street, in a suit brought against him for $30,000 damages for malicious prosecution by Rigoberto Ramirez, formerly Secretary and general manager of the company. The order directs that Loeb be placed in Ludlow Street Jail under $1,000 bail. The papers were issued to the Sheriff, but Loeb was not arrested last night.

The suit is the outcome of a case which was ended in the Court of General Sessions on Monday, after having been on trial for five days before Judge McMahon and a jury, and in which Loeb was prosecuting Ramirez and Estabar Ferrer for the alleged larceny of tobacco from the Ramirez-Loeb Company. Ramirez, who is a Cuban, started in business in 1895, and some time later Loeb acquired an interest in the business, forming it into a corporation, and acquiring thirty-nine shares of stock. Ferrer received one share to conform to the corporation requirements. In six months it was found on stock taking that the company had made a profit of $1,800.

In the following October Loeb again took stock, and he said he discovered that tobacco worth $600 had been stolen. He charged Ramirez and Ferrer, the foreman, with having taken the tobacco to a store at 916 Third Avenue, alleged to have been run by Ramirez. Loeb obtained a warrant for the arrest of both men from Magistrate Crane. The Grand Jury indicted them for stealing tobacco worth $60 and for having stolen tobacco in their possession. When the case was tried they were acquitted.

At the trial Myer J. Stein, counsel for the accused men, brought out evidence that a conspiracy had been entered into between Loeb and other persons to drive Ramirez out of the corporation. After the acquittal the civil action for damages was at once begun.

In his affidavit attached to the order of arrest Ramirez swears that after his arrest Loeb came to him and offered to drop the prosecution if he (Ramirez) would give up his stock in the corporation. Mr. Ramirez also swore to this on his trial. He swears that Loeb went around among Spaniards and employes of the factory and offered them money if they would swear that they saw Ramirez and Ferrer steal the tobacco.

Antonio Cortez of 216 East Fifty-sixth Street swears that Loeb offered him $60 to swear that he saw the tobacco taken, and similar affidavits are made by Augustin Belmonte of 414 East Seventy-second Street, who was offered $50; Ricordo Leon, and Gabriel Reyna y Florez, who were also approached.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—1,286 Lexington Avenue; John Ryan; damage, $10.
4:30 A. M.—1,017 Madison Avenue; Isaac Spielberg; damage, $500.
8 A. M.—84 Monroe Street; Jacob Olizsky; damage slight.
10:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue; Lion Brewery; damage slight.
2:20 P. M.—167 East Sixty-third Street; Mrs. Emma Loeb; damage, $25.
4:50 P. M.—226 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Kate Fowler; damage, $40.
5:45 P. M.—167 Eldridge Street; Abraham Yorkelewsky; damage, $5.
6:45 P. M.—283 Fourth Avenue; Joseph Pott & Co.; damage, $1,000.
9 P. M.—310 West One Hundred and Twenty second Street; Philip Braudler; no damage.
10:20 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue; Garland & Co.; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Three business houses were visited by fire to-day, involving a loss of $260,000. The principal losers are the National Wall Paper Company and H. Childs & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, $100,000 each.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—St. Mary's Convent at Wappinger's Falls was damaged this morning by a fire which originated from a defective flue. When the alarm was sounded there was great excitement, as it was feared that harm would come to some of the inmates. The firemen responded promptly, and by hard work subdued the flames before much damage had been done. All the furniture was saved.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Bijou Theatre building was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on the building, which was owned by R. C. Taylor, is estimated at $25,000, partly covered by an insurance of $18,000. George E. Fairbanks, druggist, and J. K. Brown, boot and shoe dealer, sustained an estimated loss of $10,000 each. Manager Jules E. Offner of the Bijou Theatre and his wife suffered a personal loss on wearing apparel and furniture of about $2,000, and had a narrow escape from the burning building.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

BROOKLYN CITY WORKS REPORT

Results of an Investigation by Experts Given to Controller Coler.

An investigation into the affairs of the old City Works Department in Brooklyn has been made by three experts, and the result of their labors is now in the Controller's hands. Mayor Van Wyck announced shortly after he took office that he intended to have some of the old departments in both Manhattan and Brooklyn investigated, and the Brooklyn City Works Department was one of the first to be looked into. It is believed to be the only department in which the investigation has been completed, and already there are rumors that a scandal of some sort has been unearthed.

The scandal, if there is one, is believed to relate to the purchasing of various materials in the last month of the Wurster administration. It is rumored that money appropriated for a specific purpose was diverted from that purpose in order to purchase unnecessary articles, including water meters. None of these rumors can be verified until the result of the investigation is made known. Controller Coler said yesterday:

"I cannot make the report public yet. I shall not give it out until every item has been proved by me."

To a question as to whether there had been any diversion of money from one fund to another, he replied that he could not say as yet. "The report will tell it all," he added. "The investigation is being carefully conducted. I cannot state positively when I shall be ready to give it out, but I judge that when it comes it will be very interesting reading."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, Washington.
GERLACH—Senator Henry Heitfeld, Idaho.
HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Rhode Island, and Edward P. Low, London.
NETHERLAND—Capt. C. A. Stedman, United States Army, Fort Robinson, Neb.
WALDORF—Paul Gais, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street.
Beer & Preis, Elgin, Ill.; A. Beer, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, hosiery, 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; T. R. Walsh, cloaks and suits; Gerlach Hotel.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Chapman, J. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Seegar, notions, fancy goods, and toys; Hotel Imperial.
Colisher, J., El Paso, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Deardorf & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorf, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.
Emrich, M., Bucyrus, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Patchen, notions, 104 Worth Street; Gilsey House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Selfridge, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga., dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; H. Gross, hats, caps, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, furnishing goods and laces, 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Grindle, Schmedeman & Juammen, Madison, Wis.; J. Grindle, clothing; A. G. Schmedeman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; S. Gans, notions and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, stationery and jewelry; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Garson, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Manser, underwear; 377 Broadway.
Hammerslough Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; R. Hammerslough, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Harrison Dry Goods Company, Brenham, Texas; H. Harrison, dry goods; 25 Howard Street.
Herring, Jenkins & Co., Georgetown, Ky.; J. Herring, furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Herz, A., Terra Haute, Ind.; S. Uffenheimer, notions and laces, 529 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Gates, cloaks and draperies; O. L. Mason, notions and ribbons; W. L. Foster, dress goods and prints; Hotel Imperial.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Huthnance, Green & Rountree, Macon, Ga.; E. D. Huthnance, notions and furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.
Hub Clothing Company, The, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Dutenhoefer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. V. Lepper, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Continental Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, notions and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Ohio; J. D. Hall, notions; Gerlach Hotel.
Innes, G., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. J. Weiser, cloaks and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Everett House.
Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, N. Y.; B. K. Mumford, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Lindenthal & Goodman, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Lindenthal, clothing; Hoffman House.
Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Willert, white goods and linens; 41 Greene Street; Holland House.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Mahoney, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, cloaks and waists; Hotel Albert.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, trimmings, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Oestreicher & Co., Asheville, N. C.; J. Oestreicher, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Panton, domestics, flannels, laces, gloves, and millinery; Hotel Metropole.
Rosenfield, J., & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; J. Rosenfield, clothing, furnishing goods, and millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. L. Conrey, house furnishing goods, 454 Broome Street.
Stex, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Tenolar, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street.
Stout Brothers, Paoli, Ind.; A. Stout, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stout Brothers & Cooper, Salem, Ind.; C. Cooper, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, underwear, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Texas Mercantile Company; Temple, Texas; W. Gumuth, notions and laces, 258 Church Street.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
White & Wolcott, Griffin, Ga.; T. J. White, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Walsh, P. J., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hasson, boys' clothing; Hoffman House.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Sherman, woolens and furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:48	Sun sets	5:41	Moon rises	6:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:16	Gov. Isl'd	6:40	H. Gate	8:29
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:50	Gov. Isl'd	7:16	H. Gate	9:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	......	......
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Londonian, London	......	......
Louisiana, New Orleans	......	3:00 P. M.
Manitoban, Glasgow	......	......
Mobile, London	......	9:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Cuba	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alene, Jamaica, Greytown, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	......	2:00 P. M.
MONDAY, FEB. 21.		
Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. †21, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 19.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 16.
Aras, Shields, Feb. 1.
Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
Croft, Dundee, Jan. 30.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hispania, Havre, Feb. 6.
Michigan, London, Feb. 6.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Peruvian, Glasgow, Feb. 5.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 12.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20.

Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
El Sol, New Orleans, Feb. 15.
Kingsland, St. Lucia, Feb. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

Creole, New Orleans, Feb. 16.
Finance, Colon, Feb. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 10.
Fuerst Bismark, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
Massachusetts, London, Feb. 9.
Massapequa, Swansea, Feb. 8.
Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 17.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

Alene, Port Limon, Feb. 15.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 11.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 12.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

Fontabelle, St. Croix, Feb. 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 12.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 15.

Arrived.

SS Aldersgate, (Br.,) Jones, from Cardenas, &c., Feb. 10, with sugar to order; vessel to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Bark Herbert Fuller, (of Harrington,) Nash, from Cienfuegos Jan. 27, with sugar to order; vessel to Swan & Son.

SS Schiehallion, (Br.,) Smith, from Demerara Feb. 4, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, from Newcastle Jan. 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

Ship John McDonald, Storer, from Yokohama Aug. 2, via Hiogo Oct. 16, with mdse. to Delacamp & Co. Vessel to Flint & Co.

SS Menemsha, Connor, from Galveston Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to T. Hogan & Sons.

SS City of Everett, La Vorge, from Port Tampa Feb. 10, with phosphate rock to Liebig Manufacturing Co.; vessel to master.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, from Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Glover, from Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, Commander Culate, from Las Palmas Feb. 5. Anchored outside the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Pugh, from Antwerp Feb. 4, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Dickens, from Bristol Feb. 1, and Swansea, Feb 4, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Heintze, from Bremen Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) for Livingston, &c.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Jordan, (Br.,) for Newcastle, England.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol, England.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 18.—At 9:30 P. M. the wind is northwest, light breeze, foggy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—SS Raisby, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, from New York for Granton, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New York via Pernambuco, arrived at Rio Janeiro Feb. 16.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt. Milburn, from New York via Havre, arrived at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, for New York, sld. from Leghorn yesterday.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, for New York, sld. from London to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

Bark Dundonald, (Br.,) Capt. Girvan, from New York, arr. at Calcutta.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day at 5:40 P. M.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Tod, from Dundee for New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Capt. Beer, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York, arr. at Trieste Feb. 14.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day. (Reported passing the Lizard Feb. 17 was an error.)

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, for New York, sld. from Hamburg on Feb. 15, and returned on the 18th for coal.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Feb. 16.

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Capt. Kemper, for New York, sld. from Santos yesterday.

SS Bernadotte, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from Pensacola via New York, arr. at Portsmouth yesterday.

Ship County of Kinross, (Br.,) Capt. Collins, for New York, sld. from Chittacong Jan. 24.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Gibraltar, arr. at Naples to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, for New York from Genoa via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples today at 7 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhe, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Sardhana, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from New York for Rangoon, was spoken Feb. 2 in lat. [illegible].

Bark Imacos, (Nor.,) Capt. Nilsen, from New York for [illegible], spoken Jan. 25, lat. [illegible], long. 26.

Bark Golden Gate, (Br.,) Capt. Balfour, from New York for Dunedin and Lyttleton, was spoken on Feb. [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

BRISTOL, Feb. 18.—The owners state that no damage [illegible] steamer Wells City, from New York, [illegible] reported [illegible] steamer Bristol City, from New York, likewise reported [illegible] and ship [illegible].

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Medusa, from Trieste for Rangoon, before reported wrecked at Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, [illegible] lost. [illegible]

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—The Norwegian bark Mentone, from Savannah for Hamburg, which was towed in [illegible] ashore at Texel, [illegible] discharging [illegible] here is 2,185 barrels of turpentine and 1,444 barrels of resin [illegible] 27 barrels of [illegible] ashore at Texel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Diamond Shoal Light Vessel, No. 69.—Notice is hereby given that [illegible] recent [illegible] of this [illegible] miles [illegible] from the [illegible] Lighthouse [illegible] miles. The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from Chart No. 145 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, north, 35 degrees [illegible]; longitude, west, 75 degrees [illegible]. The bearings [illegible] miles. [illegible] and Fog Signals [illegible] Page 110, [illegible] Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 95.

Don't Travel—
Telephone
For Service apply to
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Feet—**Two Important Events**—Women's Hands

Nineteen Thousand Pairs of Men's Winter Shoes

An incident that illustrates the grand retailing of our Shoe Store. It is a great Shoe Store. Thousands have already discovered that, and many others are making the same discovery daily.

This collection of shoes represent the best New England factories, and are the season's round-up. Some of the dealers were in doubtful credit and the makers thought it wiser to cry *over* their goods than *after* them. Some of the makers were slow—had too much business—and the dealers cancelled their orders. Thus the Nineteen Thousand pairs remained in first hands awaiting your demand. We represented two great cities—took them all and here they are. Of course, price is the vital element in the transaction.

There is not a mean shoe in the lot. The low, fair, retail prices are $3, $3.50, $4 and $5. They are all to be sold at the uniform price of

One Dollar and Ninety Cents a Pair

The general features are as follows:

Colors: Black, brown and tan.
Patterns: Laced and Congress.
Toes: From narrow bull-dog to wide plain.
Soles: Stalwart Oak tanned, sewed and welted.
Tops: Kangaroo Skin, Cloth, Dull Goat Skin, Cashmere vestings.
Leathers: Boxed, Waxed, Metallic and Harvard Calfskin, Patent Leather, Chrome Kidskin.

Our large shoe store is insufficient to accommodate the sudden accession of so many Men's Shoes. We have therefore prepared an ample section of the basement for the accommodation of this sale.

This great offering is made in the confidence that every pair of these shoes sold at the price will either confirm an old friendship or create a new one.

One Dollar and One-Dollar-and-a-Quarter Gloves at Fifty Cents

There's a plot to this glove story which is interesting, but intricate. It is one of the mercantile stories common to this store, the reading whereof is important only as an introduction to the *denouement*.

We told the same story last Saturday, and sold close to a thousand dozen pairs the same morning. We have now only 600 dozen pairs, so it is probable that we shall have to write "finis" to this tale before to-day is over.

But they are magnificent values as long as they last. Not one glove in the whole lot is worth less than a dollar a pair, and there are many $1.25 values among them. Choose for yourself.

The finish is the *glace*. They are the gloves ordinarily called "kids." There are sizes for both Misses and women, and the colors are these:—

In Misses' Sizes—Tans, Browns, Modes, Navy Blue and Ox-blood.
In Women's Sizes—Tans, Browns, Modes, Black and White.

Fifty Cents a Pair

The whole main aisle, Broadway, first floor, is given up to the selling to-day.

Women's Jackets

JUST 100, fresh from the finishing room, and made to sell at $15. Maker closed them out to us at a ridiculous price, and it is your privilege this morning to reap the benefit. They're all black kersey top-coats, stylishly and well-made; fly-front coat back, strapped seams, full lined with fine black taffeta. Yours to-day at Eight Dollars.

Second floor.

New Petticoats

THEY'RE here—newly opened,—and you'll soon be deeply interested in them. They're going to be popular. No doubt about that. They are called the Empress skirt, and they *hold the dress in shape.* This is effected by means of a cording with fine, highly-tempered wire, self-adjustable to every position of the wearer. Light, supple, yielding, durable. You must see them—try them on,—in order to appreciate their advantages.

At $3. of Silicia. At $1.50, of Armureen.
At $4, of Linen. At $13.50 to $18, of Taffeta.

Second Floor.

Girls' Spring Outfits

WE opened yesterday and have ready for your inspection this morning a splendid line of Girls' Tailor-made Suits, Dresses, Jackets and Reefers. A few hints:

At $15—Tailor-made suits for girls; 14 to 18 years. Of navy blue serge; jaunty fly-front walking jacket, trimmed with bands of black satin, lined with black taffeta; new, bell-shape skirt, trimmed to correspond with waist; percaline lined. Others up to $21.

At $3.75—Reefers. Of navy blue lady's cloth; full back, and deep notched sailor collar; trimmed with fancy braid; double stitched seams; sizes 4 to 14 years. Prices gradually rise to $12.

At $5—Dresses. Of fine serge, prettily and variously trimmed; deep sailor collar tying with fancy satin bow. More elaborate ones up to $9.75.

At $8.50 and $9—Girls' Military Capes. Of navy blue serge or cadet blue covert; entire cape and hood lined with red twilled flannel. A new and very desirable little cape for girls 14, 16, or 18 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Corsets

TWO special lots. It is decreed that they must depart. Hence these prices:

At 40c.—Of jean, white, drab or black; short or medium length, corded bust, 2 side steels; flossed with silk and embroidery. Considered good value at 75c.

At $1.75—About 300 corsets of white or black sateen; long waist, straight front, short full hips; no side steels; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Was $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests

MANY more of the same sort favorably commented upon by fastidious dressers. The fit must be perfect before you'll be permitted to purchase the garments. Experts here upon whose verdict you may depend. Tailoring is first-class in every respect, and materials are of excellent quality.

At $20—Of black Thibet, Italian cloth lining, silk faced, hand-made collars and button-holes; double-breasted vests.

At $22.50—Of Oxford mixed homespun, silk faced, Italian cloth lined. New and very swell.

At $25—Of black Thibet, silk lined throughout; double-breasted vest.

A large assortment of fine Worsted Trousers at $5, $6 and $7.

Boys' Clothing; To-day's Prices

THIS offering is too good to last more than a day. Be prompt if you would share the very substantial saving. Don't expect to find the following lots on Monday.

At $2.75—About 250 all-wool suits, medium and heavy weights; all silk sewed; double-breasted jackets; knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years. Were $5 and $6.

At 75c.—English corduroy trousers; sizes 3 to 16 years. Good value at $1.

At 65c.—All-wool knee trousers, $1 quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

TO JOIN THE PAPER TRUST.

Resumption of Work at the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Plant.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Feb. 18.—The Moosehead Pulp and Paper plant has come into possession of the bondholders and operations will be resumed at the works at an early day. The bondholders have come to an arrangement with the assignees, and by the payment of a sum of money have acquired undisputed control of the property, and no further delays or difficulties in getting the machinery started are expected.

The mill has been shut down for nearly a year, during which time business in the towns of Embden and Solon has been stagnant. It is reported that the mill will be run under the direction of the Paper Trust, which recently acquired possession of all the largest paper plants in this State. It is further said that the negotiations which ended in the control of the plant by the bondholders were carried out by the officers of the Paper Trust.

FUNERAL OF DR. LEWIS CASS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Funeral services were held over the body of Dr. Lewis Coss, who died yesterday at the Dunning Asylum, at the family residence, 152 Irving Avenue, this morning.

The interment will be in Wood County, Ohio. Dr. Cass was a nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, the statesman and diplomat, and was born seventy-four years ago in Ohio. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, but, meeting with reverses, he left his family here and went to the Far West. He was not successful, and a few months ago returned broken in health. His mind gave way, and his family was obliged to have him sent to Dunning.

NONOGENARIAN HEIR TO $50,000.

Abraham Smith of Poughkeepsie Held Incompetent to Manage It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—Through many years of poverty and misfortune Abraham Smith passed without anybody troubling about his sanity. In his extreme old age, having passed the ninety mark, he sought a haven in which to pass his remaining days, and secured admission to the Vassar Home for Aged Men, in this city. A few weeks ago his wife, from whom he had been separated for years, died in New York and left him property valued at $50,000.

When the news of his fortune got around two nieces brought proceedings to test the old man's ability to manage his affairs, and a Sheriff's jury to-day declared him to be incompetent, and a committee will be appointed to manage his estate. The will of Mr. Smith's wife is being contested by her heirs at law, and if they succeed in breaking it, his share in her property will probably not be so large as it otherwise would be.

Brazilian Minister Entertains.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Señor and Mme. Rengifo, Mr. De Wollant, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Mr. Thiebaut, Señor and Mme. Infante, Miss Cropper, Mr. and Mme. Oliveira Lima, Mr. Morelos, Mrs. Macbean, and Miss Valentina de Mendonça.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Conquers the most annoying throat and lung trouble as well as consumption and asthma in their incipiency. Price 25 cents everywhere.

CLEVELAND RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—It developed here to-day that there have been some record-breaking transfers of stock of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company during the past two days, and it is said that the activity is due to the intimation by a New York banking house, whose name has not developed, that, in case they could secure a controlling interest in the company, they would be willing to pay as high as $65 per share for stock if forced to do so. This is said to be due to their faith in their ability to refund the bonds of the corporation at 4 per cent., these obligations now drawing 5 and 6 per cent. The transfers of Big Consolidated stock amounted to more than 6,000 shares. One of the transfers made was of 5,000 shares, and it is reported that the price paid was $61.

This stock was owned by A. I. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., but the parties to whom it was transferred are not known. In addition to this sale there were transfers of two blocks of stock of 500 shares each. The price these sold for was about $60.50. Activity in Big Consolidated stock began several weeks ago, and it has steadily climbed upward from $52 to the figures named, and there is still an unusual demand for it.

BOSTON MAN KILLED BY CARS.

Adams A. Tupper Run Down by a Train at Glenbrook, Conn.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—The remains of Adams Archibald Tupper, aged fifty, an insurance man of Boston, were found near the Glenbrook station shortly before 6 o'clock to-night.

He was expected at Glenbrook to-night on a visit to his nephew, and is supposed to have been killed in attempting to get off a train that did not stop at the station.

CORNELL ALUMNI DINNER

Challenge Cup Presented for the Establishment of an American Henley.

GIFT OF DR. LOUIS L. SEAMAN

Prof. Huffcut of the Cornell Athletic Council Accepts It on Condition that an Association be Formed Within a Year.

Intercollegiate aquatics made a great stride forward last night when, at the annual dinner of the Cornell University Alumni, the first step was taken toward the establishment of an American Henley. Dr. Louis L. Seaman, President of the Alumni Association, transferred to the Cornell University Athletic Association a magnificent silver cup, standing thirty inches high and weighing 800 ounces, in consideration of the formation within a year of an intercollegiate, or American Henley, rowing association.

The cup was accepted in trust by Prof. Ernest W. Huffcut, President of the Cornell Athletic Council, in a speech in which he declared that it would signify in the years to come honorable rivalry in the most delightful sport in which buoyant and eager youth can engage. All the speakers referred more or less to Cornell's aquatic triumphs, and praised her athletic association for the broad policy which barred no opponent in the field of athletic sport. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and at frequent interval the college yell was given and the college songs sung. The glee club sang between the courses, and the others joined in when they felt like it.

The dinner was served in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and more than 250 members and guests of the association participated. The boxes were filled with women.

The Guests of Honor.

Dr. Seaman presided, and on either side of him at the guest table were Dr. Severo Mallet Prevost of the University of Pennsylvania, Arthur F. Bowers, Prof. Huffcut, Joseph C. Hendrix, Walter C. Kerr, Prof. J. B. Ames of Harvard, Horatio S. White, dean of the Cornell Faculty; Gen. A. C. Barnes, John De Witt Warner, Col. H. W. Sackett of Gov. Black's staff, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University.

There were no special decorations. The colors of Cornell were shown in the floral favors and her athletic triumphs in the souvenir cover of the ice cream boxes—small racing shells of cedar and wire.

When the eating and drinking were over, coffee drunk, and cigars lighted, Dr. Seaman introduced President Schurman to speak on the university. Dr. Schurman said, among other things:

"I congratulate you on the happy outcome of our diplomatic relations with other universities. I don't know that they were ever so strained as the newspapers reported them. I spent yesterday at Washington, where on the previous evening I had attended a dinner of alumni there. I was brought in contact with some members of the Government, and I talked with them about the Maine disaster. I admired the coolness with which they kept their heads and the determination with which they insisted that the disaster was the result of an accident.

"Last night when I arrived in this city I read in one paper that we were going to have a war. My friends discussed the probability of such an event with me. I told them I had just come from Washington and that I had reason for knowing that the report was not true. My friends were glad to hear that the sensational reports were not true, and said they would never again read that paper.

University Troubles.

"So Cornell and other universities have suffered constantly from similar sensational and exaggerated reports. But we are on friendly relations with all universities on athletic matters, and we have even a bowing acquaintance with Yale. There is a story told of Dr. John Campbell, a man of pious principles of the last generation. He never went to church, but demonstrated his principles by always taking off his hat when passing a church. Well, Yale and Cornell are as closely together as were Dr. Campbell and the Church. I am glad of these close relations, because athletic relations as they are friendly or unfriendly tend to affect the atmosphere of universities."

He said that while Cornell's scholastic influence and the number of its students were constantly increasing, the university was, in common with other colleges, suffering from financial stringency. Novel as it might appear, he said, the trouble was due to the prosperity of the country.

"So prosperous are things becoming," he said, "that some of the Western States in which we have invested in bonds and mortgages have announced their intention of paying off their indebtedness, although they have not yet matured. We have money invested in those bonds which yield to us 7 and 8 per cent., and when they are paid off we shall have to reinvest the money at 5 per cent. or less. It brings us face to face with a great problem, does this declining rate of interest, and if we are to continue our work we must be assisted by larger endowments."

Reverting to the condition of the college, President Schurman said its present enrollment in the higher courses was the largest in the history of the university, and if he lived until after the next graduation he will have given more diplomas in six years than were given in the previous twenty-four years.

A Princeton Man Talks.

When Dr. Seaman succeeded in quelling the tumult of applause that rewarded President Schurman, the health of Ezra Cornell was drunk in silence, and then James W. Alexander, an alumnus of Princeton, was introduced to speak on "The Scholastic Tiger and Success."

"There seems to have been some hesitation on the part of our New England friends," he said, "on going so far away from home. And I think that this discretion is to be admired. I am reminded of the story of Charlie, whose mother asked him why he did not go out and play with Tommy. 'I played with Tommy yesterday," said Charlie, "and I don't think he is well enough to play again to-day.'"

When the laughter at Mr. Alexander's story had ceased, he referred to the trouble arising about Princeton Inn. "Gentlemen," he said, "we welcome this disturbance, for it has brought forth from the President of Princeton University the declaration that Princeton declines to be shackled by any ecclesiasticism or to be influenced by outside bonds."

Mr. White, the next speaker, took "Intercollegiate Relations" as his text. He spoke of the indebtedness of every university and college to other universities and colleges, and showed how graduates of the one blossomed into the faculty of the other. In referring to the differences among the colleges on athletic questions, he declared that good feeling was better than a paper bond and foretold a long reign of good fellowship between college athletic men.

"As Others See Us."

He was generously applauded, and then Prof. Ames of Harvard responded to the toast, "As Others See Us." He spoke of the rapidity with which Cornell had risen. "When I think," he said, "of the proud position of this sister in the circle of universities, I marvel at the height she has reached in so short a time. I marvel not at her years, but at her lack of years. It took Harvard not 30 years, but 250 years, to produce a catalogue of 1,800 students."

Prof. Mallet Prevost, in response to the toast "International and Intercollegiate Diplomacy," said that in educational matters all college men were in their hearts striving for the same goal, and that every success is subject for mutual congratulation. He regretted that in athletics the success of one must mean the defeat of another, but declared that the University of Pennsylvania was always ready to accept defeat gracefully, and then to throw down the gage for another contest. He concluded with a warm eulogy of Andrew D. White and Prof. George S. Burr and of the great work they had done for Cornell.

Arthur F. Bowers was the next speaker. He prefaced his remarks to his toast, "The Outlook," with a tribute to the calmness with which the American people had received the news of the disaster in Havana Harbor.

Admirable and Noble.

"We meet to-night," he said, "in the shadow of a great calamity, and it seems to me we have every reason to be proud of the American Navy and the American people. Look at France. Consider the wild frenzy of the French people at a question involving the honor of the French Army. Remember the extreme excitement throughout England when the German Emperor sent a message to the Transvaal that was not satisfactory to the British people. Then consider the tension of the people of these United States under that most deplorable and lamentable occurrence in Cuba. It seems to me, and I believe, to every intelligent American, that the self-control and restraint of our people is admirable and noble.

"Every true American must unite in most earnest and zealous tribute to the heroism of the officers and crew of the battleship Maine. Let us drink to the memory of those men who died as truly for the honor of the flag as if they had gone down amid the roar of cannon and the crash of war."

Speaking to his toast Mr. Bowers said Cornell was willing to row Harvard or Yale or any other eligible crew, and he hoped in the near future to see an American Henley—a week of rowing—where all amateur oarsmen might meet on fair and equal terms.

The Challenge Cup.

Considerable applause greeted the suggestion of Mr. Bowers, and then Dr. Seaman took the floor and announced the gift of a "'Varsity Challenge Cup."

"The last speaker," he said, "has touched upon a theme with eloquence so classic and words so mellifluous that there remains for me only the pleasure of re-echoing his sentiments, and saying Amen.

"To see inaugurated, either on the Hudson, at New London, Saratoga, or on our own beautiful Cayuga, an annual aquatic carnival, rivaling if not surpassing in importance and brilliancy the English Henley, and maintaining the same lofty standard of honor and sportsmanship, has long been a cherished idea with me; and the time now seems ripe for its fulfillment.

"America teems with university life, from the Back Bay of Boston to the Golden Gate of San Francisco; so of material we have an abundance. And if our people recognized and appreciated the tremendous importance of the fundamental law upon which the love of struggle was based, the American Henley would already be an assured success. From the beginning of time until to-day, mankind has worshipped the powerful.

"All life is a struggle for the survival of the fittest. Eons and ages ago, when history was writ with geologic pen, it was the strongest plant whose fossil mark we read to-day. The barbarians selected as headman him who could most surely protect his head and theirs. The patriarchs, or tribal leaders, were the bravest warriors. The Greeks—those soulful beauty worshippers—crowned their Olympian victors with the lowly olive, and later deified them. The Roman youth trained, bathed, and anointed their revered bodies. Caesar himself was a dandy, if you will—but what a dandy!

"The perfumed and bejeweled hand which with artful artfulness arranged his lovelock was a fist of steel in battle shock. And when Rome hired her athletes, instead of breeding them from aristocratic loins, Rome decayed. Through the dark ages the Chieftain of the Goth, the Visigoth, the Hun and Vandal, was the best fighter. And in tournaments in feudal times those 'days of old when knights were bold,' Kings and chivalrous knights wrought valiant deeds for the guerdon of a lady's glove and the glory of a manly strength.

"Everywhere and always the perfected human body has been the delight of painter, poet, and sculptor; everywhere and always the triumphs of that body have roused men and women to the highest pinnacle of fiercest joy.

"From the 'Jove' of Praxiteles to the 'Bacchante' of MacMonnies, from the songs of Homer and Virgil to the lays of Walt Whitman and Swinburne, from earliest recorded conflict where victorious though damned Cain survived a battle wherein 50 per cent. of the combatants were slain; through tourneys and races, to Spanish bullfights, where I have seen frenzied women tear their jewels from their panting breasts and fling them at the feet of a victorious matador; from the crash of bronze-prowed galleys, raced by giant Norsemen, to the flash of a slender shell driven by a victorious Cornell eight, the leap of a Garrett at Olympus, the run of a Lamar on the gridiron, the human form divine, and the grandeur of its supremest efforts have interested, thrilled, intoxicated mankind.

The Love of Contest.

"This instinctive love of contest, this longing for struggle is an enormous force, which must be recognized and reckoned with most carefully.

"Allowed to riot, it drags trainloads of ruffians across a continent to see two brutes degrade their species. Properly guarded, it fills our bleacheries, or covers our lakes and rivers with the finest fruits of our civilization, while our eights struggle heroically; and their presence is the best incentive and reward for noblest action.

"It is ours to cultivate and train, this deathless instinct. It is the best, the surest, aid to that summum desideratum, a sound mind in a sound body.

"To do his share in the work I have indicated, a lover of good sport begs to present a trophy to be known as 'The 'Varsity Challenge Cup,' which shall be open to perpetual challenge at the long-dreamed-of but now assured American Henley. It is larger than the Queen's or America's Cup, and will stand in the 'Varsity class, for supremacy of land-locked waters, as the other stands for supremacy of the open sea.

"It shall be open to all within its class, bar none—regardless of age, nationality, or previous condition of aquatic servitude. Gentlemen, may the best crew win, and if in the coming contests the wearers of the red and white taste the Olympian nectar a little more frequently than their hardy adversaries, the delight of the donor will be more than realized."

During the course of Dr. Seaman's address the cup was brought out by Col. Sackett. It was carried around the hall in triumph to the music of cheers for Dr. Seaman and for Cornell. At the conclusion of his address, this deed of gift was read:

"For and in consideration of one dollar to me in hand paid, and other good and sufficient considerations, I, Louis L. Seaman of the City and State of New York, do hereby transfer to the Cornell University Athletic Association, a corporation, all my right, title, and interest in a certain silver cup, known and described as 'The 'Varsity Challenge Cup,' in trust for the following purposes: To hold and preserve the said cup for one year, or until the formation of an intercollegiate or American Henley rowing association, if such association shall be formed within one year, and upon the formation of such association to transfer such cup in trust to such association, or the Stewards thereof, for these ends: Such cup shall be competed for in an eight-oared intercollegiate rowing regatta upon terms and conditions to be fixed by such association or its Stewards; it shall be awarded to the successful crew in such regatta and be by it held under proper bonds until again awarded in like manner to the winner of another similar regatta, and shall be so awarded annually or as often as such regatta shall be held; the title to such cup shall remain always in such intercollegiate rowing association, as long as it shall continue to exist, and in the event of its disbandment, shall pass again to the Cornell University Athletic Association.

In the event that such intercollegiate rowing association shall not be formed within one year from the date hereof, then this transfer and trust shall be null and void and the title to said cup shall revest in the grantor.

The Trust Accepted.

In accepting the trust, Prof. Huffcut said in part:

"For enlightened loyalty the New York alumni stand conspicuous among the sons of Cornell. Again and again this metropolitan family has evidenced the sincerity of its attachment to the old home. Men are to be judged not by their occupations, but by their value to society. So the founders breathed the spirit of true democracy into the lives and hearts of Cornell students, until to-day the fruition far surpasses the dreams of hope.

"It is not strange that those who breathe the air of equality at home should wish to taste it abroad. In our external relations we wish to adjure all forms of subjection to pride of age or rank or station. We neither exact it for ourselves nor submit to it from others. With those who wish to treat with us on terms of equality we seek in a spirit of true amity to be frank and generous friends. With those who assume a superior position we can only deal in terms of formal contract. It is our wish to be friends with all.

"This superb gift is by a Cornellian, not to Cornell, but through Cornell, to the whole college world of clean, manly, and generous sport. It stands for friendly, but strenuous, rivalry. It will signify in years to come honorable triumph in the most delightful sport in which buoyant and eager youth can engage. Let us also hope that it symbolizes that larger and fairer spirit which breaks the bonds of prejudice and breathes the freer air of New World democracy.

"In this spirit, I accept it for the Cornell Athletic Council, as temporary trustee, with the hope and expectation that it may soon be by us delivered into the hands of the Stewards of an intercollegiate rowing association, to be by them administered as the 'Varsity Challenge Cup, competed for by all 'Varsity eights that sympathize with the noble purpose of the donor, and awarded year by year to the fastest college crew on American waters. May it broaden our sympathies, enlarge our purposes, crush our prejudices, and help to create and maintain the most cordial relations among our American universities."

Col. Sackett then read a cablegram from Coach Lehmann from London. It was as follows: "I send you my heartiest good wishes for your efforts on behalf of amateur rowing. Please also give my greetings to Cornell men." Joseph C. Hendrix responded to the toast, "Our University Rulers."

The Rev. Minot T. Savage replied to the toast "What It All Means."

A cable from Berlin conveyed the regrets of Andrew D. White, and Charles S. Francis sent regrets from Saranac Lake.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
[illegible]ON CO. NEW YORK AGENTS

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

No Further Doubt that the Proposition Will Be Indorsed by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—It is practically settled that the present Legislature will indorse the proposition for biennial sessions. The concurrent resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution to provide for the proposed change, is now on the order of third reading in the Senate. Senator Stranahan, its author, said to-day that it would probably be taken up and passed on Tuesday next. There is no longer any doubt that it will go through the Senate. It will then be transmitted to the Assembly, which is expected to act on it as soon as it can go through the regular course.

The expectation now is that the Republican members of the Assembly will hold a caucus on the measure early next week. This will be done to force the three Republican Assemblymen from Albany County, who are opposed to the measure, into line, and make sure of several others who are wavering. Even if the Albany members should stay out the bill would still have a majority, as the three Citizens' Union representatives from New York, Messrs. Seligsberg, Laimbeer, and Weekes, will vote for it. Under these conditions, the measure is practically certain to pass the Assembly. But for the fact that it has been made a party measure it would command several Democratic votes.

It is pointed out here that if the Republicans continue in power it will be absolutely impossible for the next Legislature to withhold its approval of the contemplated constitutional amendment. The Republicans will press the issue this Fall as one of their strongest cards. If they win, the Legislature will have been elected under a practical pledge to submit the amendment to the people, and failure to do so would injure the party as well as the individual members who might vote against it. If the issue is submitted to the people, not the slightest doubt is entertained that they will declare for the amendment overwhelmingly. Even the Democrats admit this.

As this situation is viewed here, the only thing that stands in the way of biennial sessions is the success of Richard Croker in his effort to capture control of the Democratic machine, and elect his own State ticket this Fall. If the Republicans retain the Legislature, they will be compelled to carry out the programme they have laid down. If Mr. Croker should have his way, the Legislature under his orders would refuse to submit the amendment. If, however, ex-Senator Hill should control the Democratic State Convention, and its ticket should be elected, he would probably throw his influence in favor of the biennial plan, which he is said to approve.

A TRUCKMAN'S TROUBLE.

He Has a Widow's Furniture and Can't Find the Owner.

Mrs. Anna Seifert, who formerly lived at 215 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, was last night being anxiously sought by Jacob Lutz, a truckman, so that he could turn over to her all the household goods he moved out of rooms she occupied in the Scholes Street house.

Mrs. Seifert is a middle-aged widow, and does tailoring work. She rented other rooms in Humboldt Street, near Montrose Avenue, a few days ago, and yesterday morning hired Lutz to move her things. While he was loading the goods Mrs. Seifert went among her neighbors to say good-bye. Several treated her hospitably. When all her things were on the truck she led the way to her new quarters.

When she reached the house the landlord was under the impression that her gait was unsteady, and he declined to let her have the rooms. She argued in vain, and then directed the truckman to return to her former rooms. When he reached there the former landlord refused to let her move back. Lutz became exasperated, as he had another moving job. He was on the point of unloading the things on the sidewalk when a policeman appeared and threatened him with arrest for obstructing the sidewalk. Meantime the widow had disappeared.

After driving around for nearly two hours in a vain search for her, Lutz last night went to the Stagg Street Police Station and tearfully asked for advice. He was told to find Mrs. Seifert, and give her back her property. Lutz wanted to know if he could not place the things in storage in the station, but received a negative reply. The last seen of him he was still driving around in a search of the widow.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING MAILS.

G. B. Tunnison, a Post Office Clerk, Caught Through a Decoy Package.

Garret B. Tunnison, for twenty-eight years a clerk in the New York Post Office, was arrested late yesterday afternoon for robbing the mails. Tunnison was employed in the delivery department. Numerous complaints have been sent to Postmaster Van Cott recently about mail packages which were never received. A close watch was put upon the employes in the office, and after a time suspicion was fastened upon Tunnison.

Yesterday a decoy package was placed in the mail, and Tunnison "bit." The package was addressed to Miss C. F. Mitchell, 524 Madison Avenue, New York, and contained a knife. Tunnison, in handling the mail, abstracted it. He was immediately arrested by Post Office Inspectors Morris, Jacobs, and Hartshorn, who have been working on the case, and was taken before United States Commissioner Shields. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday next.

REDUCTIONS AND DISMISSALS.

Salaries Cut Down and Offices Abolished in City Departments.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways Thursday announced these reductions of salaries in the Borough of the Bronx:

J. A. Briggs, chief engineer, from $5,000 to $4,750; S. C. Thompson, passed assistant engineer, from $3,500 to $3,300; B. C. Collier, assistant engineer, from $2,000 to $1,920; R. H. Gillespie, assistant engineer, from $1,680 to $1,560; R. A. McGregor, assistant engineer, from $1,680 to $1,560; A. D. Prince, assistant engineer, from $1,500 to $1,380; J. Primelles, assistant engineer, from $1,380 to $1,260; J. O. Reynolds, assistant engineer, from $1,440 to $1,260; H. Ruff, assistant engineer, from $1,500 to $1,380; H. G. Oestreich, transitman, from $1,320 to $1,200; J. R. Downman, transitman, from $1,320 to $1,200; F. B. McLean, leveler, from $1,080 to $1,020; A. J. Ostrander, leveler, from $1,200 to $1,020; J. R. Moore, computer, from $1,200 to $1,140; R. L. Allen, computer, from $1,380 to $1,140; A. Brenzinger, topographical draughtsman, from $1,880 to $1,820; W. H. Messenger, topographical draughtsman, from $1,200 to $1,080; F. T. Howe, topographical draughtsman, from $1,200 to $1,080; H. Klotz, mechanical draughtsman, from $1,320 to $1,260; J. P. Johnson, rodman, from $1,320 to $1,260; R. A. Reinisch, rodman, from $1,320 to $1,200; J. F. Joyce, rodman, from $1,200 to $1,080; D. O'Shea, rodman, from $1,200 to $1,080; H. P. Tiernan, rodman, from $1,080 to $1,020; E. H. Hiers, rodman, from $960 to $900; J. Mack, axeman, from $780 to $720.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities announced the dismissal of ten employes from the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. All were appointed under Mayor Strong from civil service lists. Their places were abolished by Commissioner Keller.

Newfoundland Industrial Boom.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 18.—The Cabinet of Sir James Winter has concluded an arrangement with Mr. Reid, the contractor, who built the Transinsular Railroad, to secure an extensive development of internal resources at an early date. Mr. Reid has been prospecting in the colony for years. He knows its immense mineral and timber wealth, and will undertake industrial operations involving the outlay of $15,000,000.

GORHAM
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JUNIORS GET REVENGE.

Long Island College Hospital Boys Capture the Senior Class President and Hold Him on a Yacht.

While the junior class of the Long Island College Hospital was holding a dinner at the Argyle Hotel, Brooklyn, one evening last November, a note was handed to President Julius Tannenbaum requesting him to meet the writer for a moment outside the dining hall. As soon as he got outside twenty members of the senior class pounced upon him and bundled him into a trolley car. He was taken down to Bath Beach and held a prisoner for the rest of the night.

The juniors made no audible protest, but bided their time. The seniors kept a wary eye on them, and as the time drew near for the senior reception at the Pouch Mansion their vigilance was redoubled. The reception was held last night, but the President of the senior class, George A. Clarke, was not there.

For several days past a furniture van has been observed lurking around the college building on Henry Street. A junior, disguised as a driver, was with it. The seniors were not slow in discovering the meaning of this apparition, and President Clarke was never allowed to go out without a bodyguard. Yesterday morning Mr. Clarke took a promenade on Amity Street, with a guard of two of the biggest men in the senior class. One was Frederick Hancock, who was the crack football player of the Boys' High School, and the other was James O'Connor, a baseball player of high repute.

Suddenly there uprose from behind ash barrels, from areaways, from the vestibules of houses, a charging party of twenty juniors, and before they could realize what had happened Mr. Clarke was a captive and his tall protectors lay on the flat of their backs on the sidewalk, gazing up into a firmament of shooting stars.

The victorious juniors looked around for their van, but at the critical moment it had failed them, and was nowhere to be seen. Their resources, however, were not yet exhausted. An express wagon was passing, and they promptly stopped it and hurled the form of Mr. Clarke into its depths. The dumfounded driver was about to expostulate, but a five-dollar bill, stuffed into his hand, silenced him, and he whipped up his horses and rattled away down Amity Street.

Meanwhile Hancock and O'Connor remained prostrate on the pavement. When they recovered their breath they began to struggle, but the detachment told off to look after them fulfilled their duty by the simple device of sitting on their heads and legs for twenty minutes. Then the crestfallen guards were allowed to rise, in consideration of purchasing liquid refreshment for the attacking party.

An hour or so before the reception began some of the senior sleuths succeeded in discovering their President's whereabouts, but the discovery only increased their anguish, for they could not get at him. Mr. Clarke is on board a yacht somewhere off Coney Island, and his guards are ready and anxious to repel boarders. The whole junior class spent the evening down at Coney Island, dancing war dances and watching for the apparition of the seniors. This morning they will form in procession and march back triumphantly, with Clarke in the centre of the parade.

Found with His Skull Fractured.

A man who said he was Charles A. Work, a florist, of Madison, N. J., was found on the sidewalk on Thirteenth Street, near University Place, last night, with his skull fractured. He was well dressed, and had some letters in his pockets bearing upon some property which he apparently owns. He was unable to explain how he came by his injuries. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

The Fasig sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden, which opened on Monday, ended last night, and in all about 500 horses were disposed of.

Yesterday's prices were low, and the horsemen present attributed this fact to the absence of the foreign buyers, who for the last year or two have been buying trotting stock whenever it was offered and could be obtained at a fair figure. The only foreign buyer who purchased at this week's sale was Max Gross of Berlin, Germany, but he bought only a few, and then only at low prices.

In all, the week's sales amounted to about $105,000, an average of about $210 for each animal sold.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sea Spray won, Chappie second, Koenigen third. Time—1:28¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Amelia Fonso won, Peixotto second, Schnitz third. Time—1:21¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds. Half mile. Semi Colon won, San Augustine second, Clarando third. Time—0:49¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Peter II. won, Outgo second, Vergua third. Time—1:49¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Chihuahua won, Ping second, Moringa third. Time—1:08½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Montallade won, Mainstay second, Mamie Scott third. Time—1:27½.

Interscholastic Chess.

The final round in the interscholastic chess tournament was played at Columbia Grammar School yesterday. The championship, however, was not decided, as there are several adjourned games to be played. Hamilton and De La Salle Institute are within half a point of each other for first place, and, as both schools have an adjourned game, no decision will be reached until these are continued.

Pugilist "Con" Doyle Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Charles, better known as "Con," Doyle, one of the best known prizefighters in the country, died this afternoon of hemorrhage, superinduced by acute alcoholism. Doyle participated in a number of notable ring encounters, the most conspicuous being his twenty-eight-round battle with Tommy Ryan at Selby, Ind., in September, 1890.

Wild Night Wins the Waterloo Cup.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—In the deciding course of the Waterloo Cup to-day Mr. J. Trevor's Wild Night beat the Duke of Leeds's Auld Lang Syne.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery?
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Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

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TO STOP UNDERVALUATIONS

Appraiser Wakeman Investigating the System Practiced by Some Foreign Consignors.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS SUSPECTED

Goods Invoiced to New York Agents at Less Than the Actual Market Price—American Importers to Help Officials.

A sharp investigation is being conducted by United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman into the practice, which is said to be growing among foreign manufacturers of consigning their goods to their own agents in this country at valuations which do not fairly represent the market price. This practice is described by some of the customs officers at this port as one of the most insidious evils with which they have to contend, and fully a score of the largest dry goods importing houses in this and other cities have expressed to representatives of the Treasury Department their desire to co-operate in putting a stop to it. Two or three conferences between these merchants and Appraiser Wakeman have been held, and within the past few days some important sworn testimony has been taken.

Facts have been disclosed with regard to importations of goods designed for the Canadian market, which have passed through this port at sworn valuations far below the actual market prices of the goods. For instance, goods were invoiced for entry at the Custom House at $1 per yard, which were subsequently bought by Montreal merchants from the importers at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.45 per yard. Had these goods been consigned to a legitimate purchaser instead of to an agent of the foreign manufacturer, their real market value would have shown in the bill of sale.

American Importers Aggressive.

The American importers are becoming actively aggressive in this matter. A committee representing a dozen large New York and Chicago houses stated in the presence of several Treasury Department officers in this city a few days ago, that this foreign consignment system was bound to ruin the reputable American importer unless it was stopped very soon. Each succeeding year increases the number of New York importers who are compelled to buy their foreign-made goods here in New York for cash down, instead of being able, as formerly, to buy them in the foreign market and have them consigned direct to the purchaser. One of the most important New York dry goods houses has testified that it is now obliged to buy at least 75 per cent. of its imported goods in New York from agents, because the foreign manufacturers will not consign goods to any other persons than their own agents.

Appraiser Wakeman is conducting his investigations, by direction of the Treasury Department, under a section of the Federal law which reads: "It shall be lawful for appraising officers in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise to take into consideration the wholesale prices at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses, from the place of shipment to the United States and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per cent."

This provision, as interpreted by the Treasury Department, was put into the law for the purpose of assisting appraising officers in arriving at the true foreign market value of imported merchandise, and the department desires that in ascertaining and determining the said foreign market value the appraising officer shall take cognizance and full advantage of the method authorized by the section of law quoted. In this same connection the attention of appraising officers has been officially directed to Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1890, empowering the local Appraisers to cite to appear before them and examine upon oath any owner, importer, agent, consignee, or other person touching any matter or thing which they may deem material respecting imported merchandise, in ascertaining the dutiable value or classification thereof. The appraising officer may under such circumstances require the production of any letters, accounts, or facts relating to any such imported merchandise, and the appraising officer may require such testimony to be reduced to writing if he deems it necessary.

To Reach the Root of the Evil.

Appraiser Wakeman said that it was the purpose of the Government officers to push this investigation without fear or favor, in the hope that the root of the evil might be reached and the evil itself stopped. The reputable importers throughout the United States were fully awakened to the mischievous effects of the existing foreign consignment system, and they were anxious, Mr. Wakeman said, to join with the Federal officers in securing a complete exposure of the character of the offenses against the law. Facts are being collected which it is promised will make interesting reading for the mercantile community of New York.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell is expected in New York to-day, and within the next two or three days the general subject of undervaluations at this port will be taken under official consideration. A number of the special examiners of the Treasury Department have been called together for that purpose.

Edward Van Perlo, representing A. Rissarth, church furnisher, publisher, and importer, at 42 Barclay Street, appeared at the United States Appraisers' Stores yesterday afternoon and registered a protest against the assessment of a duty on rosaries. The Dingley Tariff law provides for an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. on rosaries made of wood, glass, mother of pearl, silver, and gold. The duty is levied on Mr. Rissarth's rosaries as manufactures of metal, and the importer's representative claimed that the duty should be assessed on each importation according to the material of which it is composed. Such a classification would make the duty on Mr. Rissarth's rosaries 35 per cent.

EVASION OF TOBACCO DUTIES.

A Committee of New York Cigar Manufacturers Sends a Statement to Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A few days ago a committee of tobacco importers from Key West and other parts of Florida visited this city and presented a strong protest to the Treasury Department against the proposed "uniform classification" regulations designed to be applied to all importations of tobacco. A counter-statement has just been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a committee of the Mutual Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers of New York. This statement deals particularly with the question of inspecting, handling, and assessing duty on Havana wrapper leaf. The New York committee says:

"We note that the committee of non-wrapper users protested urgently against bales coming to New York and being examined here, instead of at the home port. Why do they do this? Simply because when sample 'carrots' of tobacco reach New York instead of a bale, a manufacturer will have enough of his friends or representatives there to examine the tobacco and destroy it so thoroughly that, were it the finest bale of Havana wrapper that ever left the island of Cuba, there would not be a solid leaf left, and, therefore, it would have to be assessed at the filler rate. If a bale of filler tobacco is shipped from Key West to New York no harm whatsoever comes to it, and this committee will vouch for the truth of this statement. A bale of wrappers perhaps might suffer a very slight injury by transportation, but this would merely be nominal, and a manufacturer, if he has a bale of wrappers and insists that it is a bale of fillers, it certainly suffers no less; whereas, if it is really a bale of wrappers and the Government takes the stand that it is injured, it is putting a premium on an evasion of the law. 'Filler' does not spoil, that is, as far as transportation is concerned.

"Regarding the climatic conditions in New York, we can only say that the highest priced clear Havana goods made in the United States are made right in New York City, and they do not in this age of keen competition bring greater prices than their proportionate merit. Regarding the driving away of the Cuban manufacturing business from this country proper classification was adopted, you, Mr. Secretary, are too well posted to be misled. Not by one cigar will the consumption in this country be decreased. The duty on imported cigars, which is a protection to us manufacturers in this country, protects us all.

"In conclusion, we beg to say that the law affecting wrapper tobacco was placed on the statute books for the purpose of bringing revenue to the Treasury of this country, and we as importers and manufacturers wish to assure you that if the enforcement of this law is given hearty co-operation by your bureau the revenue of this Government will be largely increased during this and coming years from this commodity."

GERMAN DUTY DECISION.

Treasury Department Order Regarding the "Bonification of Tax."

In view of a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Government, in the case of the United States vs. Passavant and others of New York, involving the question as to the dutiable value of certain cotton velvets imported from Germany, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell has issued a special order to officers of customs throughout this country. The main question involved in this case was whether the Appraiser of this Port acted within the law in including the German duty, or "bonification of tax" in his estimate of the dutiable value of Passavant's importation. The "bonification of tax" is a certain remission of duty provided for under the laws of Germany.

Assistant Secretary Howell calls attention to the Supreme Court's ruling that the laws of this country in the assessment of duties proceed upon the market value in the exporting country, and not upon that market value less such remission or amelioration as that country chooses to allow in accordance with its own views of public policy. Mr. Howell then says: "As the practice of allowing remission of duties or payments of drawback on merchandise exported to the United States from bond extends to countries other than Germany, Collectors and appraising officers should exercise due vigilance in the examination of invoices to ascertain the amount of any bonus allowed either as a remission of tax or a payment of drawback, so that said amount may be included in the dutiable value of the merchandise."

MISS WILLARD'S FUNERAL.

Services to be Held To-morrow in the Broadway Tabernacle—Body to Lie in State in Chicago.

It was announced yesterday that the funeral of Miss Francis E. Willard will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Broadway Tabernacle, in Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Catherine Willard Baldwin, a niece of Miss Willard, and her nearest relative in this country, will take charge of the arrangements in conjunction with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has issued a notice to members requesting them to attend the funeral, wearing a white carnation, the emblem of the State organization.

Cablegrams, telegrams, and messages from persons of all sorts and conditions in all parts of the world continued to arrive at the Hotel Empire yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Miss Katherine L. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said to-day that it was the present intention to have a committee of Miss Willard's friends and co-workers in Chicago meet the body between here and New York City, and act as an escort during the journey West.

The body will lie in state for a day in Willard Hall, in the Woman's Temple Building, in Chicago, after which it will be taken to Miss Willard's home, in Evanston, where, according to present plans, the funeral will be held on Thursday, probably from the First Methodist Church, which Miss Willard attended for years. It is possible, however, that, owing to the smallness of the church, this part of the programme may be changed and the services held in this city.

The interment will take place at Rose Hill Cemetery, where Miss Willard's mother is buried.

Miss L. M. N. Stevens, National Vice President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will, according to the National Secretary, Miss Kate L. Stevenson, carry on Miss Willard's work for the present, and no election will take place until the next regular convention.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The afternoon newspapers to-day make sympathetic references to the death of Miss Frances E. Willard. They all agree that her death will be a serious blow to the societies with which she was connected.

ARRESTED THE WRONG MAN.

Mr. Martin, Locked Up in Brooklyn on a Warrant Issued for His Son, Released with Apologies.

A case of mistaken identity led yesterday to the arrest and incarceration of a Manhattan business man by a Brooklyn Deputy Sheriff. In a suit brought by William M. Martin against Mason Cooper and others, for the partition of property in Queens County, Justice Maddox, sitting in Long Island City, dismissed the complaint on affidavits showing that Martin was not a resident of the State of New York. Martin applied to Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, to have the order set aside, presenting an affidavit that he lived in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn.

Charles J. McDermott, a clerk in the law office of Boardman & Boardman, then produced the affidavits of Elmer Seaman, clerk, and Thomas Herron, assistant clerk, of the Clarendon Hotel, showing that on Feb. 14 Martin registered at the hotel, but never occupied a room. An affidavit was also presented by Eversley Childs, to the effect that Martin lived in Cranford, N. J., with his father, James M. Martin. Justice Gaynor issued a warrant for Martin's arrest on a charge of perjury.

Yesterday, after a consultation between Sheriff Creamer and District Attorney Marean, Deputy Sheriff Cunningham went to 45 Liberty Street, Manhattan, to arrest Martin. He presently returned with a tall man of dignified appearance, who was very indignant, and apparently much bewildered at his arrest. When arraigned before Justice Gaynor the prisoner vehemently protested that he had not made any affidavit that he lived in the Clarendon Hotel, and did not know why he had been arrested.

"I will hold you in $1,000 bonds," said Justice Gaynor, severely. "Next time you had better tell the truth. Don't lie when you are brought into court. Officer, take him to the jail."

The prisoner was taken away, still protesting vigorously. District Attorney Marean, however, began to fear that a mistake had been made, and he telephoned to Boardman & Boardman. McDermott went to Brooklyn, got a description of the prisoner, and immediately declared that the wrong man had been arrested. The prisoner proved to be James M. Martin, the father of the person for whose arrest the warrant had been issued. Mr. Marean apologized to Mr. Martin, but the latter was in no mood to hear him, and went away vowing vengeance.

RAPID TRANSIT BILLS CUT DOWN

Court Commissioners Who Asked for $15,000 Each Get $2,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon rendered its decision in the matter of the application for an allowance made one week before by John Sabine Smith for himself, Arthur D. Williams, and George W. Young, Commissioners appointed by the court in July, 1897, to determine whether a rapid transit railroad on the plan of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to be constructed. Mr. Smith asked for $15,000 for each of the Commissioners, and the Court grants them $2,000 each.

The Court, in disposing of the application, suggests that, inasmuch as this commission did not work any longer than a former commission did, and that, inasmuch as it did as much work as the other commission, the compensation should be at the same rate paid to the former commission. This was $2,000 for each member. Messrs. Smith, Young, and Williams were sworn as Commissioners on July 20, 1897, gave their first hearing on Aug. 9, and made their report in favor of the underground railroad plan on Nov. 6, having meanwhile sat some thirty times.

Missing Philadelphian Found Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The body of Edward B. Walton, who was chief clerk to Charles E. Pugh, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found today in the Delaware River opposite this city. Mr. Walton disappeared on Nov. 29, nothing having been seen or heard of him since that time.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A More General Observance of Lent This Year Than Usual Among the Protestant Churches.

SPECIAL SERVICES ARRANGED

Rules and Regulations for the Lenten Season to be Announced in Roman Catholic Churches at the Masses To-morrow.

To a far larger extent than ever before the Lenten season, which begins next Wednesday, will be observed in churches other than Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal. The Lenox Avenue Union Church of the Disciples of Christ, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, will have on Friday afternoons during Lent a class of young people on religious instruction. These are persons who lately came into the church. Palm and Easter Sundays will be observed with special music and sermons.

At the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the pastor, the Rev. S. H. Virgin, will give on Tuesday mornings during Lent a series of lectures before the Ladies' Society, the opening one of which will be on "The Sistine Madonna." Palm and Easter Sundays will also be observed.

In all of the Collegiate Reformed churches the Psalms are read responsively at both Sunday services, and at the Fifth Avenue Church the Creed is always recited in the evening. At the West End Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, there is an extra Lenten service on Friday afternoons, held then because, society affairs being less active, the people can be gotten to attend. The subject this year will be the restatement of some fundamental doctrines.

Metropolitan Temple will observe Lent by services every night. In those to be held this year the Psalms will be read responsively, the Creed will be recited, and there will be a somewhat elaborate ritual with music by the vested choir.

At Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent, there will be a special course of Sunday evening services to follow the history of Bible events, and during Holy Week services will be held every night.

The services at the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, differs from what is supposed to be the ordinary Presbyterian form in that there are responsive readings, the creed is recited, and music is much used in the liturgy. During Lent this year there will be a few extra services.

Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Calvary Branch, Eighty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, keep Lent with special services for instruction and inquiry with reference to those who are candidates for baptism on Easter Sunday. This practice has been followed for some years at this church with excellent results. Services are also held every night during Holy Week, which week, observes the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, "would be the best period of the year for the general observance of the Week of Prayer."

The usual half-hour noonday service for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel during Lent. The preacher on February 25 and March 4 and 11 will be the Rev. Brockholst Morgan of the City Missions, and on March 18, 25, and April 1 the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel.

In all the Catholic churches the rules and regulations of Lent will be read by the pastors of churches to their flock to-morrow morning at the various masses. All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness,) the infirm, those attaining their growth, and those whose duties are of a laborious character, women in pregnancy, and all who are enfeebled by old age. The following dispensations are granted for this diocese by the Holy See: (1) The use of flesh meat is allowed at each meal on Sundays in Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday excepted. (2) The use of eggs and white meats is allowed each day at the principal meal and at the collation. (3) A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, may be taken in the morning. (4) Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take the collation in the morning and dinner in the evening. (5) Drippings and lard may be used in the preparation of food. (6) On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh cannot be used at the same meal. (7) Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals upon the days the use of meats is allowed. (8) By a special indult granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years, dating from March 15, 1895, working people who cannot easily observe the common law of the Church are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year, except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workmen in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their families as well. In return it is expected that those who avail themselves of this indult will abstain from stimulants during Lent. The time for fulfilling the Easter precept of communion extends from the first Sunday in Lent to Trinity Sunday, inclusive.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 20.

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SUBJECT—The Twelve Sent Forth.—Matthew x., 2-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matthew x., 8.

Preaching and healing were the marked characteristics of Jesus' ministry. Healing, however, was subordinate to preaching. It was usually simply incidental to it. It was sometimes the occasion of an address; sometimes the result of one. Sometimes it was itself the most powerful kind of preaching. It was always a witness, both to Him who preached and to what was preached. It is written of Jesus that "He went throughout every city and village preaching, and showing the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God," (Luke viii., 1,) but He did not heal every one that was sick, or relieve every one that was distressed. For these things faith was required, and faith was not always present.

As we saw in a recent lesson, Jesus both preached and healed, because both were important features of His great work of Redemption; the preaching pre-eminently so. To the great mass of men, however, the healing would appear to be the more important; it appeals so directly to a condition which every one can appreciate. If Jesus had been simply a good man, going about doing good as an example for all other men to copy, probably it would have been so magnified in the Scriptures. But it is not. It had to do only with the body or the mind. It gave them a temporary relief. Preaching, however, had to do with the soul, and its eternal interests; it declared "the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God." It must declare the same "glad tidings" yet, or else it is not true preaching.

And the reason is very plain. In the beginning we read that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." (Gen. ii.; 7.) Becoming such, he became a responsible being, far above all other created creatures. He was endued with a will which could even resist God and rebel against Him. For, being created in His Image, and inbreathed with His Spirit, he must be as free to act as God Himself, although he was of "the earth, earthy." So, when he fell, and lost his fellowship with God, God could not deal with him as He had dealt with the inert "dust of the ground," and by His omnipotent power recreate and restore him to Himself. He must deal with him now as a free agent. He must appeal to him as a "living soul." So He sought him out in his hiding place, and "called" him. (Gen. iii.; 9.)

In His work, as the Redeemer Jesus did the same. He came to "call sinners to repentance." So His servants must "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi.; 15.) For man everywhere, must always be dealt with as a being endued with reasoning powers capable of weighing facts; with a conscience, capable of being aroused; with affections, which can be touched and warmed; with a will, which can determine and control action. All of these must be appealed to by preaching.

End of Christ's Ministry.

For more than a year, perhaps, nearly two years, Jesus had Himself gone everywhere preaching. But now the end of His ministry was drawing near, and "the gospel of the kingdom," must be committed "to faithful men, who should be able to teach others also." (2 Tim., ii., 2.) These men would need a special training for their work. How these necessities were provided for, is brought before us in this lesson.

As we read the account in the Gospel of St. Matthew, it seems as if the choosing of these "faithful men," and the sending of them out to preach, were two immediately consecutive facts. But when we compare St. Matthew's account, with those of St. Mark and St. Luke, it is evident that they were not "sent forth" for several months, perhaps a year, after they were chosen. St. Mark tells us in the fourteenth verse of the third chapter that "He ordained twelve, that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth to preach." But it is not until we reach the sixth chapter and seventh verse that we read: "He called unto Him the twelve, and began to send them forth, by two and two."

St. Luke repeats many of the incidents reported by St. Mark as having occurred in this interval, and adds many others to them. He tells us of the choosing of the twelve, "whom also," he says, "He named Apostles," (6:13-16,) and then, after giving us "the Sermon on the Mount," goes on to tell of the healing of the Centurion's servant, the raising of the widow's son in Nain, the visit of John's Disciples, and other events in the neighborhood of Capernaum. After all of these things had happened, he says, "it came to pass afterward that He went throughout every city and village, preaching and showing the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God; and the twelve were with Him." (8:1-3.) Then, after the account of this, His second tour through Galilee, in which "certain women which ministered unto Him of their substance" accompanied Him as well as the twelve, he tells us of the preaching of "the Sermon by the Sea," of the visit to Gadara, the healing of the woman with an issue of blood, and the raising of Jairus's daughter. After all of these events, he says, "then He called the twelve together" (ix., 1) and gave them essentially the same instructions as are reported by St. Matthew in our lesson.

Thus we have brought before us at this time two distinct and separate facts:

1. The choosing of the Apostles.
2. The sending of them out to preach.

Between these two there was a season of preparation, when the chosen ones were, in a special sense, "with Him."

Jesus Went Away to Pray.

The circumstances connected with the first of these facts are very interesting and important. They occurred probably in the neighborhood of Capernaum. After a busy day spent in ministering to the sick and teaching the ignorant, Jesus sought rest and refreshment. But to Him rest of mind and heart was more needed than rest of body, and so we do not find Him retiring to the home of Peter, or of any other friend in the city seeking rest in sleep. On the contrary, He went up into the solitude of a neighboring mountain—"in all probability the singular elevation known at this day as the 'Kurn Hattin,' or 'Horns of Hattin.'" (Farrar.) And there it was not to sleep, but to pray. (Luke 6: 12.) Praying to Him was more refreshing than sleeping. In the highest sense it is so still to all of His true spiritual children.

The burden of His prayer at this time also presents to us some very helpful and important considerations. Although the very Son of God, He was on earth in the form of man, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. He was here on His "Father's business." Now, He was about to call other men into partnership with Him in that business that they might be "workers together with Him" (2 Cor., vi., 1,) in building up the kingdom of God upon earth. Undoubtedly it was for these men that He prayed rather than that He might be guided in choosing them. All the night through He was beseeching for them grace and strength and wisdom for the work to which He was about to call them. He knew their weakness and danger and need. He knew that one of those whom He would appoint to this ministry would be "a devil," (John vi., 70;) that satan would desire to have another that he might sift him as wheat, (Luke xxii., 31;) that in the hour of His greatest extremity they would all forsake Him and flee, (Mark xiv., 27-50.) Yet He called them into His service, and prayed for them. They were types of all who should follow them—weak and sinful men, appointed to declare His truth to others as weak and sinful as they.

Just before He left them to return to the bosom of His Father, He prayed again for them, and then they all heard His prayer. "Holy Father," He said, "keep through Thine own name those whom Thou hast given me. I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest me, and they have received them, and have known surely that I came from Thee, and they have believed that Thou didst send me. I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil. Sanctify them through Thy truth; Thy word is truth. As Thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world. Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me, through their word, that they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." (John xvii., 11.)

And so we may believe that in that prayer on the mountain every pastor and missionary, and every humble Sunday school teacher and instructor of the ignorant was included. It was not only for those whom He was about to call into His special service, but for all who should believe on Him, "through their word," to the end of time. And now, seated on the right hand of His Father in Heaven, "He ever liveth to make intercession for them who come unto God by him." (Heb., vii., 25.) What comfort and strength are wrapped up in this thought for all of His faithful servants!

He Himself prays for them as He did for Peter, that their faith may not fail. And if He prays for His servants, they may be sure He will fulfill in their experiences all of His promises, and be with them always, "even unto the end of the world." (Matt. xxviii., 20.)

Choosing the Apostles.

After this night-long prayer, out of all who up to that time had followed Him, Jesus selected twelve. The number is significant. Like the number seven, it is a Scriptural form for expressing completeness—seven days, forming the complete week; twelve months, the completed year. As the number seven is the combination of the heavenly and the earthly, the triune God gathering "His elect from the four winds," (Mark xiii., 27,) three and four, added to each other, so is twelve the result of the same numbers multiplied by each other. Here it is the triune God, planning for the whole world, North, South, East, and West. The dealings of man with man are marked by multiples of seven—"if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him." (Luke xvii., 4.) But the dealings of God with man are marked by multiples of twelve—"no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth" (Rev. xiv., 1-3;) that "great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues." (Rev. vii., 9.)

In the first dispensation the Church of God was represented by the twelve tribes of Israel; in the last dispensation it is represented by the Twelve Apostles, "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief Cornerstone." (Eph. ii., 20.) Hence John saw in his vision that the New Jerusalem "had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of th Lamb." (Rev. xxi., 24.) Thus the college of the apostles stands for the whole Church of God. They were men of different ages, of different characters, of different abilities; just such men as are found in the Church to-day. They were all to testify of Christ and his redemption; they were all to be prepared for their work by being "with Him"; some were steadfast to the end, some fell by the way. But they were all invited into the fellowship of their Master, and all shared in His prayers. The same demands rest upon all of their successors; the same preparation must be had by all, the same assurances are given to all.

Sent Forth to Preach the Word.

This brings us to the second fact of our lesson. When thus prepared, these chosen ones were sent forth to preach to the souls of men, and to minister to the bodies of men. They went out in couplets, "two and two" together. No man was able, or expected, to do his work alone. He must have the sympathy and support of his fellows, as well as the prayers and promises of his Master. And it is to be noted that men of different temperaments, ages, and character were associated with each other. They thus helped each other; what one lacked the other supplied.

They went out in faith. They took neither purse nor scrip, nor extra clothing. He who sent them provided for them. They went out as his messengers. They represented Him. Whosoever received them received Him; whosoever rejected them and their message rejected Him and His grace.

They went out "as sheep in the midst of wolves." They knew that men would not, as a body, welcome them; that their very lives would often be brought into danger. But none of these things moved them. Strong in faith, and leaning upon the power and the promises of their Lord, they went forth. Doubtless they came back, as did the "seventy," "with joy, saying Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through Thy name." (Luke x., 1-17.) So it has been ever since. So it probably will be to the end of time.

Questions on the Lesson.

Why did Jesus preach and heal, and what is said of the relation of healing to preaching?

What condition of man makes preaching a necessity?

Why was it necessary for Jesus to choose "the twelve"?

What is said of the relation of the choosing of "the twelve" to the sending of them out to preach?

What were the circumstances connected with the choosing?

What was probably the burden of Jesus's prayer at this time?

What is said of His prayer just before His crucifixion?

What is said of the numbers "seven" and "twelve"?

How was the Church represented under the first dispensation, and how under the last?

In what manner were "the twelve" sent out?

In what spirit did they go, and what was the result?

AFRICAN MISSION WORK.

A Colony Successfully Started by Heli Chatelain's Party.

The announcement has just been received in this city from the Philafrican Liberators' League that its first expedition, under the leadership of Heli Chatelain, has safely reached its destination in West Africa. A desirable site for the first native civilized Christian town has been selected, where the climate is healthful, the soil fertile, the natives friendly, and the Portuguese officials helpful. The information comes from a letter of Heli Chatelain's, dated Caconda, Nov. 20, 1897.

The party is settled in a fine tableland country of 5,000 feet altitude, in the Hanha division of the Caconda district. The Governor of Benguella and the Deputy Governor being in perfect sympathy with the expedition, a permanent site was chosen near the head waters of the Cubale River, in a region where the natives seemed willing to work and were not degraded by rum. The slave trade is largely carried on in the immediate territory, and the Portuguese declared themselves helpless in the matter. Singularly enough, the parents not only sell their children, but children their aged parents, and kidnapping is an every-day experience. Soon after the party's selection of the site, sweet and white potatoes, beans, peas, lettuce, and wheat were sown, the season being well on at that time. The spot is adapted to peach and fig culture, and at the time of writing M. Chatelain was making preparations for the purchase of cows. Until the rainy season is over, in the middle of April, the party must content itself with mud-plastered dwellings of wood. In the Summer adobe houses will be built.

It is the plan of this league to acquire fertile land by concessions from European Governments and purchase from the natives, forming a practical African Utopia, free from slavery, polygamy, witchcraft, and rum. The model settlers in the proposed villages are to be freed slaves and natives, who will be Christian farmers and handicraftsmen. The station work, as it is called, will be divided into four departments—agricultural, industrial, educational, and medical or charitable—each in charge of a specialist, who will endeavor to make his department self-supporting as soon as possible.

The leader of the expedition and the organizer of the league is Heli Chatelain, who was born in Switzerland forty years ago. He was a cripple for twenty years, and in that time he mastered all the languages of Europe, and was intensely interested in Africa through reading Livingstone's "Travels." When about twenty years old M. Chatelain was sufficiently recovered from his injury to come to America, study, and join Bishop Taylor in missionary work in West Africa. The industrial colony plan was the outcome of his African experiences as a practical solution of Christianizing and civilizing the Dark Continent. The league was formed in 1896.

AT THE BRICK CHURCH.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of Dr. Van Dyke's Pastorate.

To-morrow will be celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. To mark the occasion, the new organ, a memorial of this event, will be used for the first time. The anniversary service will be held at 11 A. M., and at 4:30 P. M. there will be a musical service.

Marked as was always the history of the Brick Church, it has seen its most prosperous years under its present pastorate. It is not the fortune of many congregations to secure, in one and the same person, so many rare qualifications as this congregation in the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. Pastor, preacher, poet, artist, and author, he is not the less a real spiritual leader and teacher. The church supports four missionaries in foreign countries, and more than a dozen at home. Its membership has grown year after year until it has become a problem to know what to do with all who desire to attend the services. Last year more than 100 sittings were added, and these were quickly taken by young men. When the new sittings were added to the galleries of the church last Fall, a new choir gallery was erected, extending across the entire east end of the interior. It is a beautiful bit of workmanship, of light ash, mosaic panels of light blue, and bronze ornaments. It is supported by four polished Siena marble columns that have delicately carved caps. Its cost was $4,500.

The new organ is the gift of twenty-five members of the congregation, and its cost was $10,000. It was built by Hutchings, and contains forty-five speaking stops and 3,072 pipes. The console is detached from the organ proper, and, resembling a small roll-top desk, may be placed in any part of the church. The action is electro-pneumatic, and a marvel of lightness and quickness of response. Communication between the keys at the desk and the pipes is established through a cable. The facilities in quick control of the organ are unique. The action enables the performer to arrange any combination of stops upon any one of a series of pistons placed just beneath each bank of keys. Upon pressing one of these pistons the desired quality and volume of tone may be instantly obtained, without disturbing the stops that may have been drawn by register. A plate has been placed on the front of the organ bearing this inscription:

> "Presented to the Brick Church
>
> In Gratitude of the Ministry of
>
> HENRY VAN DYKE
>
> On the Fifteenth Anniversary of His
>
> Pastorate."

BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE.

Competition Drill on Washington's Birthday in an Armory.

At the Ninth Regiment Armory, on West Fourteenth Street, the Baptist Boys' Brigade will hold its sixth annual reception and review on Tuesday afternoon from 2 o'clock till 5. The competitive drill this year will be for a silver cup, and any company is eligible to the contest. The winning company will hold the cup for a year, and will go on record by means of an inscription chased on the silver. Each succeeding winning company will have the same honor. Just before the assembling of the companies at 2:15 the Baptist Boys' Brigade Temple Band of Brooklyn will play a number of selections, and following this there will be a singing of the Doxology by all, with the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church presiding, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. After a review of the companies by Col. W. H. Seward, the competitive drill for the silver cup will take place, each company having ten minutes' time. A gold and a silver medal will be the prizes awarded for the company presenting the best manual of arms through three of its men below the rank of Second Lieutenant. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, President of the brigade, and Vice President Hugh Porter will award the prizes.

Era of Church Prosperity.

The Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, which about a year ago was in such financial distress that it was offered for sale, seems now to have begun an era of prosperity. The Rev. Howard L. Jones, the pastor, has instituted a few new branches of work on "institutional" lines which have proved successful. The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip has been placed in charge of a club for younger boys, and the young ladies' society has taken charge of a girls' club. These clubs are composed of the poorer class of east siders. The meetings are held in the basement of the church, where the boys are taught seat caning and other work, besides Bible lessons. The girls are taught sewing, embroidering, and general housework.

The church itself is in a better condition than ever before in its history. The amount received for pew rentals alone has increased $1,000 over that received last year. The pastor attributes the falling down of the church to an attempt to make it a "family church." Now, however, he intends to broaden its scope and welcome the poor as cordially as the rich.

Unitarian Vesper Services.

The vesper services arranged by the Unitarian Club of this city will begin to-morrow evening in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. An attractive musical programme has been arranged by Charles H. Hoyt, organist and choir director of the church. The choir, which consists of fourteen male and female voices, will be assisted by Miss Bertha Buclin, violinist. Among the selections to be rendered are Shelley's anthem, "Father, When Night Involves the Skies"; Mendelssohn's motet, "Hear My Prayer," the soprano solo by Miss Camilla Serrano; Barnby's contralto solo, "O Ye that Love the Lord," by Miss Helen L. Niebuhr, and a violin solo by Miss Buclin. There will be two fifteen-minute addresses. The first will be on "The Supremacy of Reason," by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah; the second on "The Integrity of Reason," by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church.

New Baptist Church to be Opened.

What used to be the Baptist Tabernacle in Second Avenue, made notorious by the controversy between the Baptist City Mission and the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, is to be formally opened to-morrow as the Second Avenue Baptist Church. The new pastor is the Rev. J. A. Francis, late pastor of the Riverside Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, who gives up a flourishing work up town in order to undertake this down-town effort. The services to-morrow will be at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., with a Baptist rally at 4 P. M., at which the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of Lexington Avenue Church, the Rev. J. J. Brouner of the City Missions, and the Rev. Richard Hartley of Hope Church.

Luther League Convention.

A general meeting of the Official and Executive Committees of the Luther League of America has been called for Tuesday in the Lippincott Building, Philadelphia. Arrangements for the National Convention, to be held in New York this Fall, will be completed, including the selection of speakers, the place of meeting, the number of sessions, &c. It is expected that the business session of the convention will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in West Twenty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The last meeting, which will be a mass meeting, will be held on the evening of Oct. 21 in Carnegie Hall. Local arrangements for the accommodation of the 6,000 expected delegates are now making by an active Ways and Means Committee.

A Growing Church.

The prosperity of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, is attracting attention. The church was dedicated in October last, since which time its growth has been remarkably rapid. The pastor, the Rev. George P. Eckman, has received into this church during its brief period of activity on this site 124 persons in addition to those members who went up town with the removal of the church. The different departments of church life are fast being organized, the young people of the congregation showing commendable zeal in connection with the Epworth League. The Sunday school is increasing each week, and the entire church gives evidence of remarkable vigor.

Church News and Notes.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., pastor of the "People's Church," which meets at the Academy of Music, will allow Eugene Debs, the Western labor agitator, to occupy his platform to-morrow morning.

A postponement from to-morrow to a week later is announced of the singing of Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," by the choir of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street.

"Quo Vadis" is the subject on which R. L. Purdy will address a meeting for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

Sister Sophia is to be installed as Parish Deaconess in St. John's Lutheran Church, 8 Christopher Street, to-morrow at 4 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. J. B. Remensnyder, G. U. Wenner, and F. H. Knubel.

"Feasts and Fast Days" will be the subject of the lecture by Dr. H. Pereira Mendes before the Jewish Religious School Union to-morrow evening at 8:15 in the vestry of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

On Monday evening the Toggle-Joint Glee and Banjo Club of Yale College is to give a second benefit evening at Leslie Hall, at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, in aid of the morning kindergarten of the Manhattan Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor.

Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, is to lecture on "The Work of the Church in Charity" at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, one the evening of March 6 for the benefit of the Monastery of the Precious Blood. The use of the theatre is donated by Col. Sinn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES

in Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. and Broadway, on Joshua, the Book of Conflict, on Monday afternoon at 3. At 2:30 answers questions. J. H. Burke sings.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service, 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons upon "the Great Affirmations of Religion." Subject: "The Affirmations Concerning God and Man." At 8 P. M., first of four vesper services under the auspices of the Unitarian Club of New York. All seats free. Ushers will seat strangers. Anthems: "The Inward Word," Shelley; Motet, "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn; contralto solo, Barnby; violin solo, Miss Bertha Buclin. Two fifteen-minute addresses: "The Supremacy of Reason," Rev. M. J. Savage, D. D.; "The Integrity of Reason," Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the fifth sermon in the course on Christianity in Evolution; subject: "The Rootings of Christianity—The Foundations of the Faith." Evensong at 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ANNUAL SERVICE, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the State of New York, at Calvary Church, corner of 21st St. and 4th Av., 4 o'clock P. M., February 20. Preacher, Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., assisted by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Rev. G. R. Van de Water, D. D., Rev. B. E. Backus, D. D., Rev. E. B. Coe, D. D., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., and others.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor, pastor. Memorial service, Rev. Dr. Cramer, "The Resurrection."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday eve. prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th, Dr. Madison C. Peters, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 and 8. Extra musical service, evening. Cordial welcome to all.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Services Sunday, February 20th.
Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College, will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. William H. Thompson's Bible class will meet in the parlors at 5 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AVE. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S.T.D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening, "Did the Sun and Moon Stand Still at the Command of Joshua?" on Bible Difficulties. Rediscussed by request.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion.... .... 9 A. M.
Morning service.... ....11 A. M.
Musical service .... 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Now Increase, Grow, and Multiply," by St. Saens. "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn.
Evening service, 8 o'clock.
Rector, Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 46TH St., Near 6th Av., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Sunday morning at 11; subject, "The Religion of Washington." Evening, 7:45, "The Contribution of Christian Science to the Religious Thought of the Time."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. CROWE, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "The Contributions of Spencer and Darwin to Religious Thought."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner of 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Holy communion at 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening at 8 P. M. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Tenth sermon in series on "Our Unitarian Gospel." Subject: "The Worship of God."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH.—Rev. W. C. Payne, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Endeavor, 7 P. M. You are invited.

EAST 74TH ST. AND PARK AV., CHURCH OF the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., LL.D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. 8 P. M., evensong and sermon.

EUGENE V. DEBS SPEAKS ACADEMY MUSIC SUNDAY MORNING. WELCOME ALL.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including class in Greek New Testament. At 11 A. M. the pastor will preach. At 7:45 P. M., musical service, with address by the pastor. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Twenty-second Street.—Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor. Public worship Sunday at 11 and 8, with sermons by the Pastor. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., corner 60th Street.
11:00—Preaching by the Rev. Dr. Bradford P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University.
4:00 P. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor of the Central Metropolitan Temple.
Young People's Prayer Meeting, 5:00 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Indecision of Character." Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. Sunday school in chapel, 9:45 A. M. Bible classes for adults, 10 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, West 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Subject: "Bible Teaching Concerning Prayer."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 20, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "What is the greatest thing in life?" All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. Dr. Wilson will continue his series on "The Greatest Men in History." Subject: "Christ and Columbus." At 8 P. M. Rev. W. L. Pattison, D. D., of New York Conference will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Central Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; for deaf-mutes, 3 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mr. Walter R. Johnston will render selections on the organ for fifteen minutes before the regular evening service. Chorus conducted by Mr. Tallie Morgan.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "What the Church Has Done for the Rights of Man." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are welcome.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church. Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M., topic, "The Key of Life." Rev. Alfred E. Myers 8 P. M., topic, "The Price of a Soul."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., and Bible class for men in the Church House, conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek services on Wednesday evenings.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concerts—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.. Matinée—Measure for Measure—2:15.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibition—9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Logenbrueder—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Gotterdammerung—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of th s paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. SHERMAN SHOULD RETIRE.

There is no longer any ground on which the retention of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN in the office of Secretary of State can be excused or palliated. Personal considerations and party interest cannot be pleaded in his favor when the interests of the country plainly demand his retirement. Mr. SHERMAN was persuaded to allow himself to be transferred from the Senate to the post of Secretary of State in order to allow the election of Mr. MARK HANNA to the Senate, and put Ohio Republican politics into a condition satisfactory to the Administration. Mr. HANNA is in the Senate. That much is accomplished. Whether Ohio Republican politics are in a satisfactory condition is now of no consequence, in view of the weightier interests at stake; at any rate, the situation would not be in the least affected by Mr. SHERMAN'S retirement.

The Secretary of State is in a pitiable condition of body and mind. There is no need to choose soft words. Mr. SHERMAN is decaying mentally, and in respect to his physical health he is old and feeble beyond his years. He is no longer capable of transacting business. There are papers on his desk and he signs them. But they are routine papers of no consequence. Matters of moment and delicacy in our foreign relations are disposed of by Judge DAY and the President. They are not brought to the attention of the Secretary. In his clouded mind there can be no clear conception of what our foreign relations are or of what our interests demand. It would be useless to consult him, and experience has shown that it might be unsafe to communicate to him the information on which his subordinates are acting.

The public has not forgotten the erratic behavior of the Secretary which gave rise to so much anxiety last Summer. In the month of July Mr. SHERMAN went to Amagansett, L. I., for rest and recreation. Rumors that he was about to resign were denied by him. It was expected and understood that his vacation would be prolonged until after the President's return to Washington, but after two weeks at Amagansett he unexpectedly returned to the capital. In the absence of the President his presence was a serious embarrassment to our diplomacy. He was the head of the Department of State. There was no one above him. Yet the men who were nominally his subordinates could not trust him with the public business of the department; and uneasiness prevailed until the return of the President.

The morning after the assassination of CANOVAS the country read with amazement the report of an interview with the Secretary of State, in which he expressed sentiments that were calculated to give great offense to Spain. The taking off of CANOVAS, he was reported to have said, would make no difference with Spain's policy in Cuba; she would put in another Minister of like mind and the war would go on; yet Spain's money is gone, her resources are exhausted, and more to the same effect. The next day Mr. SHERMAN denied that he had said these things. Perhaps that was the easiest disclaimer, but it is not necessary to assume that his denial was diplomatic. It was evident that he had forgotten his indiscreet open conversation with several newspaper men who called on him.

In respect to Hawaii and Japan's relations to our designs upon those islands, Mr. SHERMAN'S utterances gave great anxiety. He had not grasped the subject, the antecedent facts had slipped from his enfeebled mind. But he talked and said what it was not becoming in him to say.

Nobody will pretend that the foreign relations of this Government can be well or safely managed in a department of which the chief is an old man in his dotage. It may be possible to keep diplomatic correspondence out of Mr. SHERMAN'S hands, but it is not possible to restrain him from undiplomatic speech. There is no assurance that he may not at any time involve us in serious trouble by his tongue or pen. Beyond all that, there is need in these times of a wise and competent Secretary of State. The President is not skilled in diplomacy or in foreign affairs. In Judge DAY he has a strong and able assistant, but Judge DAY is at a disadvantage in performing the duties of an office of which he has neither the dignity nor the responsibility. It is most unseemly that the President should longer tolerate this disability of his Administration at what is at present the most important point. Mr. SHERMAN'S continuance in office is a source of public disquietude.

THE VIZCAYA AND THE MAINE.

During her stay in the waters of our harbor the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya will be under the protection of the police of the city. We might exclude her altogether. Any nation has the right to exclude the war vessels of other nations from its territorial waters. But as by courtesy we admit her to our waters and salute her and pay calls of politeness to her officers, it is incumbent on us to see that no harm comes to her while she is here; except, of course, that we have no responsibility for harm that comes to her through the neglect of her own officers or men.

The usage and law relating to visits from ships of war have been succinctly stated by the United States Supreme Court. [The Exchange vs. MCFADDON:]

> "If there be no prohibition, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all powers with whom it is at peace, and those vessels are supposed to enter such ports and to remain in them under the protection of the Government of the place."

The "Government of the place" means primarily the police of New York in the case of the Vizcaya; should anything happen to her the ultimate responsibility and the obligation to indemnify Spain would fall on the Government of the United States.

The same rule applies to our lost battleship Maine. She entered the harbor of Havana with the consent of the Spanish authorities. Spanish guns saluted her. The authorities indicated her place of anchorage, and the officers of the Government exchanged visits with her officers. She lay at anchor under Spanish protection, and was under that protection at the moment of the explosion that destroyed her. Whether Spain will be called upon to make good the loss to us depends first of all on the state of facts disclosed by the Board of Inquiry. If it should be shown that the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of her own boilers or magazine without external violence, Spain will be in no wise responsible. If the condition of her hull points to an external agency as the cause of the disaster, we should still be unable to hold Spain to any moral responsibility implying connivance or collusion unless there was proof of it, but we should have a right to ask her to pay for the ship. As the Maine was under her protection, she would be responsible in damages for her neglect to make that protection effective. The position is analogous to that arising from the mobbing of the residences of the Spanish Consuls in New Orleans and Key West in 1851, when our Government indemnified the sufferers. The acts of violence were perpetrated by a mob, for which our Government had no moral accountability, but it admitted its legal responsibility for injury to the property of Spain's representatives.

In the case of the Maine not only the value of the vessel but the terrible loss of life and the assault on the flag would have to be taken into the account. If it should be shown that a torpedo or a mine destroyed her, Spain would of course disclaim the act, and if she were well advised would give the best possible evidence of the good faith of her disclaimer by a prompt offer of reparation. Secretary SEWARD wrote in 1873:

> "The rule of the law of nations is that the Government which refuses to repair the damage committed by its citizens or subjects, to punish the guilty parties or to give them up for that purpose, may be regarded as virtually a sharer in the injury or responsible therefor."

Any Havana miscreant who may have directed a torpedo against the Maine has made his Government liable. It makes no difference if he were an insurgent or a sympathizer with the insurrection. A Government is liable for the acts of insurgents against its authority unless it has recognized them as belligerents, and as we have not made the mistake of recognizing Cuban belligerency we have not forfeited our right to look to Spain to indemnify us for the loss of the Maine in case it is proved that she was destroyed by a Spanish subject, loyal or insurgent.

THE SPANISH CONDUCT.

Whatever may finally be found to be the cause of the destruction of the Maine, the conduct of the Spanish officials and of the Spanish people at home and in Cuba has been such as to strengthen the bonds of sympathy between them and us and to give to the world a new reason for faith in human nature.

In this statement we put aside as unthinkable the wild supposition that the Maine was destroyed by the order or by connivance of the Spanish Government or any of its responsible officials. No one whose opinion is worth quoting has entertained such a supposition, nor would we entertain it on our part, unless forced to do so, and, despite the forced frothing of one or two journals, no one on the Spanish part has accused us of such a suspicion.

The situation as it has actually developed has been one of serious tension. When our battleship was ordered to Havana there was a very general feeling in both countries that, though her visit was friendly in form, it was closely related to the condition of affairs in Cuba. To the Spaniards in the island and at home she was necessarily the embodiment of that power which at any moment might be launched against them. The insurrection which, rightly or wrongly, they regard as we of the North regarded the rebellion of the Southern States, has been largely sustained by means secured from this country. While our Executive has, by the acknowledgment of the Spanish Government, been active in suppressing all unlawful efforts to furnish such means, there has been in our Congress a party crying aloud for intervention in the Cuban trouble. And two successive Presidents have declared plainly that, if the conflict were not settled otherwise, intervention was a question of time. Such a declaration, "mutatis mutandis," would not be accepted by the United States Government or people as other than hostile—contingently and remotely, perhaps, but in effect and in spirit hostile. For all these reasons the Spanish people had no cause to love us as Americans, and they did not.

Then came the destruction of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana. The first boats to reach her in the attempt to rescue those not killed came at the same moment from the Spanish cruiser, bearing the name of the child-King, Alphonso XII., and from an American merchantman. When Capt. SIGSBEE stepped into his boat—the last man to leave the sinking ship—it was to the Spanish cruiser he repaired, to thank in person the Spanish sailors whose aid had been so swift and courageous. From the Queen Regent and the Premier in Madrid, from Gen. BLANCO and the Municipal President in Havana, from the Navy of Spain, and from every official source expressions of profound sympathy poured in upon Washington. In the Havana hospitals the wounded were tenderly cared for, and the Spanish authorities instantly took steps for funeral honors, at once imposing and touching, to the dead. The royal and local Government, the army and the navy, the Church and the people of Havana, from the most fanatical of loyalists to the wretched concentrados, joined in the demonstration of sorrow. And in this hour of deep emotion the Spanish Government seizes occasion to send to Washington a manly, emphatic, and comprehensive disavowal of all the utterances of its late Minister to which we had any right to object—not merely his offensive references to the President, but even more earnestly the expressions justifying suspicion as to the good faith of Spain with reference to reciprocity and autonomy.

This is the record to the present time. It is honorable to the Spanish Government and people. It is deeply gratifying to all rational Americans and to those of any nationality who love manliness and rejoice to see it shown in times of sudden trial.

THE POWER OF DISCIPLINE.

It is recorded in a letter, we believe, of MACAULAY'S, how the writer, being at dinner with the Duke of WELLINGTON, began to praise the valor and devotion of the British soldiers on board the Birkenhead, who formed in line on deck and went down with the ship, after the women and children had been saved. The Duke took a purely professional view of the occurrence, which he regarded as a tribute to the perfection of discipline.

The soldier was in the right. It is the habit of implicit and mechanical obedience, encouraged and enforced in ordinary times, that produces in crises what seem like prodigies of heroism. The loss of an American battleship has been as fruitful this week in inculcating the value of discipline as was the loss of a British troopship nearly half a century ago. Indeed, it is more of a tribute to discipline. The wreck of the Birkenhead was in plain prospect before it happened and the soldiers on board of her had at no time felt the bonds of discipline relax. It was comparatively a matter of course that they should continue to obey orders, without perceiving that they had any choice, until the final catastrophe came. But with the Maine it was different. An explosion woke up the sleeping ship and left the primitive instincts of human nature, one would say, to assert themselves without restraint, and first of all the instinct of self-preservation. The day of judgment could not more completely loose all social ties than such a breaking up to those whom it concerned of "the universal frame of things." Yet even in that awful and sudden exigency second nature prevailed over nature. Habit was stronger than instinct. So far as has appeared every member of the Maine's ship's company who was not actually blown overboard or killed in his place regarded himself as "present for duty." From the orderly who reported to the Captain that the ship was sinking to the officers who assembled on the quarter deck, the human notion of saving one's self was superseded by what in a sense may be called the superhuman notion of duty and obedience.

Never was presented a more wonderful example of the power of military training. The soldiers and sailors of all nations, as the facts of the wreck are brought home to them, will applaud the valor and discipline of the men of the Maine. We may almost say, nay, we may quite say it, in a national sense, that the demonstration was worth even its appalling cost. For it is only in moments of sudden and extreme trial that the power of discipline is seen. We can buy more three-million-dollar battleships—as many as we need. But it is upon the men that man them that it depends whether they are huge and helpless aggregations of floating junk or real defenders of the Nation and terrors to its enemies. And the final test of this question is not to be furnished by holiday cruises or squadron manoeuvres. It comes only in times of "battle, murder, and sudden death." It has so come to one man-of-war of the new navy, and the result of it has been a glorious vindication. There is no falling off from the highest standard of gallantry and discipline. Who dies in proving that as truly dies for his country as if he died fighting its enemies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Elaborate computations have been made by the London papers in the effort to find an approximation of the cost to employers and employés of the recent great strike in the engineering trade. The figures are sufficiently impressive. In the thirty-one weeks during which the strike lasted 110,400 skilled workmen belonging to unions "went out" for a longer or shorter time, the average number of them from week to week being 84,000. Counting the non-union men who struck on account of sympathy, and the unskilled laborers who were deprived of employment, the average for the whole period is at least 70,000. Nothing like this was ever known in England before, for, though there have been longer strikes and strikes in which more men participated, none of them was at once so long and so widespread. The direct loss of wages is estimated at $17,275,000, but to this, in order to reach the amount by which the men were poorer at the end of the strike than they would have been if they had continued at work, there must be added large sums contributed by sympathizers and the depletion of savings in bank, both those of the unions and of their members. Taking everything together, it is said that the strike cost the men $24,400,000, while the loss in trade to the employers is set down at $26,980,000, making a grand total of $51,380,000. But, admitting all this, is it absolutely certain that all of the money was wasted? Each side may have acquired some valuable wisdom and be hereafter less ready, this one to provoke such a contest and the other to engage in it. This is a view of the matter which the London statisticians do not take, or at least not those with access to the great papers, and yet it is at least worth consideration.

—Unless all West Indian experience is at fault, the fatalities due to the destruction of the Maine will not be limited to her unfortunate crew. Any stirring up of the mud in that harbor is sure to be followed by a yellow fever epidemic of more than unusual violence, and before our warship is raised or destroyed the disturbance of the accumulated filth, already considerable, will be alarmingly thorough. The chances are, therefore, that Havana will be uninhabitable next Summer, and this fact is worth considering by the maniacs who are screaming for the instant transfer to that port of innumerable unacclimated troops.

—Judging from the brief presented by the representatives of the County Medical Society at the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee, the doctors who advocate the practical abolition of our Health Board do so because they fear that ambitious body contemplates nothing less than the gradual acquisition of control over the production and sale of all drugs, foods, and drinks. The thought of such a monopoly as this is indeed terrifying; no wonder those who seriously entertain it are moved to energetic action, and one cannot but admire the wisdom shown by them in emphasizing the economic danger that confronts us, while saying little or nothing about trifles like tuberculosis. Much as this evidence of discretion is deserving of praise, however, the question will arise how it is that the undermining of great commercial interests began and went on so long without attracting any attention or exciting any protests, except from men whose time and talents are supposed to be devoted to problems far removed from those of trade. Not a word has been heard—by the public—from the manufacturing chemists, the milkmen, the butchers, the grocers, the proprietors of restaurants, or any one of the numberless classes at which the Medical Society directs its oblique warning, and yet these are all people with a sharp eye to business, and usually most prompt in crying out against unfair competition. It is really mysterious—this appearance of the doctors as the guardians of commerce strenuously appealing for legislative aid and waging fierce battle against its subtle enemies. Suspicious critics might rashly charge them with being the agents of others less eloquent and less accustomed to speak with authority than themselves, but that would be brutally cruel, because agents are always paid.

PERSONAL.

—Just what the ever-obnoxious WEYLER means by declaring that the destruction of the Maine was due to the "indolence" of her crew is a question of no appreciable importance, and the statement itself is worth comment only because it is a piece of characteristic brutality coming from the man who is almost entirely responsible, not only for the present horrible state of affairs throughout the Island of Cuba, but for the dangerous tension in the relations between this country and Spain. Had CAMPOS remained in command of the royal forces, or if BLANCO had been his immediate successor, the rebellion would probably have been carried long before this time to one or the other of its two possible terminations, with few or no atrocities except those which are the accompaniments of all war, and the United States as a Nation would have had neither need nor excuse for any interference. WEYLER deliberately adopted a policy in which the murder of non-combatants and the confiscation of their property were the only notable features, while he carefully avoided the taking of aggressive measures against the armed rebels. His course covered the Spanish name with disgrace, awoke cordial sympathy for the Cubans all over the civilized world, and practically forced all decent Americans to take a more or less active part in the struggle. And now, when the Spanish Government is exerting all its energies, and not vainly, in an endeavor to cope with the trouble under which it is staggering, this man comes forward with a gratuitous insult and tries to curry favor with the rabble of Havana and Madrid. Fortunately he is as incompetent in politics as in war, and is powerless for anything, except to increase detestation of himself.

—"Traitor" is a harsh word, and, by applying it to President MCKINLEY, the Rev. J. HOFFMAN, President of the New Jersey Epworth League, illustrates that recklessness of speech to which not a few members of the clerical profession are lamentably prone. To be sure, it is treason to Methodism, not to the country, that Mr. HOFFMAN charged, and his accusation meant nothing more than that the President does not carry his temperance views to the point of asserting the absence of any middle ground between total abstinence and disgraceful excess, but the reverend gentleman's language is unpleasant for all that. And how would his phrase sound if in it, for "Methodism," he substituted the broader and more significant term "Christianity." As a sectarian expert, he may or may not be right, and it makes little difference whether he is or not in asserting that any countenancing of the use of wine at social gatherings is forbidden to the followers of WESLEY, but he will find it difficult to maintain his thesis if he strives to rest it on what the members of the Epworth League all recognize as ultimate authority. Cannot Mr. HOFFMAN remember whence came the wine for a wedding once celebrated at Cana, and what does he infer from its presence on the board at a certain most solemn supper?

—Unless we are much mistaken, Mr. CHARLES S. GLEED, the Kansas man who talked about "Sectionalism" at the Quill Club's meeting, fell into the somewhat common mistake of carefully explaining conditions that do not exist. No such ignorance of the real West as he describes is to be found in the East, nor are the Westerners unaware that Easterners average up much like themselves. There is, indeed, a good deal of wild talk by the demagogues of both sections, and the press of both may, in searching after the humorous or the picturesque, describe certain conventional types more frequently than is necessary, but only a class as small as it is ignorant and uninfluential can ever be really misled in these ways. So much traveling is done nowadays that the residents of this country are well acquainted with each other. Mr. GLEED himself is no wiser than the majority of his fellow-citizens, and he should credit them with his own knowledge regarding the practical homogeneity of our population. This is not to say that no sectionalism can be found, but merely that it has diversity of minor interests, not misapprehension of character and habits, for its foundation. And so long as all the inhabitants of a country do not live in the same township there must be sectionalism of this sort. It would not be ended, as he thinks, by a refusal of the newspapers to publish "the prodigious and the unnatural." It is rather the newspapers themselves that would be ended by the adoption of Mr. GLEED'S advice, and then, perhaps, the now non-existent evils over which he laments would come into being.

From an Old Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have subscribed for and read THE NEW YORK TIMES since April, 1862, and expect to continue as long as I am on earth.

PETER B. HAYT.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Wanted Living Wages.

"Out of work again, Pat? I thought that Old Skinflint gave you a job."

"He did, Sor, but Oi'll be kilt afore Oi'll starve to death for the sake of kapin' aloive, Sir."—Detroit Free Press.

Time It Was Retired.

"Yes; that is a prettye good bicycle joke. But—"

"Well, what?"

"It has made quite a number of century runs."—Philadelphia North American.

His Southern Travels.

"Have you ever traveled in the South?" asked the New Orleans man of a chap in Bangor, Me.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said the Maine man. "I have been to Boston and New York."—Harper's Bazar.

A Patriot's Fetters.

"It's all the fault of the opposition party," said Senator Sorghum, who had been reproached by a friend for his lack of achievements. "As is the case with everything that goes wrong, it's all their fault."

"But you were elected," was the response."

"Of course. But they keep me so busy worrying for fear I won't get back for another term that I have hardly any time left for saving my country."—Washington Star.

Prompt Answers.

The lecturer on health had finished his discourse and invited his auditors to ask any questions they chose concerning points that might seem to need clearing up, when a lean, skinny man rose up and asked:

"Professor, what do you do when you can't sleep at night?"

"I usually stay awake," replied the lecturer, "although, of course, everybody should feel at liberty to do otherwise if he chooses. Are there any other questions?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE PESSIMISTIC CUSS.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

I hate the pessimistic cuss,
  Who's sniveling all the time;
Whose every word is nothing but
  Some long, lugubrious whine.
For some there are—you know them, too,
  Who can't see any light
When June with sunshine floods the earth,
  And skies are blue and bright.

He whines because the weather's hot,
  He whimpers when it's cold,
And always talks of chinchbugs when
  He sees the wheat field's gold.
When showers fall, he talks of floods,
  When they do not, of drought.
A north wind's sure to bring a frost,
  A hurricane, the south.

He says the Nation's going to smash,
  Our statesmen he dubs fools;
The Government is on the rocks,
  Our Presidents are mules.
The currency must be reformed—
  Any old plan will do—
And when that's done, he'll be the first
  To whine for something new.

Appendicitis, pestilence,
  He dreads them all the while;
He knows more bad-luck omens than
  A fellah of the Nile.
His only mission seems to be,
  To leave a shadow black
On every woman, man, and child
  He meets along life's track.

God knows we all have sorrows, griefs,
  And crosses hard to bear;
And into every life there come
  Some days dark with despair.
No morn so bright but clouds may fall
  Across our paths ere night
Shuts down her curtain on the world,
  And hides it from our sight.

And yet there's not a cloud so dark,
  But sunlight on it streams,
And through the rifts, if we but look,
  We oft may see the beams.
Speak words of cheer to those you meet,
  Like jewels let them fall,
And when you can't give utterance
  To these, don't speak at all.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mme. Modjeska as Isabella in "Measure for Measure" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE READS

The Entertainment at the Empire Theatre for the Twelfth Night Club—Last Night of the Opera.

Isabella in "Measure for Measure" was Helena Modjeska's rôle at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, and the portrayal was found to be as beautiful in form, as eloquent and forceful as when it was first seen here, just ten years ago. Mme. Modjeska is the only English-speaking actress of this day who has cared to give this fine, sombre play a place in her repertory. The subject is repellant, and the comic scenes must be deprived of much of their meaning on the modern stage. Nevertheless, this work can be and has been made to possess rare aesthetic value, in the performance, and some of us remember Mme. Modjeska's portrayal of the fair novice amid surroundings less depressing than those of last night.

To be sure, there was little absolute ineptitude. The Duke of Mr. Malone (who could play the Provost well) and the Angelo of Mr. Lonergan each had a certain negative value. Mr. Haworth denoted, with sufficient force and verity, the fear and shame of Claudio, and Pompey, shorn of much of his coarseness, was positively a funny fellow in the person of that best of contemporary Shakespearean clowns, William Owen, who used to play this part with Modjeska, and was released, temporarily, by Mr. Daly that he might do it again. The others all managed to get through somehow, though Lucio's fantastical traits were chiefly confined to his uncertain knowledge of his share of the text. The play was acted, all through, with a grave attempt at fidelity to Shakespearean tradition that compelled respect, and the pictorial equipment was not as bad as it might have been.

For the sake of Modjeska's Isabella it was all worth sitting through. She expressed the sympathy and grief of Claudio's sister with beautiful skill, rose splendidly in the first scene with Angelo to the splendid height of the scornful "thunder" speech; stirred the spectators with her simulation of horror, indignation, and despair in the second encounter with that hypocritical monster, and carried the great passage with Claudio in prison with moving power. In this last mentioned episode Mr. Haworth helped her. Isabella is one of the noble actress's most congenial rôles, one which suits her temperament well, with which (excepting, perhaps, in the antique proceedings instituted by the disguised Duke,) she is wholly in sympathy, and which brings into play some of her best gifts of expression. This portrayal fairly ranks with her Rosalind and her Ophelia of happy memory. Its denotement of the pure heart, the sound mind, the gentle spirit stirred to justifiable anger, and scorn by shame and iniquity, the modest nature awakened to eloquence has not been excelled. Therefore, is the second performance of "Measure for Measure" this afternoon, to be commended to the notice of the appreciative playgoers. Modjeska's short engagement will close to-night with "Macbeth."

AN OPERATIC RAGOUT.

Selections from Several Operas at the Metropolitan Last Night.

That an operatic ragout is the kind of musical dish to draw curiosity-seekers was abundantly proved at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. For the last evening performance of their season of grand opera in French, German, and Italian, Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis elected to offer a programme which was certainly a thing of shreds and patches. The result was one of the largest audiences ever seen in the Opera House. The performance was something like a Sunday night concert in costume, and the audience clamored for an encore after every number. Of course there was a flower garden out in the box office, and one enormous floral piece, destined for Mme. Melba, contained a canary bird and cage. Mme. Melba also receiver a silver cup, as if she were a winning yacht off Newport. It was what used to be called a "grand gala night." This was the programme: Second act of "Tannhäuser," balcony scene from "Romeo et Juliette," prologue to "Pagliacci," Agatha's grand aria from "Der Freischütz," the mad scene from "Lucia," the first scene of the third act of "Die Götterdämmerung," and the last act of "Faust." Signor Campanari sang the "Pagliacci" air, and Mme. Gadski the selection from "Der Freischütz." The casts in the other excerpts were the same as they have been at the regular performances.

It is quite useless to write critical comments on the performance of such a programme. There was nothing in it to appeal to the artistic judgment. Wagnerites must have gasped to see the sacred trilogy butchered to make an operatic holiday. Indeed, Mr. Damrosch has so long preached the gospel of Wagner and had the support of the Wagner society that it was at any rate a courageous thing for him so to face the possible wrath to come. But it paid. Perhaps that is the main end to be attained by an opera season. It may suffice to say as a matter of record that M. Ibos sang his part of the "Romeo et Juliette" scene badly, and that Mme. Melba sang hers in a self-saving manner. She let out her powers in her mad scene, and then received her most ornate tributes. Mr. Kraus and Mr. Bispham and Mme. Gadski did such things as they have done before, and Mr. Damrosch and Signor Bimboni conducted the orchestra by turns. Mr. Damrosch received a most enthusiastic recall.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Fifth Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The fifth public rehearsal of the fifty-sixth season of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Beethoven's second symphony, a new overture by Humperdinck, prefatory to his musical play, "The King's Children"; the second concerto of Max Bruch, for violin, and the prelude and finale of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." The solo violinist was Maud Powell. This programme embraced a fine variety of music and gave every one an opportunity to get some enjoyment, no matter in what period of development his taste happened to be.

There are many persons who, in these days of highly spiced orchestral writing, declare that Beethoven's early symphonies (and at times even his later ones) are much too mild for their taste. These good people have advanced about as far in the development of their faculties of appreciation as some of the commentators who wrote about this symphony at the time of its production. As Mr. Krehbiel pertinently said in his programme notes, "The critics condemned it as too long, too wild, too bizarre. A well-known critic named Spazier likened it to a dragon that had received a mortal wound throwing its unwieldy body about in its death agony and lashing wildly with its tail." This good Mr. Spazier would have looked at matters differently if he had heard "Siegfried." He would have known that no dragon could die honorably without trombones and a contra-bass tuba. But times change, and orchestration with them. The second symphony is sweetly lovely in these days, and it would not excite even a neurotic. It certainly did not excite the Philharmonic fathers, who played it with all the calm of its great peace in their hearts and with the fullest consideration for its classic respectability in their minds. They might have given us a trifle more sonority, but as Mr. Seidl did not stand up straight or elevate his palms once during the performance, what could they do?

In the "Tristan" excerpts all was different. Then the fathers let loose a torrent of sound which came in big, throbbing waves. This music was admirably played. There was also an abundance of vigor and color in the Humperdinck overture, a composition in which vigor and color are the chief features. It is a composition of much brilliancy in orchestration, and it has sufficient spirit, aided by the persistent working of a dactylic theme, to arouse curiosity as to what follows in the play.

It is difficult to speak of Miss Powell's performance yesterday without seeming to run to hyperbole. But it is a joy to praise such playing. Miss Powell produced from her instrument a big, vital tone that was simply inspiring. In the involved passages she played with a freedom, a dash, a certainty, which were most invigorating. In the difficult high positions her intonation was absolutely accurate and her tone remarkable in its purity. But it was in the artistic revelation of the content of the work that Miss Powell shone. Her intellectual grasp of the composition was complete and her exposition of its emotion masterful. She played with immense passion, yet with perfect balance and with beautifully prepared moments of elevating repose. In short, her performance was absolutely noble and crowned her with laurels which will not fade.

The audience did not treat Miss Powell well. It called her out persistently, till, in order that the concert might proceed, she was forced to play again. She tried to preserve her dignity by playing Bach. But the plain truth is that when an audience persists in demanding an encore after a long and difficult concerto, it means, "Now please play something not quite so fine." That is a wretched display of bad taste, and, if it were the result of careful consideration, could be construed only as an insult to an artist.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

His First Public Reading Largely Attended and Warmly Applauded.

Richard Le Gallienne made his first appearance in this country as a public reader at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. There was nothing of a "sensational" or extravagant character in his appearance or manner or in the selections from his own writings which composed his programme. If there was a single person in the audience of four hundred or more which braved the inclement weather to give him a cordial greeting who expected to see a "freak" or listen to a freakish performance, he or she was sadly disappointed. But it is not likely that one such person was there, for Mr. Le Gallienne's audience was made up of people of refined and intelligent appearance, who looked like readers of good books and newspapers rather than of cheap and nasty ones.

In beginning, Mr. Le Gallienne made some sort of humorous apology for the quality of his programme, which, he declared, was simple, old-fashioned, and free from décadent influence. His selections included five fragile prose essays, from his published works, and two new lyrics read from manuscript, and the subjects ranged from the impressions made upon a susceptible, imaginative mind by the sights and sounds of a Spring morning out of doors in rural England to a series of rather too sentimental reflections on the story of the burial of Romeo and Juliet.

Except in his sharp, ironical essay on "Enemies," which seemed to be the best liked of all his selections, the programme reflected some of Le Gallienne's sombre moods. He was very serious even in "A Borrowed Sovereign," an essay of an intimate, autobiographical character, and the note of pathos was dominant even in "A Spring Morning," with its comical roadside pigs. The lyrics he read are called "Marjorie in the Spring," and "Sleep for London," and both are characteristic and will suit the admirers of his poetry.

The burden of his essay on "Enemies" is "make enemies and they will make you." This, he said, was a paradox, defining a paradox quizzically as "Truth standing on its head to attract attention." Mr. Le Gallienne is, in that view, not paradoxical. He wears his hair rather long, as Henry Ward Beecher and Edwin Booth used to wear theirs, and that fashion exactly suits his long, narrow, pale face. He is an admirable reader, holding his hearer's attention closely, no matter what his subject. His voice is ample for his purpose, and of a good quality, and his speech free from extravagance and affectations. His sounding of the letter "R" in "whirl" seems more American than English.

BUILDING FUND BENEFITS.

Twelfth Night Club Clears $1,700 by the Aid of Many Artists.

Nearly every actor and actress of any consequence who was in the vicinity of New York yesterday afternoon made it his or her business to attend the performance given under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club for the building fund at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The theatre was tendered by Charles Frohman, and the stage was in charge of Joseph Humphreys. The building fund has gained over $1,700.

The performance was notable in many respects. The opening number was a song by Eleanor Mayo Elverson, followed by a one-act play entitled "Dangerfield, '95," by Mildred Dowling, which was only presented on one other occasion, in last November, at a benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House. Miss Annie Russell as Madge Primrose and E. J. Morgan as Jack Dangerfield were recalled many times after the fall of the curtain. They received capable assistance from Thomas Whiffen, Jr., who played the part of Benson.

William H. Crane and Francis Carlyle then presented the one-act sketch by Clay Greene, "A Christmas Tiding." An attractive address was delivered by Mme. Modjeska, who asked the indulgence of the audience in her hesitancy of reading her notes, giving as an excuse that she was thoroughly tired out from hard rehearsals. Chauncey Olcott sang "Rory Darling," and for an encore he gave "The Palms."

The third act of Sydney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind" was given with nearly the original cast. Henry Miller played the part of Mr. Brabazon in the cast, which included W. H. Thompson, W. H. Crompton, Frank Mills, Viola Allen, and Maggie Fielding.

The concluding feature of the programme was a Shakespearean sketch in two phases entitled "A Glimpse of Elysium," written by Grant Stewart, from a suggestion by Ella Starr. The first phase, known as "A Burning Question in Elysium," included in the cast May Robson, Nellie Yale Nelson, Adelaide Fitz Allen, Elizabeth Tyree, Minnie Dupree, Sallie Williams, Annie Russell, Bijou Fernandez, Alice Fischer, Ida Conquest, Amelia Bingham, and Nora Lamison. The second phase, entitled "An Informal Day in the Elysium Club," was given by William Courtleigh, George Fawcett, Robert Edeson, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Joseph Haworth, E. M. Holland, Eben Plympton, Robert Cotton, Walter Hale, John Findlay, William Faversham, and Burr McIntosh.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Japanese Consul, Eucheeta, and party witnessed the performance at Daly's Theatre last evening.

Mme. Melba received an abundance of flowers at the farewell performance of the opera last night. After the opera she directed her manager, Charles Ellis, to send them all to St. Mary's Hospital.

Ferdinand Gottschalk, who went to London seven months ago to play his original part in the English production of "Never Again," returned to this country Thursday to resume the rôle in Charles Frohman's company, which will make a tour of the country through to the Pacific Coast.

At the close of the performance of "A Normandy Wedding" at the Herald Square Theatre Monday night there will be a new patriotic song, the words of which were written by Cheever Goodwin and the music by William Furst. It is entitled "For Old Glory," and it will be given by the entire company.

Arrangements have been perfected between Clyde Fitch and Daniel Frohman by which the former's new play, "The Moth and the Flame," recently produced for the first time in Philadelphia, will be presented at the Lyceum Theatre, beginning April 11. The cast will be the same as in the first performance, including Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon.

Director Fancuilli is perfecting arrangements for his concert in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Saturday evening, Feb. 26. Music which he desired especially for this occasion he was unable to procure in this city, and therefore was compelled to send to London. The auditorium of the armory will be so arranged that the reserved seats will surround all sides of the band stand.

The cinematograph pictures of the Passion Play described by lectures of Prof. Ernest Lacey, which will be given at Daly's Theatre during the Lenten season, beginning March 14, were shown Monday at a private reception in honor of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore. Dr. W. W. Freeman, under whose direction the exhibitions are given, received a letter from the Cardinal to the effect that he was highly pleased with the presentation. He regarded the pictures as realistic and devotional.

All the News That's Fit to Print.

From The American Grocer.

One of the best of the great papers of the country is THE NEW YORK TIMES. For more than a generation THE TIMES has published every day all the news fit to print, and its record has been one that the owners have never been ashamed of. It has made its influence felt for the public good on all occasions. Some may not have agreed with its political course at all times, but they admit that its editorials have been written with marked ability, and to-day the editorial page is one that has no superior in any respect. THE TIMES does not compete with yellow journals. Its motto forbids. Under the new management the old-time patronage seems to be returning, and in every community the solid citizens read THE TIMES. The literary supplement on Saturday, the illustrated supplement with its elegant half-tones on Sunday, and the financial supplement Monday, are each worthy of being kept on file.

MAD RUSH TO LYNCH ZOLA

Count Esterhazy Protests to the Jury and Turns His Back on M. Labori at Zola's Trial.

BOISDEFFRE MAKES A SPEECH

He Confirms Gen. Pellieux's Testimony and Tells the Jury It Is to Act for the Nation—Esterhazy Turns Livid on the Stand.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—There were riotous scenes in the streets again to-day at the close of the session of M. Zola's trial. The famous writer was attacked by a crowd on his way home from the court, and the police, after several sharp encounters with the populace, saved him apparently from a lynching. The mob made a rush for the Jews, threatening to throw them into the Seine.

The audience in the courtroom to-day included Prince Henri of Orleans and M. Coquelin, the actor, and consisted in a proportion of 75 per cent. of military officers, so that the anti-Zola demonstrations were unusually violent. The Judge's attitude in stifling evidence and the manner in which Count Esterhazy was permitted openly to flout M. Labori by standing a full hour at the bar facing the jury, with his back turned disdainfully to the defense, had but one effect upon English observers—to convince them that Gen. Pellieux's new "secret document" is a forgery.

The scenes of enthusiasm on the part of the public for Gen. de Boisdeffre and other officers, however, were overwhelming. Gen. Pellieux was so overcome by his reception on leaving that his tears flowed freely while shaking hands with the crowd, which applauded him as though he had driven the Germans back across the Rhine.

Even Count Esterhazy was the subject of a frenzied demonstration of enthusiasm, which reached a climax when an old man, apparently a retired officer, threw his arms around the Count's neck and kissed him on both cheeks.

It is said that the taking of testimony will be concluded to-night, but the prospect at the time this dispatch is sent is not hopeful.

Cheers for Army Officers.

There was a parade of military uniforms on the witness stand, but M. Labori, Zola's counsel, was not allowed to put any questions to Gen. Boisdeffre or Gen. Pellieux, who made patriotic harangues to the jury and went away.

Major Esterhazy made a sensational speech and declared he would not answer any of the questions of Zola or his counsel. He turned his back on them, and the Presiding Judge, under the circumstances, after Major Esterhazy had been recalled, allowed counsel to put questions rather freely. Major Esterhazy left the stand without answering a word.

In view of the revelations made by Gen. Pellieux in court yesterday regarding the secret document, the Ministers had a long secret conference with President Faure yesterday evening, relative to the course to be pursued under the circumstances.

The approaches to the Assizes Court of the Seine were crowded early to-day, in spite of the rain, and the police in consequence were reinforced.

Gen. Pellieux was cheered on his arrival, but there was no demonstration when M. Zola, Col. Picquart, Major Esterhazy, and Mme. de Boulancey reached the court. On the other hand, there was a popular demonstration when Gens. Boisdeffre, Gonse, and de Lanne arrived at noon.

Gen. Boisdeffre was the first witness to-day, the eleventh day of the trial. The General confirmed the statements made yesterday by Gen. Pellieux.

On Gen. Boisdeffre, in full uniform, taking the stand, the Presiding Judge addressed him as follows:

"General, an incident we did not anticipate occurred yesterday. A desire was manifested that you should be examined, and the Court has acceded to it."

Boisdeffre Corroborates Pellieux.

The Presiding Judge then read the shorthand report of Gen. Pellieux's statement, and asked the witness what he had to say on the subject. Gen. Boisdeffre replied:

"I confirm fully the authenticity of Gen. Pellieux's statement. I do not wish to add a word to it; but, gentlemen of the jury, you are the nation here, for you represent it. If the nation has not confidence in the chiefs of the army, let it say so, and we are ready to leave to others the burden of our responsibility. Gentlemen of the jury, you who represent the nation, pronounce an opinion!"

This statement caused a prolonged sensation.

"Yes," exclaimed the General, "Vive l'armée." [Cheers.]

As Gen. Boisdeffre was leaving the stand, M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, rising, said:

"I should like to question Gen. Boisdeffre."

"You cannot," replied the Presiding Judge.

"What!" exclaimed M. Labori.

"No," vehemently retorted the Presiding Judge, "you cannot."

"Call the next witness," said the Judge.

M. Labori vainly protested against this ruling, but an usher called Major Esterhazy, who immediately appeared and, amid profound silence, took the stand.

"What questions have you to put?" asked the Judge, addressing M. Labori.

"I am drawing up a formal application to cross-examine Gen. Boisdeffre," replied counsel for the chief defendant.

"Very well," said the Judge, "then I will put my own questions."

Turning to Major Esterhazy, the Judge thereupon said:

"It is said that you are the author of the bordereau. What have you to answer?"

Esterhazy Makes a Protest.

"Firstly," replied the witness, "I have a statement to make."

Continuing, Major Esterhazy said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, on a shadow of proof, this miserable Mathieu Dreyfus has accused me of being guilty of his brother's crime. I have been judged by my peers, who have acquitted me; but today I am summoned as a witness, so that he may reaccuse me when I have neither advisor nor counsel to defend me. I will answer any questions you put to me, gentlemen of the jury, but as for those people," turning to M. Zola and his counsel, "I won't reply to them." [Sensation.]

The Judge then turned to M. Labori and remarked:

"Have you any questions to ask Major Esterhazy?"

"I am still drawing up my application," answered M. Labori, "and I shall not ask any questions until the court has given a decision upon it."

"Put your questions immediately," exclaimed the Judge, "or you will not put any." [Murmurs.]

"I can say nothing for the moment," replied M. Labori, "but I protest against this attitude—"

Here the Presiding Judge interrupted counsel, exclaiming:

"What do you say? Major Esterhazy resume your seat."

There was prolonged cheering as Major Esterhazy left the witness stand.

"Call another witness," said the Judge. But the calls were fruitless, and an usher informed the Court that there were no witnesses in the room reserved for them.

Zola and Labori Excited.

Here Gen. Pellieux, rising in the body of the court, interposed, saying:

"Monsieur le Président, (Presiding Judge,) will you allow me to take the stand?"

"Here is a card which I wish to put in evidence. It bears the name of 'Bouchon.' I do not know the person; but he appears to have been examined by Magistrate Bertulus. If you wish to hear him, he is at the disposal of the Court."

The Judge, however, did not reply, but suspended the sitting in order to allow M. Labori to complete his application.

MM. Zola and Labori, during the interval, conversed eagerly together. Their exchange of remarks was accompanied by lively gesticulations, raising their hands as though appealing to Heaven, and evidently discussing the course to pursue, in view of the evident determination of the Judge to curtail the proceedings.

The noise in court was deafening and almost indescribable, every one maintaining his individual views, the prevailing opinion being that the case was being settled in military fashion.

When the session was resumed M. Labori presented his exceptions, pointing out that the Court had refused to allow him to question Gen. Boisdeffre without hearing his question. Counsel protested against this "denial of justice," and concluded with demanding the recall of Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux and Major Esterhazy.

The Advocate General reminded the Court of his demand that the Dreyfus affair should not be mentioned; otherwise, he added, he left the matter in the hands of the Court.

Counsel for M. Zola retorted:

"The Generals came into court in full uniform, and wearing their decorations, in order to make speeches for the prosecution." [Uproar.]

Continuing, M. Labori remarked:

"The defense is reproached with attempting to secure a revision of the Dreyfus case; but the Generals have harangued against a revision of the trial of Major Esterhazy, who was acquitted. Let his Judges bear the responsibility." [Uproar.]

Proceeding, M. Labori alluded to the "man suffering on Devil's Island," adding "though his sufferings, doubtless do not interest the men who are howling at the back of the courtroom."

Counsel concluded with imploring the Court to rise "superior to demonstrations upon the part of people who do not know what they are demonstrating about." [Increased uproar.]

Esterhazy Refuses to Answer.

"Gentlemen of the jury," M. Labori added, "I entreat you most earnestly to rise above the emotions of the misled public, and to consider that we are, perhaps, at a turning point in our history, and that your decision will have consequences which no one to-day can measure." [Prolonged sensation.]

The Court then retired to deliberate, and when the session was resuemd the presiding Judge announced that M. Labori's demands for the recall of Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux were overruled. The Court added that Major Esterhazy might be recalled if counsel wished.

During the suspension of the session of the hearing there was a great demonstration in the court room in favor of Gen. Pellieux. There were frantic shouts of "Vive l'armée!" and "Vive Pellieux!" The General, who was much excited, replied with "Vive la France!"

A man who cried "Vive Zola!" was set upon, maltreated, and bundled out of the court.

When the session was resumed, after the ruling against M. Labori, who had asked for the recall of Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux, counsel for M. Zola asked that Mme. de Boulancey be heard; but she requested protection, saying that otherwise she was afraid to appear on the witness stand.

The Advocate General interrupted Mme. de Boulancey, saying she would be protected like every one else, and adding that she could be sent for.

"She will testify to-morrow," said M. Labori.

Col. Picquart was then recalled, and said that the moment the Esterhazy inquity began the suspected document calculated to whitewash him arrived at the Ministry for War. This, he said, was the document to which Gen. Pellieux referred yesterday, and, he said, "It can be considered a forgery."

Gen. Gonse, who was also recalled, affirmed that the document was authentic; but he refused to give any further particulars.

Major Esterhazy, when he was again recalled, turned his back upon M. Zola and M. Labori and refused to reply to M. Labori's questions. When M. Clemenceau, counsel for the Aurore, questioned him regarding his correspondence with Mme. de Boulancey, the witness turned his back upon counsel and faced the jury with his face livid and evidently laboring under intense emotion.

Question to Esterhazy Ruled Out.

M. Clemenceau then aked him if he had relations with the German Military Attaché, Schwartz-Koppen, but the Presiding Judge overruled the question on the ground that it concerned foreign affairs, adding:

"Above everything else I place the honor and security of the country." [Tumultuous applause.]

Major Esterhazy left the stand without opening his mouth.

M. Antan, Major Esterhazy's landlord, testified that he had informed the court-martial that the Major had expressed a desire to commit suicide.

M. Huret, editor of the Figaro, and Gen. Vervier were called, but the Judge refused to receive their evidence, on the ground that he had not been previously notified that they were to be called.

The court then adjourned. There are five or six witnesses yet to be heard.

On leaving the Palace of Justice all the officers were acclaimed by the crowd outside the building and Gen. Pellieux, who descended the steps bareheaded, was given a great reception. Major Esterhazy was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Armée!"

The police were powerless to manage the immense crowds and several Jews who were among the crowd were the objects of insults and menaces, ending in a general fight. The mob threw itself upon them yelling: "Death to the Jews!" "Throw the Jews into the Seine!"

Finally, the Republican guards were obliged to charge the rioters and eventually the troops succeeded in clearing the square.

The crowd fell back cheering for the army and singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting "Spit upon Zola!"

M. Zola left the Palace of Justice at 5:30 P. M. and immediately after he had emerged from the building he was greeted with a storm of hisses and boohing, and the authorities were obliged to protect his carriage with a double cordon of police.

On reaching the St. Michael Bridge the mob made a determined and murderous rush for the carriage, but the police threw themselves between the vehicle and the mob and a series of miniature battles ensued.

Ultimately the police drove the mob back and M. Zola was enabled to proceed without any further molestation

A number of arrests were made, but all who were taken into custody were released later in the day.

FRENCHMEN TIRED OF DREYFUS.

An Adverse Verdict Would Be Welcomed for the Sake of Tranquillity.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from David Christie Murray, its special correspondent in Paris, which says that despite the enforced animation of the public Paris is growing deadly sick of the Dreyfus case. Mr. Murray says:

"The tradesmen are especially angry and despondent, and it is becoming increasingly likely that there will be severe trouble if M. Zola is acquitted. Much as one may personally desire an acquittal, one would almost welcome an adverse verdict for the sake of public tranquillity. Probably the court will play to both sides and commit M. Zola under the First Offenders' act.

"I interviewed M. Labori after his half hour's encounter with the Judge. The beads of perspiration stood on his forehead. He said he would not appeal to the press yet, but if the tribunal should refuse to hear him he would carry the case to the world. 'We mean to be heard,' he said, 'and we shall be heard. We will fight till we get at the truth.'

"Count Esterhazy says that when the case is closed he intends to prosecute all the English newspapers which have defamed his character."

BERLIN WANTS ANTON SEIDL.

Conductorship of the Royal Opera Offered to Him.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Herr Anton Seidl has received an offer of the conductorship of the Royal Opera.

110 MINERS' BODIES TAKEN OUT.

All Killed by an Explosion in a Colliery in Prussia.

BOCHUM, Prussia, Feb. 18.—So far 110 bodies have been recovered from the Vereinigte Carolinenglueck Colliery, which was destroyed yesterday by an explosion of firedamp.

IRVING'S SCENERY BURNED.

Lyceum Theatre Properties Consumed by Fire in London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—All the properties and scenery of half a dozen plays belonging to Sir Henry Irving have been destroyed in the fire which was discovered after midnight in the archway under the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad, near the Ludgate Hill Station, which was used as a storehouse for the scenery of the Lyceum Theatre.

Battleship Victorious Floated.

PORT SAID, Feb. 18.—The British first-class battleship Victorious, which left Malta on Feb. 11, bound for China, and which went ashore outside the bar here on Feb. 14, has been floated.

PRINCE OUROUSSOFF IN PARIS.

Russia's New Ambassador Presents His Credentials to President Faure at the Elysee Palace.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—President Faure received Prince Ouroussoff, the new Russian Ambassador, to-day at the Elysée Palace. In presenting his credentials, the Ambassador said:

"The orders of the Emperor are that I should direct all vigilance to the maintenance of the excellent relations between France and Russia, to the great advantage of the two friendly and allied nations."

President Faure replied:

"I appreciate no less than the Czar the reciprocal advantages of this frank and cordial understanding, in which, as the Imperial Government does, I see the guarantee of general peace and an assured pledge of the prosperity of the two friendly and allied nations."

Prince Ouroussoff was until recently Russion Minister at Brussels. He succeeds Baron von Mohrenheim, who was relieved of his post on Dec. 7 last, but who remains a member of the Council of the Russian Empire.

JAPAN MUST BE PAID.

She Will Not Permit a Delay in the Chinese Indemnity.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobe, Japan, says the Cabinet council on Thursday decided that Japan's finances would not permit of delay in the payment of the war indemnity by China.

PRINCE PHILIP IN A DUEL.

Wounded in the Arm by Lieut. Mittachich in Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—A fierce duel was fought to-day between Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, husband of the Princess Louise Marie of Belgium, and Lieut. Mittachich.

They fought first with pistols and then with swords. The Prince was wounded severely in the right arm.

SICILIAN RIOTERS KILLED.

Troops Kill Two Peasants at Stroina and Wound Four.

PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 18.—Three hundred villagers, including women and children, made a demonstration to-day in the village of Stroina, demanding succor.

Several were armed with axes, pistols, and cudgels. They refused to disperse, and the soldiers who intervened were greeted with a shower of stones and pistol shots.

The troops returned the fire, killing two peasants and wounding four. A Lieutenant and a police officer were injured.

AMERICAN HORSES IN FRANCE.

A Commission to Study the Question of Higher Import Duties.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, in the course of tne discussion on the agricultural budget, the Count of Saint-Quentin, Deputy for Caen, protested against the administration of the Government stud farms importing American horses.

He urged that the duties on American horses should be increased, arguing that at present these represented only 3 per cent. of their value.

M. Méline, the Premier, announced that the Government would appoint a commission to study the question.

AMERICAN CONSUL LOCKED UP.

Representative in the Azores Wounded by a Lisbon Cabman.

LISBON, Feb. 18.—The Portuguese newspapers are making a great fuss over the proceedings of the American Consul in the Azores, now visiting here, who, after going to various cafés, entered into an altercation with his cab driver about 3 o'clock this morning.

The police had to intervene. The Consul, who received a wound in the head, was taken to the Police Headquarters, from which he was released to-day at the request of the United States Consul here.

The newspapers ask if the incident will lead to an "exchange of explanations" between the Cabinets at Lisbon and Washington.

Baron De L'Isle and Dudley Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Philip Sidney, Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, is dead.

The late Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, who was born Jan. 29, 1828, was the son of the first Baron Fitzclarence. He held the military rank of Lieutenant (late) in the Royal Horse Guards, was Hereditary Visitor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

Nine More Flachat Survivors.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 18.—Nine more of the crew and passengers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Line steamer Flachat, wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, early Wednesday morning in a fog, have been saved, thus raising the number of rescued to twenty-three.

Russia's New Ambassador.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The appointment of Count Cassini, as Ambassador to the United States, instead of Minister, is gazetted.

BRIDGE TROLLEY CARS STORMED

Coats Torn and Hats Knocked Off in the Crowd's Scramble to Board the Vehicles.

The operation of the trolley cars over the Brooklyn Bridge resulted yesterday in the biggest crush known to the structure in recent years. During the rush hours thirty-two trolley inspectors and eight bridge policemen were stationed at the Manhattan terminal, and they had their hands full in manipulating the crowd and preventing accidents. Police Capt. Ward of the bridge force said that he and his men were having the hardest work of their lives.

Whenever a car stops at the Manhattan terminal preparatory to disembarking its passengers, there is a wild rush on the part of everybody who wants to board it. The passengers who are getting out of the car have to fight their way out, the incoming crowd surges into the car, and meanwhile counter currents of people scrambling for other cars carry the mob this way and that. Men are lifted off their feet, coats torn, and hats knocked off.

Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad said that the present difficulty was due to the unfamiliarity of both the public and the railroad employes with the new system. This was the reason why new lines were being put on gradually—that the men might have a chance to get accustomed to the new work, and that the public might become familiar with it. The present crowding, he declared, would be largely done away with when the additional lines were put on.

FIVE YEARS FOR W. H. KENT.

A Brooklyn Lawyer Gets a Severe Sentence for Forgery.

Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, sentenced William H. Kent to five years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. Kent was indicted for forgery in the first degree and pleaded guilty. He was a lawyer and a member of Plymouth Church. He forged the name of one of his clients, Mrs. Mary H. McCord, to the satisfaction piece of a mortgage.

George F. Elliott, his counsel, urged leniency. He said that the sentence would be simply an additional punishment to Kent's aged mother, his wife, and sisters. Kent he said, had done all in his power to make restitution.

Judge Hurd said that other of Kent's clients made similar charges. "The statute," said the Judge, "justly makes his crime one of the most serious known to the law, for if the public records are tampered with no security would be left. I feel that there is an imperative duty imposed on the court to set an example in this case."

ALUMNI MEET AT TABLE

First Banquet of Graduates of the Six Schools of New York University.

CITY'S EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK

Chancellor MacCracken Dwells Hopefully Upon the Opportunities Afforded Under the New System of Municipal Government.

Over 600 graduates of the six schools of the New York University attended the first dinner of the University United Alumni Association at the Hotel Savoy last night. Preceding the banquet a reception was given in the marble room of the hotel on the office floor, where the guests were received by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the university, William S. Opdyke, class of '56, President of the alumni, and Mrs. Henry Draper, President of the Woman's Advisory Committee of the Alumni Association.

The banquet was given in the ball-room and the adjoining rooms, the doors of which had been thrown open. The banners of the various Greek letter fraternities, the athletic teams, the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, and other organizations of the institution adorned the walls; an orchestra was heard from the balcony, and college songs were sung throughout the evening.

After coffee had been served, the alumni and guests were seated in the main hall, and attention was turned toward a platform from which the speakers made their addresses. William S. Opdyke presided, and in a short speech introduced Cephas Brainerd, Jr., the Secretary of the alumni, who read a witty report detailing his experiences in assisting in the dinner arrangements.

Justice Keogh on the Law School.

Justice Martin J. Keogh was the first speaker. His subject was "The Law School and Its Alumni." He outlined the work which the school had accomplished, recounted the experiences of its graduates, and dwelt upon its future. In connection with the field which this city affords to lawyers, he observed:

"The New York bar is the fairest field on which a lawyer can fight for clients. There is no distinction made as to rank, and it affords the very best opportunity for the struggling beginner if he be apt in his work. We hear much of that time past when thrilling orators were our best barristers, but I venture to say that our age is as notable. The courts are now the places for the transaction of serious business, and the young lawyer who attends strictly to the affairs of his clients is the equal in every way of the legal orator of the past."

Chancellor MacCracken was then presented. He was greeted with college cheers and songs, and was given a rousing reception. His subject was "New York City and Education." In part he said:

"Our new city has entered on a new educational era. She has a new Board of Education for every borough, with a central board placed over them. I have studied their platforms, and believe that their platform for our common schools is common sense; for our high schools, higher ideals and higher development.

"Common sense teaches our city that bigness is not betterness. New York has three millions of people, yet she can do nothing educationally for a boy or girl from six to fourteen years old that Yonkers cannot do. In handling the primary or grammar school the great city is merely the small city multiplied. But neither is bigness badness. I am hopeful of the elementary schools of New York. Our Board of Examiners is a common-sense measure. The Borough Board of Superintendents is a common-sense measure. With these doing their whole duty, we shall have a noble corps of teachers to train the half-million scholars from the spring-fed Bronx to the ocean-flooded Kill Van Kull.

New York's Opportunity.

"New York's platform for her high schools is higher ideals. Yonkers has a good high school. Ought New York, in proportion, to have a hundred? No. And here begins the advantage of the great city. Instead of a hundred times as many high schools as Yonkers, she need only have ten times as many. But each of these ten high schools ought to be ten times as strong as the high school of the small city. New York's great opportunity in public education is before her this hour; it is in the right organization of ten great high schools. Each of these ten great schools ought to comprehend five high schools in one. These are the ordinary English high school, the commercial high school, the mechanics' art high school, the literary and classical high school, and the scientific high school."

Chancellor MacCracken then described the advantages of University Heights as a site for the university, showing the benefits accruing, such as easy access to the buildings from comparatively distant points, the proximity to the centres of things educational and instructive, &c. He declared his hopes and belief in the growth of the institution, and, alluding to the progress made this year, said:

"I am happy to announce two gifts made to the university this year. The first is the Germanic Library, which an expert in Germany declares will equal, when completed, the Germanic Library of either Leipzig University or Berlin. The second is a check for fifty thousand dollars to be invested as the beginning of the permanent endowment of the library. The citizens who give these gifts withhold, at least for the present, their names."

Chancellor MacCracken was followed by George Haven Putnam, the publisher, who spoke on "New York City and Literature." He said he believed that New York was soon to be a literary centre of the world, as it is and has been a commercial and financial centre. He believed, however, that too many books were written and printed, and said that the establishment of a distinctive literature would depend on editors and publishers who suppressed writings unworthy of public presentation.

Other addresses were made as follows: "New York City and Art," Frederick S. Lamb; "New York City and Science," Dr. John Shaw Billings; "The College and Its Alumni," Willis Fletcher Johnson; "The Medical School and Its Alumni," Dr. Edward D. Fisher; "The Graduate School and School of Pedagogy," Dr. Thomas S. O'Brien.

NOONAN JURY CANNOT AGREE.

Sent Back by Judge Lippincott to Reconsider the Case.

The jury in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case filed into court yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock and informed Judge Lippincott that they were unable to agree. They had then been out since 4:20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Judge Lippincott said that, in view of the gravity and importance of the trial and the expense to which the county had been put in the matter, he did not feel warranted in discharging the jury. It did not seem to him that a jury more impartial or intelligent could be secured for a second trial. He then directed them to retire and make a further effort to reach a verdict

At a late hour last night the jury was still out with no prospect of reaching a verdict.

MR. WELLES STILL MISSING.

New York and New Jersey Police Instructed to Watch for Him.

No trace has yet been found of ex-Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn, who disappeared on Wednesday from Dr. Justus H. Cooley's sanitarium, on Westervelt Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Two men were out scouring the Orange Mountains yesterday, and the police of New York and of near-by towns in New Jersey have been notified to keep a watch for him.

The following is his description: Leonard R. Welles, age sixty-five, height 6 feet 2 inches, weight 192 pounds; grayish brown hair and mustache; dressed in old clothes; gray, heavy ulster, black cutaway coat and vest, gray and black striped trousers, standing collar with points turned over, blue and white striped necktie, made up four-in-hand; rough black ulster, derby hat; easily identified by contracted third finger of the right hand.

Mr. Welles was seen at about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning walking toward Watchung Mountain. Mrs. Welles says that her husband cannot have gone far away, as he did not have more than a dollar in money with him when he left the sanitarium.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Riddel—Huston.

The Rev. Henry Ormond Riddel of the Fond Du Lac, Wis., Protestant Episcopal diocese, and Miss Bessie Lemon Huston of Chicago were married on Thursday morning at Trinity Church by the Rev. C. C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond Du Lac, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Warren Hill, assistant rector of Trinity. Mr. Riddel was for more than five years rector of St. Martin's Church, Smith and President Streets, Brooklyn. Two years ago he removed to Fond Du Lac, assuming a charge at Oakfield, a suburban town. He has been closely associated with Bishop Grafton, having accompanied him abroad at the conference of Lambeth, as his secretary. The ceremonies at Trinity, which took place at 7:30 A. M., were simple, only the immediate friends being in attendance. The couple will leave soon for a European trip, after which they will return to Fond Du Lac.

Barker—Purdy.

A wedding took place on Monday at which the contracting parties were Col. Samuel Puyne Barker, a wealthy resident of Manhattan, over sixty years of age, and Miss Madeline Purdy, a Brooklyn girl of nineteen. The wedding took place at the residence of Miss Purdy's sister, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, 192a Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Allan MacRossie. About twenty guests were present, and after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Barker went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They are now in Boston on their wedding trip.

Baker—Sillman.

Miss Samantha C. Sillman, daughter of Henry R. Sillman of Cincinnati, and formerly of Brooklyn, was married at noon on Wednesday to Edward Q. Baker at All Saints' Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. William Morrison performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her cousin, William Sillman. There was no maid of honor or best man. The ushers were Elsworth D. Gosling, H. D. Baker, and Clarence Y. Beecher.

THE VILLARD MUSICALE.

The Vizcaya Officers Were Expected, but Arrived Too Late.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street expected to have the officers of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya at their reception and musicale at Delmonico's last night, but the late arrival of the vessel prevented their attendance. As it was, the Spanish Consul, Señor Baldasano, and a few of the Spanish colony in New York attended.

The large ballroom at Delmonico's was used, and about 300 were present. Charlotte Maconda, the soprano, was the principal artist. Henry P. Schmitt played some selections on the violin. It was his orchestra that furnished music for dancing which followed. Supper was served about midnight.

A CHARITY MUSICAL.

Selections from the Rubaiyat Given at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Selections from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam were sung at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon by a quartet. This was a part of the musical given for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Assumption. The musical was under the management of Thomas Hugh Kelly.

Miss Lotta Mills opened with the "Magic Fire-Spell," from "Die Walküre," and Mrs. Francis Wellman sang four songs. There were two numbers for the violoncello, played by Hans Kronold. Pol Plançon then played a melody. This completed the first part of the programme.

In the second part the quartet sang "In a Persian Garden." The artists were Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; David Bispham, basso; conductor and accompanist, Victor Harris.

Thirty of the quatrains were sung, and they were divided up among the four singers in solos, duets, and quartets. The concert took place in the Astor Gallery, and about 400 persons bought tickets at $5 each.

MISS GOULD AT RUTGERS.

She Helps Receive the Guests at the Junior Promenade.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 18.—Miss Helen Gould of New York was a patroness and a member of the Reception Committee at the junior promenade at Rutgers College to-night. Miss Gould brought with her a party that included Miss Orton, the Misses Heber, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Arthur Northrup, Jr., George Heber, and Frank Gould. The party staid over night at the Mansion House.

The ball was one of the greatest successes in the annals of the college. The Reception Committee was composed of Mesdames Austin Scott, Garret A. Hobart, Robert F. Ballantine, John S. Clark, Edwin B. Elberson, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, William S. Myers, Helena Neilson, T. B. F. Parker, E. R. Payson, A. V. Schenck, Katherine Weston, Douwe D. Williamson, Nicholas Williamson, George Wurts, and Miss Helen Gould and Miss Louise Fischer.

The committee in charge was composed of W. L. R. Haines, Robert W. Courtney, Wellington P. Francisco, W. F. Plumley, C. E. Scattergood, Frederick H. Winn, and Augustus H. Shearer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The senior class of the Long Island College Hospital gave their annual reception and dance last evening in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Alfred Melvine Snedeker's dancing class met in the ballroom at Sherry's last night. Supper was served at small tables soon after midnight. No cotillion was danced.

Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman gave a progressive euche party at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Edmund A. Smith, 226 Madison Avenue, last night. There was dancing after the card playing.

Several interesting character interpretations were given in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon by Eliza Hood Talbot, who has made a reputation by telling Hoosier stories.

The third meeting of the Thursday Evening Dancing Class was held on Thursday evening in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. The cotillion was led by Woodruff Leeming, with Miss Esther Howard as his partner.

On Washington's Birthday the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home will celebrate their fourth anniversary by a reception at the home. There will be speeches by prominent men, and music by the Mount Neboh Orchestra.

Mrs. C. H. T. Collis held a large reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 1,055 Fifth Avenue. She has just recovered from a severe illness, and this is her first social affair since. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, and also by her sons, Lloyd and Charles Collis.

Mrs. Francis M. Barr of 113 East Eighteenth Street gave a musicale last night, which was attended by about 150 of her friends. The artists who appeared were Mr. Johns, tenor; Enos Johnson, violin; Mr. Torriani, tenor, and Miss Ott, soprano, with the Metropolitan Quartet and the orchestra from the Hotel Marlborough.

The last of the four subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, will take place at Sherry's on Monday. Falling on the eve of Washington's Birthday, preparations have been made to carry out an informal celebration of that day with regard to the music and the supper decorations and favors.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. Matthiessen gave a dance at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night in the Empire Ballroom, which was attended by about 150 persons. A cotillion was danced, at which the favors consisted of large Directoire canes, with silver tops, and bouquets of Bride roses. The men received little silver bookmarks.

Cards have been issued for a dinner dance at the residence of James Abercrombie Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue, for next Monday evening. It is in honor of Mr. Burden's second son, Williams P. Burden, who is a student at Harvard, and the affair will be largely one of college men. A chum of young Mr. Burden, named Stackbull, who lives in Boston, will lead the cotillion.

Strikingly unique and artistic is the $100 prize cover of this week's Criterion, and the contents are brilliant and breezy. Price 10 cents.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward A. H. Allen.

Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke Allen, for over nine years Principal of the Friends' Seminary at Rutherfurd Place and East Sixteenth Street, this city, died yesterday morning of rheumatism of the heart. Dr. Allen was born in Northborough, Mass., in 1828, and his early education was gained in the Northborough school. At the completion of its course he was sent to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution, at Troy, N. Y. From this institution he was graduated with honors in 1851, and he became a Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the institution, remaining there for five years, save for an absence of one year, spent in study at the Lawrence School for Sciences, at Cambridge. In 1856 Dr. Allen was made Principal of the Friends' Seminary at New Bedford, Mass., where he remained for almost twenty years. Later he became associated with the Allen Classical School at West Newton, Mass., of which his cousin was founder. After two years there he became Principal of the Sawin Academy, at Sherborn, Mass., and in 1882 removed to Northborough, his birthplace, to establish a private school. In 1889 he came to this city to assume the Principalship of the Friends' Seminary. Dr. Allen was a Unitarian, and a member of All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. He married in 1855 Miss Eugenia S. Teulon of Newton, Mass., who survives him, with five sons and three unmarried daughters. The burial will probably take place at Cambridge, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST RINGLING, father of the Ringling brothers of circus fame, is dead at Baraboo, Wis., aged seventy-one years.

Mrs. LAURA GILMORE, wife of Gregory Gilmore of New Brunswick, died yesterday morning. She was a daughter of the late H. M. Price and a sister of Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, wife of Justice Dixon of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

CHARLES WOODRUFF died yesterday at Salem, in Union Township, N. J. He was eighty-two years old. He was a son of a man who fought through the Revolution and who founded the Salem Elder Mill, of which Charles Woodruff afterward assumed the direction.

Dr. ENNIS I. GERAGHTY, twenty-three years old, formerly house physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, died at his home, 26 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday, after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, and the interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Sister MARY ANN CONNELLY of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, died on Thursday at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, aged seventy-three years. She had been connected with the community for fifty-six years, and was greatly revered. The funeral services will be held to-day in the chapel of the asylum, and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

New School to be Erected.

Plans for the erection of Public School 168 have been completed. The building will be erected west of First Avenue, running through from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fifth Street, with a frontage of 150 feet on each street. It will be five stories high and of fire-proof steel skeleton construction. It will have every improvement looking to the safety and comfort of pupils. The Plenum system of heating will be used, providing each child with thirty cubic feet of warm, fresh air per minute, and the removal of the foul air. The contract price for the building is $296,444.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.

The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.

HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

Dyeing and cleaning; excellent work; moderate prices. Lord's, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., nr. B'way.

MARRIED.

RIDDEL—HUSTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Fond du Lac, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Warren Hill, Bessie Lemon Huston of Chicago to the Rev. Henry Ormond Riddel of Fond du Lac, Wis.

VAN VLECK—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East 92d St., New York City, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., Caroline G. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams, to Mr. Joseph Van Vleck, Jr.

DIED.

HAGUE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, Mary Ward Foote, wife of James D. Hague.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., near 45th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

PECKE.—Rev. Edw. M., passed away at "Priory Farm," Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y., Tuesday, 15th inst., in his 70th year.

WINTHROP.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Charles Francis Winthrop, in his 71st year.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 18.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AINCHINI, Ella, 37 Bowery	27	16
ADELSON, Jacob, 311 E. Houston	30	17
ANDREWS, Martha C., Home for Incurables	68	16
ALPERIN, Minnie, 490 Mott St	2	17
BRUNNER, Friederich, 40 Charlton	45	16
BRANDON, Eugene C., 65 Downing	34	16
BERGER, Fromme, 294 Cherry St	4	16
BUFFETT, Lewis, Unionport	69	16
BAKER, John, 169th St. and Walton Av	53	16
CUNEHAN, Michael F., 319 E. 85th	50	17
CAHILL, Rose, 516 E. 18th St	10	17
CLINE, Catharine, 308 W. 16th St	63	17
CURRY, Maggie, 333 E. 29th St	2	18
CHURCH, Elisha, 155 W. 61st St	7	17
CONDON, Bridget, 873 Washington Av	84	17
CONNELLY, Sister Mary A., Catholic Orphan Asylum	73	17
D'AMBROSIO, Francesco, 14 Roosevelt St	5	17
DEMPSEY, Gertrude K., 1,664 3d Av	1	18
ENDELL, Jacob, 303 W. 120th St	48	16
FLECKSENHAAR, Mary, 78 Av. A	65	16
FRANZ, Adam, 510 10th Av	26	17
FOLEY, James, 538 W. 55th St	23	15
FUREY, Annie, 447 W. 56th St	59	16
FLANNAGAN, Annie, 241 Avenue B	40	17
FRANCK, Frederick, 202 E. 65th St	73	16
FIELDING, Peter, 403 E. 80th St	87	17
GIFUNI, Egidio, 230 E. 112th St	1	15
GRIFFIN, Solomon, 356 E. 114th St	73	16
GEARY, Bridget, 237 E. 88th St	70	17
GUENTHER, Caroline, 411 E. 63d St	51	17
GAET, George A., 190 9th Av	24	17
GANTER, Adelaide, Anthony Av. and 173d St	45	16
HOFFMAN, Anna M., 87 Suffolk St	85	16
HOUSLER, Tessie, 211 E. 62d St	25	15
HEIFLER, Joseph, 221 E. 120th St	60	17
HANLEY, John, 241 W. 66th St	58	17
HEINKEL, Margaret, 512 5th St	7	17
HERSCHBERG, Rosa, 112 E. 56th St	45	17
JOHANSON, Alfred, 515 W. 27th St	23	17
JAGOE, Josephine, 846 2d Av	2	16
KENNY, Mary, 335 E. 48th St	48	15
KANCER, Jacob, 447 W. 28th St	59	16
KERN, August, 501 9th Av	29	17
LEHRMAN, Beckie, 108 Chrystie St	6	17
LEWIS, Milton, 1 E. 106th St	3	17
LUISSE, John, 55 E. 110th St	29	17
LEBOVITZ, Lena, Long Island City	74	16
LALLY, Mary, 12 Amsterdam Av	68	15
LEES, Helen G., 165 W. 98th St	23	16
LLOYD, Thomas W., 504 E. 84th St	34	15
MOSANTI, Marie F., 344 E. 47th St	1	16
MUELLER, Alfred G., 1,768 Amsterdam Av	1	17
MORRISON, John, 36 Market St	67	16
MOCKABEE, Penelope, 1,348 Franklin Av	45	17
MONKS, Catharine, 233 E. 29th St	51	15
MAIORI, Francesca, 198 Elm St	2	17
MONASCAQUE, Charles, 344 E. 47th	2	17
MARTINO, Jennie, 69 Oliver St	19	17
MILLER, Asa F., 560 E. 139th St	72	14
McFARLAND, Alice, 304 W. 54th St	2	16
McKENZIE, Louis, 690 10th Av	42	17
McDONALD, Sarah, 553 E. 157th St	50	15
NUSSPICKEL, Ehrhardt, 301 W. 41st	70	16
NOLAN, William, 409 W. 16th St	4	16
OCHS, William F., 2,086 1st Av	25	15
PARKS, Arthur D., 222 E. 62d St	1	16
QUINN, Henry, 172 Amsterdam Av	88	15
ROSENBLUM, Sam, 56 Monroe St	1	17
RUHL, Philip, 516 E. 119th St	59	16
ROTH, Mamie, 27 Macdougal St	19	17
REYNOLDS, Richard, 1,674 1st Av	50	17
REICHMAN, Maria L., 1,026 E. 156th	79	17
SPECK, Margaret, 1,912 3d Av	48	17
STROMBERG, Doretta, 32 Rivington	13	17
SCHUMACHER, Henrietta, 627 E. 146th St	34	16
SOLOMON, Patrick D., St. Joseph's Hospital	20	17
THEIM, August, Flower Hospital	38	17
THOMPSON, Frederick C., 774 Washington St	24	16
TIETJEN, Anna, 329 E. 10th St	24	17
TRIMM, Joseph S., 717 St. Nicholas Av	50	17
TOUNER, Edna, 232 E. 34th St	1	16
VETROMILE, Nicolo, 320 E. 22d St	46	17
VETTER, Walter, 417 W. 48th St	4	17
VANIER, Louise, 253 4th Av	63	17
WESTBURG, Oscar, 509 5th Av	25	14
WILLARD, Frances E., Hotel Empire	58	17
WACKERBERG, Catharine, 144 Essex	61	16
WRIGHT, Albert S., 4 Hancock Place	81	17
WEINHOLD, Margaret, 11 W. 98th St	54	17
WENDOVER, Thos. J., 2,609 Marion Av	64	16
WELLS, Thomas, St. Joseph's Hosp	27	16
Brooklyn.		
AAB, George A., 83 Woodhull St	55	17
ALLEN, Susan, 102 Cambridge Place	45	16
BOLAND, William, 19 Carroll St	1	18
BRADY, Elizabeth, 694 Bergen St	72	17
BERGEN, William, Kings Co. Hosp	69	18
BYRNE, Mary, 59 Vanderbilt Av	55	17
CUNNINGHAM, J., Kings Co. Hosp	29	16
CAREY, Christopher A., 18 10th Av	1	17
CUMMINGS, Lawrence, 1,110 3d Av	48	17
CROWE, Mary K., 311 Hewes St	43	17
COSGROVE, Michael, St. Peter's Hosp	28	16
CURTIS, Harriet F., 391A 9th St	84	17
DREW, Margaret Y., 446 Park Av	1	16
DALIA, Carmelia, 232 Prospect St	1	18
DOWLING, Fannie L., 100 Douglas	1	18
DOTY, Olive L., 72 Bleecker St	1	16
DAWSON, James, St. Martha's Sanitarium	77	17
DONAHUE, Wm., 81 Columbia Place	1	17
ELSESSER, Ernestine, 191 Ellery St	1	17
FILICE, Peter, 229 Palmetto St	1	17
FEST, Margaretha B., 25 Stewart St	48	16
FOOTE, Catharine M., 51½ Downing	94	17
FLAHERTY, Frances R., 219 Hopkinson Av	5	17
FRASER, Mary H., 256 Lexington Av	79	16
HUDSON, Clarence H., 618 St. Mark's Av	42	16
HENDRICKS, Lucy S., 45 7th Av	17	16
HALL, John, 134 19th St	65	16
KEEVIL, Thomas H., 43 Newell St	28	17
KLEIN, Jacob, 43 Meserole St	1	17
KLEIN, George, 185 Wyckoff St	1	16
KLEVENZ, Amelia, 840 Grand St	18	15
LONG, Madison, 260 Dean St	1	18
LEARY, Frank, 127 23d St	36	17
LAVERY, John, 137 Douglas St	66	17
LUDWIG, John, 206 Johnson Av	1	17
MITCHELL, W. E., 898 Myrtle Av	83	17
MOTT, Samuel, 487 Baltic St	74	17
McKNIGHT, Florence, 11 Park Av	1	16
McGINNIS, John, 135 Bergen St	1	17
NEWMAN, James, Kings County Hos	68	16
O'ROURKE, Joseph, 284 Hudson Av	50	16
PARKER, Amelia S., 847 Gates Av	63	16
PETRONIO, Julia, 76 Raymond St	21	18
RATIGAN, John, Rockaway Av. and New Lots Road	1	17
RUDDY, Loretta, 137 Spencer St	1	17
ROSSO, Vito, 202 Boerum St	26	17
ROGERS, Edward, Rockaway Av. and Boulevard	56	17
STARRK, Elise, 249 Johnson Av	47	16
SCHWARZ, Albert, 105 N. 5th St	50	16
STUBBS, Margareth C., 1,401 Greene Av	30	17
SULLIVAN, Timothy, 422 7th Av	32	16
SUTTON, Mary E., 146 Classon Av	1	17
TAYLOR, William M., 452 Henry St	54	16
VON TWISTER, Sarah, Rockaway Av. and Avenue G	57	17
WAGNER, Anne, 54 Lexington Av	8	17
WEEKS, George S., 20 Bancroft Place	1	16
WAGNER, T. H., 131 Harrison Av	1	16

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FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.** This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898. Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of

STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

Leland, Towle & Co
Offer Tax Exempt Bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
36 Wall St., New York.
7 Congress St., Boston.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
Car Trust Series "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 136, 266, 282, 359, 394, 648, 663, 863, 987, 998, 1,026, 1,136, 1,155, 1,321, 1,450, 1,521, 1,523, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,645, and 1,688 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
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FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
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BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
and the
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are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
WOMAN'S HOTEL COMPANY.
Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
Prospectus sent on application.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was practically a repetition of that of Thursday, although it was much less active, transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregating only about 350,000 shares. There was in evidence a more general disposition to view with calmness the Maine disaster and to wait for positive information regarding the case, rather than sell stocks because of the sensational lies of yellow newspapers.

⁂

It was this calmer state of the Wall Street mind that made the market decidedly strong in the first few hours of business. Much less attention was paid to the wonderful and weird "extras" with which the Street was again inflicted, and there was a generally strong undertone to the market until late in the afternoon, when selling for both accounts brought about a general decline.

⁂

Sugar Trust was the feature of the day. From the opening of business to the close the stock showed weakness, scoring a net decline of over 4 points. Apparently there was much long stock sold. Both brokers acting for inside interests and commission houses were sellers. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that in order to carry on its proposed trade warfare, the Sugar Trust must of necessity make great inroads upon its present surplus, possibly to the temporary detriment of its stockholders' interests. The traders, of course, joined in the selling of Sugar Trust, but a good part of the 85,000 shares sold was evidently long stock.

⁂

St. Paul was the opposite of Sugar Trust. The stock was strong all day on aggressive buying by brokers credited with acting for interests identified with the Standard Oil Trust. Apart from the significance of the character of the buying, there was nothing to explain St. Paul's strength except statements that early next month the Directors are going to establish St. Paul as a 5 per cent. stock by making the semi-annual dividend 2½ per cent.

⁂

These two stocks, Sugar Trust and St. Paul, were the most conspicuous on the list. In some quarters there were to be heard hints of a trade said to have been made by a group of Standard Oil magnates. It was intimated that 10,000 shares of Sugar had been sold and a proportionate quantity of St. Paul bought—about 15,000 shares.

⁂

Again yesterday, thoughtful Wall Street men were pointing out that, while underlying conditions continue altogether favorable, and while business reports give every reason for confidence and even enthusiasm, a conservative policy, in so far as Wall Street operations are concerned, will be the wisest to pursue until the present tension over Cuban affairs is removed.

⁂

Government bonds were lower. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¾.

⁂

In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70¾.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3½	Lake Shore	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Natl. Lead pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅞
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	1½	P., C., C., & St. L.	1
Laclede Gas	¾	Pullman Car	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex pf.	½
Am. Spirits pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	4¼	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., Susq. & W.	½
Canada South	⅞	Norf. & West pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	2¼	North American	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	3½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Consol. Ice	⅞	Ore. Short Line	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	Reading 1st. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. Gde. pf.	½	St. Paul & Mo.	⅞
Erie	½	Souththern R'way	½
Erie, 1st pf.	1½	South. R'way pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Third Av.	1½
Long Island	3	Un. Pac. all in. pd.	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Union Pac. pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Michigan Central	½	West. Chi. St.	1⅜
Minn. & St. L.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as pd.	1⅛
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼		
M. & St. L., 2d pf.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. P. & M. 1st.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1½
Ft. W. & D. City 1st.	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st.	1
Lehigh & W. B. con.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st., t. r.	1¾
Lehigh & W. B. 5s.	3		
L., Ev. & St. L. con.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Northwest con.	1	L. & N., Pens. & At. 1st.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
Lehigh V. Term. 5s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $158,133,590; balances, $6,570,874; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $565,219.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 42½, and Reading, ¼, to 10⅞. Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 15¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 89⅛, St. Paul, ¼, to 97½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 60⅜, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120¼. Atchison sold at 13⅛, and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 112 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 112⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 72½c. In Berlin, exchange on London at 20 marks 44 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.90, and in Lisbon at 48.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent. Its weekly statement shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 25,160,000 marks Treasury notes increased 1,580,000 marks, "other" securities decreased 22,760,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 43,640,000 marks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,983,570, against $2,906,317 last week and $5,139,419 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,958,638, against $2,747,042 last week and $5,226,492 in the same week of last year.

AS TO SPANISH STRENGTH.

Mr. George Rutledge Gibson of the brokerage house of Watson & Gibson, in referring to matters of immediate importance to the stock market, said yesterday:

"The funded national debt of Spain at the end of 1897, as given by Edmond Théry in L'Economiste Européan, was 5,941,459,000 pesetas, or nearly $1,200,000,000. This does not include the debt of Cuba and the floating debt. There are no available statistics at our hand that can exactly supply the deficiency, but we know that the Cuban debt, for which Spain is responsible, was $343,000,000 eighteen months ago. Inasmuch as it is understood that it costs Spain about $75,000,000 a year to conduct the Cuban war, the debt must have increased over $100,000,000 since the last figures. The Cuban debt must be over $450,000,000.

"There is always a considerable floating debt due by Spain to the Bank of Spain. In 1896 it was about $75,000,000. It is therefore safe to place the total obligations of Spain at over $1,700,000,000, as against a total debt in this country of about $1,800,000,000.

"The population of Spain is less than 18,000,000; the population of the United States, per Treasury Department estimates, is nearly 74,000,000. The resources of Spain are limited, the people are poor and tax-ridden. Many of its best men have been killed in the two years' wars in Cuba and the Philippines, and its large armies of men have been removed from the ranks of producers, to the vast detriment of Spanish industry and commerce.

"With us peace has prevailed, and all our people have been employed in a tremendous development of our resources. Our country has never been so rich; Spain has never been so poor. Spain is rich only in pride. Curiously enough, Spanish credit does not seem to be declining. Spanish 4s, which sold as low as 57.70 last October, are at last accounts 61½. They have sold since Jan. 1 at the extremes of 64⅝ and 58⅛."

A UNION PACIFIC ANALYSIS.

A notable circular letter was issued yesterday by the Stock Exchange house of Spencer Trask & Co. presenting the results of a comprehensive study of the financial status of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company. It is an important contribution to current investment literature. It says:

The new 4 per cent. bonds are to be an absolute first mortgage upon the 1,823 miles of main lines and the 323 miles of branch lines, upon all equipment acquired by the new company, and upon all unsold lands and land contracts covered by the old Union Pacific land grant and sinking fund mortgages, the Kansas Pacific, Denver Extension, and consolidated mortgages. It will also be a first mortgage on such property as is conveyed by branch line securities which the new company may take over.

The fact that the bond has at once the security of a first lien is an exceptional feature in a reorganization of this magnitude, and it should immediately take rank as a bond of exceptional value.

The earnings of the main lines alone have for twelve years past averaged enough to pay twice over the interest charge on the entire new issue; and for the seven years prior to the panic of 1893 the net earnings averaged more than $8,000,000 per annum, an amount sufficient to pay the full interest on the new bonds, 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock and 2.33 per cent. on the common stock.

The earnings of these main lines for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—the three poorest years of the company's existence—were as follows:

	Gross.	Net After Taxes.
1894	$14,737,436	$4,315,077
1895	14,336,291	4,908,157
1896	14,382,291	4,740,471
Average	14,485,339	4,654,568

It will be noted that, although the net earnings in these bad years were nearly cut in two, the average was still over $1,000,000 in excess of the amount required for the annual interest on the new bonds.

The earnings on the 323 miles of branch lines, which are included in the reorganization, were:

	Gross.	Net After Taxes.
1894	$535,198	$6,316
1895	389,829	35,669
1896	445,607	100,427
Average	456,878	47,470

In this period these branches have shown practically no earning power, the taxes in several cases being nearly equal to the net earnings.

The earnings of the Omaha and Republican Valley and Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado, (707 miles,) both of which may eventually come under the new mortgage, for the same years were as follows:

	Gross.	Net After Taxes.
1894	$1,102,161	$51,713
1895	787,712	7,048
1896	881,599	65,871
Average	923,824	41,544

These also have shown practically no earning power, and if finally acquired by the new company they will not be capitalized to any extent. In normal years these branch roads have made a far better showing, and will no doubt do much better in the future, but it will be seen that the real earning power of the company lies almost entirely in its 1,823 miles of main lines.

For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897, the main lines made the following showing:

Gross	$9,721,605
Net after taxes	3,688,900

This is more than enough to pay the entire annual interest charge on the new bonds. To pay 4 per cent. upon the new preferred stock in addition to the interest on the bonds would require a total of $6,600,000 per annum. Judging by past results the company should experience little difficulty in earning this, even in the poorer years.

To demonstrate what an enormous earning power the Union Pacific main lines show, the following table of earnings per mile of road, as compared with various properties in the same section, is herewith submitted—the figures being for five months ended Nov. 30, 1897:

	Gross.	P. C. of Op. Ex.	Net.	Ch'g's.
Union Pac. (main lines)	$4,514	61	$1,755	$823
Atchison	2,425	74	634	308
Northern Pacific	2,566	47	1,329	563
Denver & Rio Grande	2,229	63	820	500
St. L. & San Francisco	2,300	57	962	660
Rio Grande Western	2,781	64	994	460

It will be seen that the net results on the Union Pacific for this period were nearly three times those of the Atchison, about double those of the Denver and Rio Grande, and about 30 per cent. more than the Northern Pacific, notwithstanding that the latter was operated for but 47 per cent. of its gross earnings, a rate which cannot, of course, be permanently maintained.

General consideration of the foregoing analysis clearly indicates the superior position of the new Union Pacific 4 per cent. bonds, as compared with other reorganization issues. Although the rate per mile of road is somewhat high, it must be remembered that the line is the oldest and most important in this section, and possesses an earning power far above any of its competitors. And its real value is further enhanced by the fact that nearly all the former subsidiary lines of the old system are now controlled in the interest of the new company or pledged to harmonious operation. These give the company an unbroken line between the Missouri River and the Northern Pacific Coast and include the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies, both of which are at the present time showing phenomenal earning power; and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, which will shortly be reorganized, will probably make close traffic contracts with the Union Pacific.

Comparison with former indebtedness and charges is difficult to make in consequence of greatly altered mileage, but the scheme of reorganization omitted no measure, however extreme, to attain permanently sound results. The free pruning of branches which were only a drain upon the main stem was a particularly wise step, and the errors of the past have been so squarely faced and corrected that maximum results will no doubt be realized with the present feeders and allies.

As an absolute first lien, earning about double the fixed charges, with the promise of increasing income and the generally favoring conditions which we have outlined, we believe the bond to be deserving of full confidence, and we look to see it take still higher rank in the market.

SOME PHILADELPHIA FINANCE.

Over in Philadelphia there is going on a bit of financiering that is not meeting with the entire approval of Fourth Street. Hard names and uncomplimentary terms are being flung at the new electric light corporation deal, which has been recently announced.

The electric light companies of Philadelphia are to be all merged into one. The interests of the various companies which have heretofore operated in that city have agreed to exchange their stocks for bonds in a new company, the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power Company, which has been organized in New Jersey with $15,000,000 bonds and $15,000,000 stock. This new thirty million-dollar company is to take over the stocks of other companies having an aggregate nominal capital of $11,000,000, upon which there has been paid in in cash approximately $5,000,000. About this there is a suggestion of water.

The new company has agreed to purchase the stocks of the companies heretofore operating in Philadelphia with bonds, and to give the stockholders in the old company the privilege of subscribing to their stock to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings.

Heretofore the Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power Company, which was organized two years ago with a capital of $10,000,000, equally divided between common and preferred stock, has been recognized as the leading electric light company of Philadelphia. Immediately after its organization it secured the contracts from the city for electric lighting, and so large were its profits that within a year of its organization it was able to pay 8 per cent. dividends on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common. When the stock of the company was being subscribed to, one share of common stock was given as a bonus with every two shares of the preferred. This exhausted $2,500,000 of the common stock. The $2,500,000 remaining of the $5,000,000 common was understood to have been used for patents, legal services, &c. On the preferred stock only $3,500,000 in cash was paid in. On the common there was nothing paid in. As in all schemes of this sort, no one knows exactly who got the $2,500,000 of common stock which was understood to have gone to the owners of the patents, to promoters, and to lawyers.

In the contemplated exchange of the stocks of the various electric light companies for that of the new Manufacturing, Light and Power Company only about $3,500,000 of the latter stock is accounted for. Just what is going to become of the balance of the $15,000,000 stock is what is worrying and puzzling many people in Fourth Street at this time. It has been semi-officially stated that none of the stock is to be given away, but that every one who subscribes or receives it is to pay in upon it $5 a share. But at the present time subscription rights are 8 bid, and over in Philadelphia there is going up a cry for information as to just who are to receive the first rights to subscribe to about $11,000,000 of the stock—something over 200,000 shares.

It is pointed out that at present the stock seems to be worth $8 a share premium, and that consequently there is a $1,600,000 melon to be cut and divided. And it is as to the disposition of these cuttings that the greater part of financial Philadelphia is making inquiries, more or less polite.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of February to-day will cover thirty-five roads, and will show 13.40 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of February.	1898.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Ann Arbor	$32,073	$10,442	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	126,474	9,597	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	66,479	7,547	....
Canadian Pacific	375,000	52,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	242,478	48,551	....
Chicago & East Illinois.	85,668	3,113	....
Chic. Great Western	102,002	1,932	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.	592,888	80,004	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	22,619	3,253	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g.	28,696	7,096	....
Denver & Rio Grande	137,100	28,400	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis.	5,700	1,315	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	22,172	3,672	....
International & Gt. No.	72,956	....	297
Kanawha & Michigan	10,026	1,170	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	55,834	30,037	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,089	2,364	....
Lake Erie & Western	69,398	2,471	....
Mexican National	119,057	12,383	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	34,518	369	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	213,355	....	4,420
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	438,000	35,000	....
Central Branch	19,000	....	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	65,724	8,178	....
Ohio River	16,793	2,672	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	18,087	....	1,168
Pittsburg & Western	45,039	2,487	....
Rio Grande Western	49,700	13,800	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	24,252	....	2,845
Texas & Pacific	154,825	31,618	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	25,924	....	3,364
Tol., St. L. & K. City.	38,095	....	3,549
Wabash	240,597	30,008	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	23,491	6,453	....
Wisconsin Central	89,660	14,677	....
Total (35 roads)	$3,672,769	$450,609	$16,643
Net increase (13.40 p. c.)	....	$433,966	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The dreadful disaster to the Maine, much as it has affected all hearts, has not much affected business. Only in the stock market, where there was selling Wednesday by speculators on thin margins, but in no other speculative market, was an effect felt, nor in general business. Nothing has occurred to check the increase in production or in working force.

"The iron output Feb. 1, with reports of stocks on hand not held by the great steel companies, indicates consumption at least 3,000 tons per week greater in January than the previous maximum attained in November, 1895. The production is at present greater than consumption, stocks having increased 9,016 tons weekly in January outside the steel companies, whose stocks presumably decreased. Some weakness in pig would naturally result, but while Grey Forge has declined at Pittsburg to $8.90, with Southern iron offered at Chicago at concessions, no changes appear in products. Though new business has been somewhat disappointing, the works are mainly supplied for months ahead. In building of steel cars, in black sheets for tinning, in rods, wire, and wire nails, increased demand and heavy business appear, though bar and pipe are weaker, and structural orders seasonably slow. Minor metals have advanced, tin to 14.20 cents on considerable consuming demand, copper to 11¼ for lake on heavy exports, and lead to 3.80 and spelter to 4.10 cents on speculation, but failure to organize the tin pool causes weakness, American selling at $3 and lower at the West.

"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February have been the largest ever known at this season, exceeding those of 1896 by 4½ per cent., and those of 1892 by 16 per cent., and heavy buying is reported in women's light shoes, greater than in any previous year. Some makers have sold half the annual product in men's shoes, though others have done little or nothing, unable to get prices they desire. The range of prices for men's boots and shoes has advanced an average of about 2½ cents per pair. Leather is practically unchanged, and hides change very little at Chicago, with Colorado and buff a shade lower. In the cotton manufacture production is restricted by strikes, and some grades are a shade dearer. The recent opening of higher grade woolens at advanced prices meets less demand than was expected, with less activity in lower grades and unexpected numerous cancellations in lightweights, indicating larger buying than consumption has yet warranted.

"Leading banks made 60 per cent. of their loans on commercial paper, against 50 per cent. last week, and while reorganizations and syndicate operations increased loans on collateral by down-town banks, the proportion loaned on commercial paper by up-town banks has increased since last year."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Favorable features dominate the general business situation as a whole, and few commercial conditions present themselves which can be regarded as in any degree disturbing. Chief among those factors which make for continued or growing strength in commercial lines may be mentioned the renewed tendency toward advances in quotations of all staple articles and the steadiness of prices in other lines where increases are not at the moment reportable. Perhaps second in the list of auspicious features is the continuance of marked activity in nearly all branches of the iron and steel trade, more particularly in the Central West, where it is authoritatively reported that over 90 per cent. of the pig iron furnace capacity is in blast.

"Last year proved rather more favorable than expected to the country's railroad interests, and modest early anticipations were more than confirmed by the outcome of the year's operations. Enforced economies in railroad operations were reflected in the better relative showing made by net earnings and by gross receipts. The total earnings of 124 companies for the year 1897, aggregating $983,000,000, were 5 per cent. larger than the year 1896. Net earnings, on the other hand, amounted to $308,000,000, a gain of 11.4 per cent., or more than double the proportion of gain in gross. The Southwestern and Pacific roads were especially notable in showing large gains in net receipts, the former group leading with an increase of 22 per cent. Other good gains were those made by the Grangers and the Southern roads. Every group showed an increase in net, and only one—the coal roads—showed a decrease in gross, due to the smaller business done in anthracite coal during the year.

"Bank clearings show the effect of a holiday in five important States in a total aggregating $1,356,000,000, 5.5 per cent. smaller than last week, but 52 per cent. larger than last year, 24 per cent. larger than this week two years ago, 65 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. The falling off as compared with 1892, a year of large bank clearings, was 2 per cent. The tendency toward enlarged clearings, as compared with one year ago, is almost unanimous, only six cities showing decreases. The gains made are almost uniformly very large, thus reflecting a much larger movement of general business as compared with 1897.

"Business failures continue to decrease, aggregating only 269 for the week, against 273 last week, 325 in the corresponding week of 1897, 276 in 1896, 327 in 1895, and 235 in 1894. Of the total number of concerns failing, 81 per cent. had a capital not exceeding $5,000 and 95 per cent. had a capital below $20,000.

"Cereal exports tend to increase. Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week aggregate 3,932,744 bushels, as against 3,419,000 bushels last week, 2,120,000 bushels last year, 3,149,000 in 1896, and 1,808,000 bushels in 1895. The bulk of this increase over last week is chargeable to large flour exports. Indian corn exports for the week are also larger, reflecting the turning of attention toward the lower-priced cereals in a total amounting to 5,056,000 bushels, as compared with 4,508,000 bushels last week, 6,441,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,925,000 bushels in 1896, and 592,000 bushels in 1895."

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal, a recognized authority on industrial markets, today will say:

"Notwithstanding the high level of production, unsold stocks of iron remain moderate. The total reported on Feb. 1 was 776,284 tons, a small increase only over Jan. 1, and much lower than at any time last year. At the same time prices do not increase; the advance in Bessemer pig was noted last week, but no material change outside of that can be reported.

⁂

"In general the condition of the seaboard anthracite coal trade is rather better than at the close of last week. The cold weather of the past few days showed its effects quickly, the stocks on hand at many points being decidedly shorter than a year ago. So far as reported this shortage is most noticeable in the West, but it helps greatly to maintain prices in the East.

"The restrictions on production continue to be maintained well, and the outlook is full of promise. The three roads that share the honor of causing the slump in prices last Fall have, it is thought, realized that a large output does not mean necessarily a large profit, and will not try to make a tonnage record this year. Prices are very firm.

⁂

"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade shows a slight improvement over last week, with a few more orders coming in. As regards tonnage shipped, the amount is not great, but is an improvement from what it has been. Some part of this business is on first orders on the new contracts, though really but a very small amount of them have come into the market."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Directors of Texas Pacific reported to be in favor of soon declaring a 2 per cent. dividend on the second incomes.

Meeting of Rock Island Directors, and formal authorization of a call for the redemption on April 30 of $40,712,000 extension and improvement collateral trust bonds, and on Sept. 1 of $4,500,000 debenture bonds.

Reduction in passenger rates from Buffalo to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific looked upon as the beginning of the rate war for Klondike business.

Completion of sale to Union Pacific reorganization of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Approval by stockholders of Southern Railway of negotiations for the acquisition of the Memphis and Charleston, to be sold at foreclosure.

Reduction in Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent.

Increase of $23,345 in balance for dividends shown by January statement of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

Quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock recommended by Executive Committee of the company.

Decrease of $1,000,000 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, and decrease of $800,000 in amount marketed.

Refusal of New England and Southern Passenger Associations to make any reduction in rates for the meeting of the New York Merchants' Association.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .44, 200 Best & Belcher at .40, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.50, 100 Mount Rosa at .14, 800 Pharmacist at .07, 500 Syndicate at .04. On the Mining Exchange 1,500 shares of American Flag sold at .21⅛@.19¾@.20, 22,000 Pilgrim at .005@.004½, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .14 cash, 100 Red Mountain at .08⅞, 900 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 500 Waldorf at .08, 3,000 Alamo at .02⅝, 5,100 Anaconda at .40⅛@.40½, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10⅛@.10⅞, 113,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.003½ seller 10, 1,600 Elkton at .76½, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅜@.06⅞, 300 Golden Fleece at .45@.46, 2,600 Isabella at .26⅜, 3,000 Jefferson at .04⅛@.04¼, 8,000 Justine at .02½@.02⅜ buyer 30, 10,700 Lillie at .71@.71¼@.70, 9,000 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20½ buyer 60, 800 Portland at .76⅝@.76⅜, 408,000 Sentinel at .003½@.002⅞@.003½ buyer 30, 11,000 Tamarack at .005@.005¼, 4,500 Union at .13¼@.13½, 1,500 Work at .03½@.03¼.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Feb	$126,474	$116,877	$112,681
From July 1	4,120,524	3,313,668	4,166,478
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Feb	$242,477	$193,926	$195,877
From July 1	7,407,388	6,664,628	6,535,344
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
2d week Feb	$102,002	$100,069	$87,813
From July 1	3,375,009	2,872,797	....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week Feb	$22,620	$19,366	....
From Jan. 1	135,011	142,736	....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Feb	$5,700	$4,385	$4,825
From July 1	215,266	178,881	202,525
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Feb	$22,172	$18,500	$22,101
From July 1	779,786	653,343	808,251
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
2d week Feb	$10,026	$8,856	$8,388
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	230
2d week Feb	$55,834	$25,806	$12,276
From Jan. 1	380,958	146,510	69,335
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Feb	$9,089	$6,725	$4,522
From Jan. 1	53,228	37,681	29,000
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Feb	$69,398	$66,927	$56,870
From Jan. 1	410,739	381,587	415,777
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week Feb	$213,355	$217,775	$196,547
From July 1	8,482,593	7,597,330	7,281,261
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
2d week Feb	$438,000	$403,000	$382,000
From Jan. 1	2,908,645	2,548,014	2,529,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Feb	$19,000	$20,000	$11,000
From Jan. 1	143,524	120,765	82,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Feb	$65,724	$57,546	$47,855
From July 1	2,572,471	2,487,476	2,394,318
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week Feb	$18,086	$19,255	$14,141
From Jan. 1	107,729	111,309	105,065
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Feb	$24,252	$27,097	$11,447
From July 1	805,463	572,287	......
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
2d week Feb	$240,597	$210,590	$213,366
From July 1	8,233,821	7,398,133	8,369,705
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Feb	$23,491	$17,038	$15,683
From July 1	869,237	745,825	907,845
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
2d week Feb	$89,660	$74,983	$73,718
From July 1	3,120,437	2,648,881	2,791,619

MEXICAN CENTRAL for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$12,845,819	$10,208,020	$9,495,866
Op. expenses	8,529,470	6,744,273	5,599,391
Net, Mex. cur'cy	4,316,348	3,463,747	3,896,475
Net, U. S. cur'cy	1,937,783	1,841,515	2,038,157
Mis. deb.	53,166	3,993	....
Charges	2,423,183	2,320,533	2,306,600
Deficit	538,866	488,011	268,443

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. of New York for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$298,307	$240,299	$58,008
Op. ex. and taxes	132,918	103,755	29,163
Net earnings	165,389	136,544	28,845
Depreciat'n ch'ge	17,500	12,000	5,500
Surplus	147,889	124,544	23,345
Int. on bonds	27,075	27,075	....
Bal. for dividends	120,814	97,469	23,345

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of The Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee.)
$1,974,000 Utah & Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds.
$1,739,000 Colorado Central Railroad Co. convertible 7 p. c. Bonds.
$860,000 Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(By order of executors.)
8 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
15 shs. Home Ins. Co.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Adm.)
£200 Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co., prefd., hypd.
$5,000 Erie & Cent. N. Y. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1915.
$2,000 Acceptance of the Consolidated Trust Co. for purchase of Erie & Cent. N. Y. R. R. Bonds.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room.
$3,000 Colonial Club 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
25 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pref.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
2 shs. Lawyers' Mtg. Ins. Co.
$100 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bond, 1903.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
223 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$10,000 Det., Grand Haven & Mil. Ry. Equip. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1918, Guar. by Grand Trunk Ry.
$20,000 Det., Grand Haven & Mil. Ry. Consl. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1918, Guar. by Grand Trunk Ry.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
45 shs. Union Ferry Co.
50 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
$2,747.20 Receiver's Certif. Marine Nat. Bank, pass book claim 88 p. c. paid.
32 shs. North Hudson County Ry.
$2,000 Mohawk & Malone R. R. 4 p. c. 1st Mtg. Bonds, 1991, Guar.
100 shs. Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF
Union Pacific Railway Company
SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.
(Under agreement dated February 15, 1897.)

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above-described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants Nos. 3 to 10, inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 15, 1898.

An order temporarily restraining the delivery of the preferred stock under the agreement of February 15th, 1897, having been made by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the suit of George L. Venner against Louis Fitzgerald and others, we will upon surrender of any Certificates of Interest, make payment of the cash payable thereon and deliver a memorandum therefor, showing that the preferred stock deliverable under said agreement in respect of such Certificates has not yet been delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS
ON A 3 % BASIS.
HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION Policy Holders are invited to unite to protest against and resist increasing assessments and expenditures. Call on or address COL. L. L. DEMING, Chairman Committee, 66 Broadway, Room 38.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897	$830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes	594,769.14
Net earnings	$236,025.63
Interest on these bonds	136,000.00
Surplus	$100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,735.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes	287,437.10
Net earnings for six months	$141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	5s,	1943,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this company, due March 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Co. of New York. J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 8, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between Simon Cohen and Isidor Cohen, doing business at No. 100 Catharine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name of Cohen Brothers, was dissolved on the 26th day of January, 1898, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said Simon Cohen and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1898.
ISIDOR COHEN,
SIMON COHEN.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 18, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	120	313	Adams Express	116	118¼	116	118¼	+3¼
74	75	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	−½
125	130	100	American Express	126	126	126	126	......
8	8⅝	500	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8	8	−⅝
20	20½	131	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅜
132¼	132⅝	89,375	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136½	136⅝	132½	132½	−4½
112½	113	275	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+⅝
91⅝	92	4,110	American Tobacco	92	92½	91⅞	91⅞	−½
117½	120	186	American Tobacco pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+½
87½	88¼	15	Ann Arbor pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	......
12⅝	12⅞	1,745	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	−¼
30¼	30⅜	4,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	−½
16⅝	17	1,634	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	17	16½	16⅝	+⅞
6⅝	7	77	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
3⅜	3⅝	440	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	......
42⅛	42½	26,431	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42	43⅛	41⅞	42½	+½
120½	121½	110	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	120½	120½	120½	......
3⅜	4½	50	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	......
52½	53⅞	850	Canada Southern	54½	54½	53½	53½	−⅞
85⅝	85¾	3,100	Canadian Pacific	86⅜	86⅜	84⅝	84⅝	−2¼
22¼	22½	2,580	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	−½
165½	170	100	Chicago & Alton	166	166	166	166	+1
100⅛	100¼	17,351	C., B. & Q., ex div.	100¼	100⅞	100	100⅛	−½
12⅛	12⅞	1,437	Chicago Great Western	12⅞	13	12⅜	12⅞	−⅞
8½	9	55	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	9	8	9	......
30	30½	408	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	−¼
95¼	95⅜	53,295	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94½	96	94½	95⅜	+½
149½	150	289	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	−½
126½	126⅝	1,950	Chicago & Northw.	126⅜	127⅜	126½	126½	−⅝
91¼	91½	6,829	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91⅛	92	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
8⅜	9	125	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅝
29⅝	31	240	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	30	30	+¼
35¼	35½	117	C., C., C. & St. Louis	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−⅜
80	82	75	C., C., C., & St. L. pf.	80	82	80	82	−⅞
15⅝	15½	6,300	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15½	......
189	191	8,335	Consolidated Gas	191¼	191¼	189	189	−¼
33	34	812	Consolidated Ice	33½	33½	33	33	−3½
111	112	25	Del. & Hudson	111	112	111	112	−⅞
152	158	125	Del., Lack. & Western	155	155	155	155	......
50⅝	50½	445	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	−1¼
14½	15	400	Erie	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	−½
40⅝	40½	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	−½
19	20¼	50	Erie 2d pf.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−1½
13¾	14¼	100	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	......
36⅞	36½	2,995	General Electric	36¾	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	......
156	158	20	Great Northern pf.	157½	157½	157½	157½	−⅞
31	32	1,535	Hawaiian Sugar	33⅜	33½	32	32	......
104	104¾	280	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	−1½
93	98	5	Ill. Cent., leased line	94	94	94	94	......
8½	9	20	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	......
43	44	400	Laclede Gas	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	......
16½	16¾	200	Lake Erie & West.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	+¾
72⅞	73⅞	210	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74	73⅞	73⅞	+¼
192	194	8,833	Lake Shore	192½	194	192½	194	+⅛
45	50	130	Long Island	46	46	46	46	+1½
58⅛	58¼	7,000	Louisville & Nashville	58½	59	58	58¼	−3
114½	114¾	9,140	Manhattan Con	115½	115⅝	114	114¾	−¾
45	53	10	Maryland Coal pf.	50	50	50	50	−⅝
..	..	200	Mergenthaler Linotype	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	......
156	156½	6,385	Metropolitan St. Ry.	156	157⅝	155	156	−⅛
1	1½	500	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅝
110½	111	255	Michigan Central	111¼	111¼	110½	110½	+½
28½	29	520	Minn. & St. Louis	29½	29½	28½	28½	−½
87	88½	205	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	−1½
57	58	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	−1¼
12½	12¾	1,424	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	−1
37¾	38	[illegible]	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¼	38⅝	38	38	......
32	32¼	1,760	Missouri Pacific	32¼	33	32¼	32¼	−½
31	32	110	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	31	31	−⅜
34¾	35	325	National Lead Co.	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	......
108½	109	300	National Lead Co. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	......
7½	8½	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	+½
95½	96	610	New Jersey Central	96	96	95	95¾	......
..	..	150	New York Air Brake	23	23	23	23	+½
116⅝	116½	6,050	New York Central	116¾	117¼	116¼	116⅝	−3
193	195	170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	−½
14	14½	200	N. Y., Sus. & Western	14	14	14	14	+1¼
15	16¼	27	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	−½
51½	52	1,256	Norfolk & West. pf.	52	52⅝	51¾	51⅝	......
5⅞	6	2,901	North American	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅞
25⅝	25½	3,815	Northern Pacific	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	−½
64¾	65	10,875	Northern Pacific pf.	65½	65⅝	64⅞	64⅞	−⅜
16⅞	17	500	Ontario & Western	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝
29¼	30	700	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	......
52	53	330	Oregon R. & Nav.	52½	52½	52	52	+⅞
70½	72	30	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72¼	72¼	71½	71½	−⅜
29⅞	30	240	Oregon Short Line	30¼	30¼	30	30	......
30½	31	2,400	Pacific Mail	31	31⅜	31	31⅝	−½
117¼	117½	3,974	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117⅞	117	117½	+¼
94⅛	94½	3,745	People's Gas, Chicago	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅛	−½
44	45	1,800	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45	44	45	−⅜
66	70½	460	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	70	+1
183	184	674	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184½	185	184	184	......
20⅝	20⅞	1,440	Reading	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	+½
49¼	49¾	550	Reading 1st pf.	50⅛	50⅛	49½	49½	−¼
52½	53	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	53	53¼	52½	52½	−⅝
56⅝	57	225	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	−¼
26⅝	27	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	......
3¾	4½	170	St. Louis Southw	4	4	4	4	......
76	76¼	960	St. Paul & Omaha	76½	76¾	76	76⅛	−⅞
19½	20⅛	800	Southern Pacific	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+¼
9⅛	9⅝	200	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−½
31¼	31¼	840	Southern Railway pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	−½
4½	5	100	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	......
23¾	24	410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24	24¼	24	24	−½
11¾	11⅞	930	Texas Pacific	12¼	12¼	12	12	−⅛
185	188	450	Third Avenue, ex div.	190½	190⅜	188	188	−1⅛
32¾	32⅞	7,151	U. P., all in. pd.	33	33½	32⅞	32⅞	−½
59⅝	59⅞	10,460	Union Pacific pf.	59⅞	60⅜	59½	59⅝	−½
9⅝	9⅞	18,970	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9⅛	10¼	9	9¾	+¼
43	45	5	United States Express	44	44	44	44	......
6¾	7¼	200	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	......
64¼	64¾	395	U. S. Leather pf.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	−½
19¼	19½	1,960	United States Rubber	19½	20	19½	19⅛	−½
71⅛	71¾	255	U. S. Rubber pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	−¼
18	18¼	1,800	Wabash pf.	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	−⅜
98	100⅛	100	West Chicago Street	98	98	98	98	−1⅝
91¾	92	4,827	Western Union Tel.	91¼	92½	91⅜	91⅞	−⅛
2¾	3	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	......
12¼	13	250	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−1⅛
Sales....		360,007						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	14¾
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113⅜	Consol. Ice pf.	89	91½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76
4s, c., 1907	114¼	114¾	Den. & R. G.	12¾	13½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	37
4s, r., 1925	127⅞	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	35	36
4s, c., 1925	127⅞	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Norfolk So.	63½	66
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	Ont. Mining	3½	5
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	133	135	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn	107	109½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Ev. & T. H.	21	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Albany & Sus.	182	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Coal, ex d.	115	140	Flint & P. M. pf.	39	41	Quicksilver	2	..
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Reading 2d pf.	25½	26
Am. T. & C.	91	..	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Rens. & Saratoga	183½	..
Ann Arbor	13	14	Homestake, ex d.	44	..	R., W. & O.	122½	124
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Ill. Steel Co.	50½	54	Rio Grande W.	23	25
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	7	25	Rio G. W. pf.	59	60
Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	66½	Iowa Central pf.	32	33	St. J. & G. I.	7⅝	8
Capital Traction	75	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. J. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	18½	19½
Central Pacific	13	14¼	K. C., P. & G.	22¼	23	St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	7⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	10½
Chi. & E. Ill.	56	59	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	109	110	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. P. & D. pf.	..	82½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30⅛	33	Keokuk & West.	33	35	St. P., M. & M.	133	138
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chi. & N. W. pf.	174	..	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	Sil. bull. certfs.	55¾	56½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48½	49½	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Clev. & Pitts.	169½	..	Mexican Central	5¾	6⅜	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	47
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..	Twin City R. T.	..	24
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	23½	Minn. Iron	60	67½	Wabash	7¼	7½
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	Mobile & Ohio	172½	175	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6½	7	Nat. Lin. Oil	17	19	West. Union Beef	7¼	8¾
Col., H. V. & T.	6¾	7½	National Starch	6	8¼	Wis. Central	2	3
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	28	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80	Wis. Central pf.	4	6
Com. Cable	180	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	20			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
89,110	Am. Sugar Refs.	136¼	136⅞	132⅝	132⅝
200	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
140	Am. Tobacco	92¼	92¼	91⅛	91⅞
10	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
120	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4,180	Brooklyn R. T.	42	43¼	41⅞	42⅜
20	Chi. & N. W.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
10	C., St. P., M. & O.	76½	76½	76½	76½
30	Ches. & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½
8,740	Chi., Bur. & Q.	100⅛	100⅞	100	100⅛
21,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	94⅝	96	94⅛	95⅜
1,850	Chi., R. I. & P.	91	91⅞	91	91⅞
40	Central of N. J.	96	96	95½	95½
10	Consol. Gas	190	190	190	190
380	Gen. Electric	36⅝	37	35⅝	35⅝
1,020	Louis. & Nash.	58½	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛
2,830	Manhattan	115¼	115⅝	114¼	114¼
380	Mo. Pacific	32¾	32⅞	32⅛	32¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
530	N. Y. Central	116⅝	117⅛	116⅝	116⅝
60	North. Pacific	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
1,580	Nor. Pac. pf.	65⅝	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛
110	North American	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
900	Pennsylvania	117⅝	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛
2,310	People's Gas	94⅝	95	94	94
140	Reading	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
180	Tenn. C. & I.	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼
700	Union Pacific	33	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
180	Union Pac. pf.	59⅞	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝
100	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18
60	Western Union	91¾	92⅜	91¾	91⅞
68,060					

BONDS.

		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	B'k. W.&W. 1st.	99	99	98½	98½
10,000	I. & Gt. N. 2d.	88¼	88¼	88	88
11,000	Nor. Pac. 4s.	97⅝	97⅝	97	97
20,500	Reading 4s.	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼
11,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝
5,000	Wis. Cen. 1st.	44	44	44	44
$67,500					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—National Biscuit common to-day sold 25½@26, closing at 25½. The preferred ranged from 82¼ to 83, closing at 82½. Metropolitan Elevated receipts brought 4. West Chicago Railway was lower, selling at 98½@99, and closing at 98⅝. United States consolidated 5s were off a shade, fetching 96¾. Diamond Match opened at 142, and closed a point higher.

Clearing House settlements:

American Straw Board	30½
Chicago C. & D.	62½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30½
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	35
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	50½
Chicago City Railway	242½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142½
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing pf.	33
National Biscuit Co. common	25½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	82½
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
West Side C. Line	20
West Chicago Street Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11
South Side Elevated Railroad	59½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—There were some strong features in the local list, and in no direction were they more pronounced than in the street railway group. Public appreciation of facts concerning the Union Traction system has gradually developed a substantial demand for the various issues of the company, and to-day witnessed the very highest prices of the movement. Union advanced to 17¼, Philadelphia to 85⅝, E. and P. 4s to 86⅝, and Consolidated of New Jersey 5s to 105. United Gas Improvement advanced to 114¼, its highest price on record. Public expectation has settled down to the conclusion that the Supreme Court will uphold the Gas Works lease, a conclusion founded upon the judgment of the lower court.

The close was generally firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¼	23⅝
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	25½	25¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	65	65¼
Pennsylvania	58⅝	59
Reading t. c.	10⅝	10⅞
Reading 1st pf.	24½	..
St. Paul	95½	95⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	155	157
Philadelphia Traction	85½	85⅝
Baltimore Cons	24	24¼
Union Traction	17	17¼
Pennsylvania Heat, Light & Power	22⅜	22⅞
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	60¼	60½
United Gas Improvement	113⅞	114
Electric Storage	22	23
Electric Storage pf.	26	27
Welsbach Light	40½	41
American R. E. S.	5	..
Marsden	7⅜	7½
Choctaw	11	11¼
Choctaw pf.	31⅝	..
Reading general 4s	85	85⅝
Electric & People's 4s	86¼	86½
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅝	14⅞
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	48¾	48½

BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The market was firm and dull, with the copper shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Denver and Gulf calling for the principal attention. In the coppers, Centennial, Wolverine, and Baltic represented the bulk of the trading, Centennial reacting from the recent drive and touching 11⅜; Baltic selling from 13 down to 12½ and back to 13, on unconfirmed reports from the mines; Wolverine falling from 21⅛ to 19⅞. Old Dominion was a shade stronger to-day, crossing 29 from an opening around 28. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold, ex dividend, as high as 100¾. Union Gulf advanced to 10¼. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2½@4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	225
Boston & Lowell	222	223
Boston & Maine	..	168
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116½
Fitchburg pf	99	99½
Old Colony	192	..
Oregon Short Line	30	30½
West End	83⅞	..
Mining Companies.		
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	1½	1¾
Arnold	8½	..
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	176⅝	177
Butte & Boston	25¼	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	525	530
Centennial	11¼	11¾
Franklin	14½	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	1⅜
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	8
Osceola	41¼	41¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	6
Quincy	112	113
Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Tamarack	152	154
Tecumseh	2	3
Wolverine	20¼	20½
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	264½	265
Dominion Coal	20⅛	22
Dominion Coal pf.	108	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70	70½
General Electric	35⅝	36
General Electric pf.	95	..
Illinois Steel	50	52
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22¼	22½
Mexican Telephone	70	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	183⅛	184½
United States Oil	13⅛	..
United States Rubber	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	..
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	5	5¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,784,119
Gold reserve	166,845,525
Net silver	18,535,240
United States notes in Treasury	29,844,136
Treasury notes of 1890	5,517,932
Total receipts this day	1,075,107
Total receipts this month	18,798,316
Total receipts this year	264,733,918
Total expenditures this day	1,298,000
Total expenditures this month	29,094,000
Total expenditures this year	273,982,570
Deposits in National banks	33,740,444
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	467,605
Government receipts from internal revenue	626,351
Customs	440,726
Miscellaneous	8,029

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	240
Columbia	150	New York County	800
Commerce	208	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
Continental	135	Phenix	90
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	174
Garfield National	750	State of New York	110
Hanover	390	Tradesmen's	110
Importers & Trad'rs	510	West Side	275
Lincoln National	800	Western National	150
Mechanics & Tr'd'rs	110		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
1,000	82½
10,000	82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
3,000	86½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	
10,000	36
At, T & S F gen 4s	
10,000	92⅞
4,000	93
500	93¼
10,000	93
10,000s20F	93
6,000	93
5,000	93⅛
29,000	93
6,000	93⅛
5,000	93
1,000	93⅛
9,000	93¼
5,000	93⅛
Adjustment 4s	
10,000	62¾
500	63½
32,000	62⅞
50,000	63
1,000	63⅛
2,000	63
15,000	62¾
5,000	62½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
45,000	96
10,000	96¼
3,000	96⅛
25,000	96⅞
1,000	96⅝
16,000	97
26,000	96¾
20,000	97
5,000	97
12,000	96⅞
5,000	96¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
1,000	98½
Bur, C R & N 1st	
2,000	108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
3,000	90⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	
4,000	13¼
Cent Pac g 6s, 1898, Speyer & Co certfs, Series A	
84,000	103
Series B	
11,000	103
Series C	
20,000	103
Series D	
35,000	103
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
18,000	116½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
6,000	84
10,000	83⅞
2,000	84
3,000	83⅝
3,000	83¾
Chi, B & Q con 7s	
1,000	116¼
5,000	116
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
6,000	99½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s	
6,000	86
Chi & N W cons 7s	
2,000	142½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
13,000	105⅝
1,000	105⅞
10,000s20F	105⅞
200,000	105¾
100,000b10F	105⅞
15,000	105¾
Registered	
20,000c	105⅞
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	
1,000	107⅝
Chi, St P & M 1st	
1,000	133
Chi Term Trans 4s	
5,000	86½
10,000	86⅝
1,000	86½
2,000	86⅝
8,000	86½
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
2,000	94¾
Dul, S S & A 5s	
3,000	106¼
E T, V & G con 5s	
1,000	111½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
5,000	112¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
59,000	74
Erie 4s prior bonds	
2,000	91⅞
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	
1,000	91½
Ft W & D C 1st	
3,000	73¼
1,000	73
1,000	73½
2,000	73¾
20,000	74
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	95
Int & Gt Nor 1st mtge	
1,000	123
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
2,000	89
7,000	88
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
5,000	80¾
5,000	81
31,000	81⅛
14,000	81
10,000	81⅛
5,000	81¼
10,000	81
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	114
8,000s5F	114¼
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, as'ted, ex mat coups	
15,000	130½
18,000	131¼
Knox & Ohio 1st	
1,000	117⅛
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	
2,000	102
L S & Mich So 1st coup	
1,000	109⅝
L S & Mich So 2d reg	
5,000	119½
L S & Mich So 3½s	
10,000	106¼
11,000	106
Lehigh & N Y 1st	
1,000	92
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	
1,000	104
Lehigh Val Term 5s	
4,000	111½
Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s	
1,000	93
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	
5,000	108¼
10,000	108½
L, E & St L consld 1st 5s	
5,000	83
Louis & Nash cons	
5,000	105
Louis & Nash G M 6s	
5,000	119¾
5,000	119⅝
4,000	120
Pens & Atl 1st	
45,000	105
S & N Ala gtd 5s	
10,000	98
2,000	98¼
8,000	98
Metropolitan Elev 2d	
6,000	105
Met St Ry gen 5s	
2,000	113⅝
5,000	114
8,000	113⅞
Mexican Int cons	
5,000	71¼
5,000	71½
4,000	71⅝
5,000	71¼
Mich Cent cons 7s	
1,000	115
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
1,000	106
Mo, K & East 1st	
6,000	99
10,000	98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
5,000	90¼
500	90¼
10,000	90½
5,000	90⅝
10,000	90½
Mo, K & T 2d	
3,000	63¾
5,000	63½
5,000	63⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
5,000	84½
5,000	84⅝
10,000	84⅞
5,000	85
10,000	85¼
8,000	85½
Missouri Pac cons	
15,000	99½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
8,000	69
N Y, C & St L 4s	
7,000	107
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
20,000s20F	102
18,000	102
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
7,000	83
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
30,000s3	97¼
5,000	97¼
5,000c	97⅝
10,000	97⅜
10,000	97¼
20,000	97⅜
21,000	97¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
1,000	62⅞
60,000	62¾
5,000	62⅝
5,000	62¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
9,000	102½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
5,000	107
Ohio Southern 1st	
1,000	81½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	
15,000	62
Oregon R & N 4s	
32,000	96¼
28,000	96¾
2,000	96½
5,000	96
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
2,000	101⅝
5,000s20F	101¾
1,000	102
5,000s20F	101¾
8,000	102
12,000s20F	101¾
2,000s15F	102
Income A 5s	
2,000	68¼
8,000	68
1,000	68¼
1,000	68⅛
Inc B & col trust	
1,000	47¼
4,000	47
5,000	47⅝
Pitts & West 1st	
10,000	84½
Peo & Eastern 1st	
1,000	76½
5,000	78
Reading Co gen 4s	
63,000	85¼
10,000	85⅜
15,000	85½
15,000	85⅜
25,000	85⅜
10,000	85½
15,000	85⅜
15,000	85⅜
8,000	85⅝
Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	84
Rens & Sar 1st reg	
5,000	145
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
4,000	76
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	93¼
5,000	93
St L & S F 4s	
5,000	75¾
10,000	..
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
10,000	61⅝
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
3,000	99
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
29,000	97
1,000	96¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	94
1,000	93¼
Standard R & T 6s	
7,000	61
Standard R & T inc	
5,000	14½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
5,000	86½
Tex & N O con 5s	
5,000	98¼
9,000	98½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	101½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
90,000	34
4,000	34⅛
10,000	34¼
11,000	34⅛
10,000	34⅜
100,000	34¼
1,000	34⅜
15,000	34⅜
29,000	34½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
1,000	104¾
4,000	104⅞
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
10,000	88
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
3,000	86¾
14,000	86½
5,000	86⅝
Union Pacific 4s	
18,000	94¼
500	95
15,000	94⅝
20,000	94½
1,000	94⅝
20,000s20F	94½
62,000	94½
7,000b3	94⅝
20,000	94¾
35,000	94⅝
100,000	94⅝
6,000	94¾
20,000s20F	94⅞
15,000	94¾
40,000	94¾
156,000	94⅞
500	95
100,000	95
22,000	95⅛
55,000	95
15,000	95⅛
20,000s20F	95¼
10,000	95¼
10,000b3	95¼
71,000	95¼
10,000	95⅛
241,000	95¼
5,000	95⅛
5,000	95¼
185,000	95⅛
18,000	95¼
4,000	95⅛
50,000	95¼
10,000	95⅛
1,000	95
20,000	93⅛
5,000	95
100	95⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
15,000	57
25,000	57½
5,000	57¼
6,000	57⅝
20,000	57½
18,000	57¾
75,000	58
5,000	58⅛
5,000	58¼
51,000	58½
25,000	58⅜
3,000	58¼
25,000	58⅜
3,000	58½
5,000	58⅝
11,000	58½
15,000	58¾
10,000	58⅝
4,000	58⅜
10,000	58¼
12,000	58⅜
5,000	58⅝
25,000	58½
50,000	58⅜
25,000	58⅞
10,000	58⅝
20,000	58⅞
10,000	58½
7,000	58⅜
15,000	58¼
1,000	58⅜
5,000	58¼
U P, Linc & Col 1st	
2,000	38½
U S Leather Co 6s	
3,000	116
5,000	115¾
11,000	115¾
Virginia Mid G M	
1,000	105
Wabash 1st 5s	
7,000	109½
1,000	109⅝
Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	81½
9,000	82½
1,000	82¼
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	110½
W N Y & P 1st	
1,000	108
Wilkes & East 1st	
19,000	100
2,000	100½
3,000	101
5,000	101⅛
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
80,000	43½
4,000	43⅝
10,000	43¾
10,000	43⅞
10,000	44
2,000	44⅛
4,000s3	44
6,000	44
5,000	44⅛
1,000	44¼
16,000	44
Total sales	$4,628,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.18	.18
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.12	.13
Belcher	.26	.26
Best & Belcher	.41	.43
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.35	.38
Challenge Con	.30	..
Chollar	.36	.38
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	.93	.93
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.17
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.26	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.65	1.60
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.37	.35
Kentuck Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.33	.34
Occidental	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.56	.53
Overman	.07	.08
Potosi	.23	.23
Savage	.26	.27
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.71	.70
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con	.36	.37
Utah Con	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.25	.27

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46⅛@47; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	3	2½	2¾
Anaconda	40	42½	40	42½
Anchoria	94½	98	94½	98
Argentum	19½	21½	19½	20
Consolidated	10½	10⅝	10½	11
Elkton	75¾	75⅞	76½	77¼
El Paso	10½	10¾	10	10⅞
Gibson	20	21	20	21
Gold Coin	91½	92½	91¾	92
Gold King	53	60	52	55
Golden Fleece	45	52	45	52
Grouse	6¾	7	6½	7
Isabella	26½	26¾	26¾	27
Jefferson	3⅞	5	4	5
Lillie	68	75	70	75
Matao	13¾	14	13¾	14
Moon Anchor	97½	98	97½	97⅞
Pharmacist	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Portland	77	77⅞	76⅝	76⅞
Rawlings	15	20	18	20
Rosa	14	14½	13⅞	14¼
Union	13⅛	13¼	13	13⅝
Work	3½	3⅝	3¼	4

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons of first mortgage convertible gold bonds of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will be paid on March 1 by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

It is stated that the Rock Island conversion has been a great success and the privilege offered to bondholders has expired. The bonds are quoted at about 104 and interest. The collateral 5 per cent. bonds will be called for redemption on April 30.

J. P. Morgan & Co., in conjunction with their London firm, announce that holders of $20,000,000 of various New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company bonds, enumerated in their circular of Jan. 1 last, have availed of their offer to convert the same for the new 3½ per cent. gold bonds of 1997. They also give notice that they are now prepared to receive $30,000,000 additional of the various issues for conversion on the same terms except that the price for the new 3½ per cent. mortgage gold bonds will be 103¼ and interest, the right being reserved to further advance this price without notice.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. Rcts, 1st asst. pd.	8¼	9¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81⅝
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3¼
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	20
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	191½	192¼
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	30	32
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	62	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	90	103
People's Gas Co. (Chicago) 5s	104¼	..
St. Joseph (Mo)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83¾	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104¼

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43½	48¾
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	40	40½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116½
Malt common	27½	27⅞
Malt preferred	77	77¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8¾	
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	413½	414½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	168	171
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	15	19
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1⅝	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Greater New York Show Case Repairing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Lazarus Reichman, Albert W. Trischel, and S. J. Reichman, New York City.

Regent Cordial Company of New York City, to deal in liquors and cordials; capital, $3,000. Directors—F. C. Peck and C. E. Peck, Brooklyn; F. C. Keeley, New York City.

Sims Saddle Company of Canton, St. Lawrence County, to manufacture bicycles and bicycle sundries; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Ernest Sims, Carrie M. Sims, and A. C. Drury, Canton.

The Flushing Electric Light and Power Company yesterday certified to the Secretary of State an increase of its capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000. The liabilities of the corporation are $151,159.

George D. Pohl Manufacturing Company of Vernon, Oneida County, to manufacture engines; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—George D. Pohl, Jenney R. Pohl, and Henry Pohl, Ava; Adam Pohl, West Leyden; N. A. Tyler, T. G. Ingersoll, and J. J. Bartholomew, Vernon.

Gold Point Hydraulic Mining Company of New York City; capital stock, $500,000. Directors—C. F. Aschenbach, John Lachner, A. A. Cryer, F. J. Grimm, New York City; C. B. Lounsbury and C. J. Polleys, Elizabeth, N. J.; G. A. Morrison, Crawford, N. J.; C. A. French, Charleston, Mass.

Hudson Subway Company of New York City, to construct and maintain subways or tunnels to hold pneumatic tubes, gas and water pipes, and telephone and telegraph wires and cables; capital, $5,000. Directors—T. F. Lennon, Borough of Richmond; Thomas F. Farrell and Walton J. Aims, New York City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. A. CASPERFELD.—Two judgments, aggregating $8,325, were entered yesterday against Henry A. Casperfeld, jeweler, of 144 Bowery, in favor of the Third National Bank, on notes.

E. L. MCLAUGHLIN.—An order was filed here yesterday from Judge Stephens of Richmond County appointing Andrew J. Moore receiver in supplementary proceedings for Emily L. McLaughlin, on the application of the Riverside Bank. Mrs. McLaughlin resides at Clifton, S. I., and is the wife of Harry McLaughlin, who was formerly in the carriage business at Broadway and Fifty-first Street, but was unsuccessful in December, 1895.

PURITAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan yesterday took charge of the office at 11 Broadway of the Puritan Electric Company on executions aggregating $3,663, in favor of the Manhattan General Construction Company on notes. The Puritan Electric Company was incorporated in October, 1896, with a capital stock of $100,000, and manufactured arc lamps. Stuart W. Wise was President, and the concern was regarded by the trade as an adjunct of the Manhattan General Construction Company.

MARK P. HILLYER.—Judgment for $8,710 was entered yesterday against Mark P. Hillyer, bond broker, of 11 Pine Street, in favor of the Delaware Bank of Valley Falls, Kan., on four notes made by Mr. Hillyer, one at Topeka on Oct. 31, 1892, and the others at Valley Falls, on March 27 and June 13, 1895, bearing 10 per cent. interest. He has been in business in this city for five years, was formerly in business at Topeka, and negotiated, it is said, the sale of the gas light plant at Topeka to an Eastern syndicate.

STUART & PADDOCK.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts continued in possession yesterday of the offices of Stuart & Paddock, stock brokers, at 66 Broadway, under the attachment for $14,903, in favor of the United States Stock and Grain Company, against W. R. Paddock, the only partner in the firm. It was said at the Sheriff's office that there was no settlement yet in sight; that they had not seen Mr. Paddock since Wednesday evening, and that it was said he had gone to Boston. A number of drafts from out of town had been presented for payment, but there was no money to cash them. The offices are handsomely furnished; besides the regular office furniture there are several oil paintings on the walls. A bill of sale of the office furniture was filed yesterday from Mr. Paddock to F. R. Tibbetts for $1.

NATIONAL ICE MACHINE COMPANY.—The National Ice Machine Company of 253 Broadway has gone into the hands of a receiver, Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court having yesterday appointed Charles J. Harvey receiver on the application of the Directors of the company. It was stated that the condition of business in that line was such that it has been impossible for the company for several years past to do any business on a paying basis, and the Directors decided to go into voluntary dissolution. Property belonging to the company valued at $4,681 was destroyed by fire on Dec. 24 last, and was insured for $1,650. The total assets of the company, including the insurance, are only $2,217, while the liabilities are $26,540, chiefly to officers for salaries and for legal services. The company was incorporated on Dec. 4, 1885, with a capital stock of $350,000. Among the Directors are Anthony Gref and Julius J. Suckert.

FRANK W. HAWLEY.—Two receivers were appointed yesterday for Frank W. Hawley of 34 Nassau Street, in supplementary proceedings, one in the Supreme Court and the other in the City Court. Judge Olcott appointed William H. Shepard receiver on the application of Oliver M. Farrand, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Hawley for $576 for jewelry, and Judge Bischoff appointed John M. Shedd receiver on the application of Charles L. Atterbury, a judgment creditor for $11,239. Mr. Hawley stops at the Murray Hill Hotel when in the city. His wife owns a large stock farm at Pittsford, N. Y. Mr. Hawley is a Director in the Cataract General Electric Company, the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines, the Elcho Mining and Manufacturing Company of Randolph, N. Y., and the Erie Canal Traction Company. His stock in the various companies in which he was interested was pledged to probably fifteen persons as collateral for debts of $100,000. The Bank of Monroe of Rochester, he said, in his examination, has notes of his for about $40,000, secured by collateral. A few years ago he became Vice President of the Cataract General Electric Company, and still nominally holds that office. Thomas C. Platt's name appeared as a Director. It was organized to propel canalboats by electricity. Mr. Hawley owns twenty shares of stock of the company, one hundred shares of the Elcho Mining and Manufacturing Company, and two shares of the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines.

Out of Town.

J. P. KAVANAGH.—An attachment has been obtained here against James P. Kavanagh of Indianapolis, Ind., for $1,382 in favor of Fred Schulz for merchandise and on two notes.

W. G. PIERCE.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against William G. Pierce, dry goods merchant of 72 Bedford Street, Boston, for $1,038 in favor of Shaw & Peck, and levied on fifteen cases of merchandise, consisting of hosiery, horse blankets, &c., in the latter's possession.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BROWN, Howard, and Philip Landon—The People, &c.	$1,000
BALLETTO, Vincenzo—A. Cavagnaro	932
BLUMENSTOCK, Louise—Leo Stein	99
BLACK, William H.—F. Black	1,044
BURNS, William F.—E. B. Thornton	304
BERRY, Thomas R.—B. Frank and others	482
BYRNE, James C.—C. A. Stoddard and others, (costs)	47
BROWN, Joseph A.—A. L. Tuska	3,155
BOSTWICK, Silas P., George H. Barnard, and Elsworth L. Striker—New York Telephone Company	66
BIDWELL, David H.—C. Liess	101
CORN, Meyer, Harry S. Kaliske, and Max Platz—L. Bauman and others	468
CASPERFELD, Henry A.—Third National Bank of New York	3,239
CASPERFELD, Henry A.—Third National Bank of New York	5,086
COHN, Herman—G. Seide	44
DELGAMBA, Omero—H. Hollander	844
DELANEY, Martin P.—F. Potter and another, trustees, (costs)	111
ELLINGWOOD, Helen—J. G. Norris	128
EISENBERG, Joseph, and Tillie Kornfeld—M. Levine	198
FAIELLA, Joseph, August Pierson, and Charles A. Johnson—R. Spitelink and another	89
FINN, William E.—N. T. Sprague	871
FRANCO, Joseph—E. L. Parodi	215
FRASER, Thomas E.—W. C. Sampson	92
FLETCHER, Charles L.—E. Sumner	43
GILSON, Lillian H.—T. Revillon and others	103
GERHOLD, Henry W., administrator—W. Brokate	99
HOFSEES, Maria A.—J. F. R. Fee	95
HILLYER, Mark P.—Delaware Bank of Valley Falls, Kan.	8,710
HOLMES, August—J. V. Weber	289
HIGGINS, Thomas K. and John—S. Oppenheimer and others	122
HEATER, George, Jr.—F. L. Hallock	237
HOFFMANN, Joseph A.—Textile Manufacturing Company	761
HOFFMAN, Emma and Joseph A.—National Casket Company, Feb. 17	1,930
HOUGHTON, William H.—J. F. Jones	421
IRSCH, Francis—C. Mierisch	508
JOHNSTON, Emil—C. O'Brien	86
JONES, Richard W.—T. H. Mulch	125
KELLY, Michael J.—A. F. Currier	123
KEILEY, Charles R.—A. Roe	127
LIEBERMAN, Simon—New York Nickel Plating Manufacturing Company	38
LEVY, Philip—W. Kelly	34
MYERS, Henry V.—The Bovinine Company	456
MORTIMER, Edwin M.—S. C. Croft	150
MUNN, John P.—J. Richards	896
NORMAN, Oscar—M. Purola	127
NEUMAN, William—M. L. B. McCool	57
ORRIN, Mathilda—S. Adams and another	65
OSTERMEIER, Henry E.—T. H. Mulch	306
PURITAN ELECTRIC COMPANY—Manhattan General Construction Company, (five judgments)	8,663
ROHDE, Mary E.—S. A. Teets	209
RIETH, Christ—C. F. Landenberger	155
ROUDE, Philip—Rebecca Roude, (two judgments)	2,889
ROUDE, Philip—A. L. Lesher and others	233
ROCHE, Theodore M.—E. Gleason	183
RUGGLES, Percy B.—W. C. Brooks	92
ROOSIN, Abraham—M. Lefkow, by guardian	128
SCHWARTZ, Louis—P. Gallagher	214
SACHS, David—J. C. Wilmerding and others	89
STEWART, James—The Francis F. Witte Hardware Company	76
STAHLNECKER, William G. and Elizabeth F.—N. P. Otis and another	330
SWEENEY, Mary—J. Kelly	28
STAPLETON, John—E. Friend	181
SANDS, William E.—C. Neumann	2,720
SIMPSON, Frank J.—R. A. Ryley Company	61
STANFORD, Alfred P.—E. H. Ball, assignee	2,115
STREIFLER, Jacob, and Collin H. Woodward—Union Dime Savings Institution	4,522
STREIFLER, Jacob, and Collin H. Woodward—Union Dime Savings Institution	1,518
TREADWELL, John D.—D. J. Clune	144
TOSTEVIN, Peter L. P.—Charles Schneider	2,956
THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The Troy Steam Laundering Company	833
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—J. Burns, administrator	550
THE MAYOR, &c.—James J. Nealis	1,092
THE PARIS FASHION COMPANY—L. Nelke	109
THOMAS, Will W. and Emma H.—W. B. Thompson	156
THOMAS, Charles H. and Roba, and George W. Keyser—J. C. Lane and another	126
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. M. Constable and others, trustees	383
WEIR, Patrick T.—James G. Fitzpatrick, deficiency	1,717
WILLIAMS, Thomas—D. Coghlan	83
WENDT, William—H. J. Eckhoff and another, executors	228
WIEDERMAN, Rosa—P. J. Duffy	261
YERGASON, John S.—M. C. Patterson	134

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.75

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 97c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@96c; No. 2 red, $1.03½@$1.04; No. 2 corn, 29½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29½c; No. 2 oats, 26⅝c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 31@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24@$1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $10.87½@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short, clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There was little desire manifested on the part of the local contingent to enter into new obligations, in face of further sensational and conflicting reports from both Washington and Havana regarding the Maine incident. There was nothing in other news to give either bulls or bears apprehension, and throughout the day the scope of fluctuations was only a matter of 4@5 points. A considerable part of the total transactions consisted of switches of the near positions to the late Summer and Fall months. The market made a steady start at unchanged prices to 1 point advance, eased off 2@3 points under scattered selling for Liverpool account, but recovered this loss later on light local and Southern buying. The close was quiet and steady, at a net gain of 1@2 points, with sales limited to 89,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97@5.99
March	5.97	6.00	5.96	5.99@6.00
April	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.02@6.04
May	6.04	6.08	6.03	6.06@6.07
June	6.08	6.10	6.08	6.09@6.10
July	6.11	6.14	6.10	6.12@6.13
August	6.15	6.17	6.15	6.16@6.17
September	6.13	6.16	6.13	6.14@6.16
October	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13@6.14
November	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.13@6.14
December	..	..	..	6.15@6.17

Spot Cotton in Southern Markets: Middling—Mobile, 5 9-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅞@5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5¾c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5½c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; February, 319S; February and March, 319S; March and April, 319S; April and May, 319B; May and June, 319½S; June and July, 319½B; July and August, 320B; August and September, 320B; September and October, 320@321; October and November, 320½B; November and December, 321S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00⅝
July	93½	93½	92½	93
Corn—				
May	35⅝	35⅝	35 7-16	35½
July	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.03¼	1.04	1.02¼	1.03¼
July	89½	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	29
May	30 15-16	30 15-16	30 7-16	30½
July	32	32 1-16	31⅝	31⅝
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	25⅝
May	27	27	26¼	26⅝
July	24½	24 9-16	24	24½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bear contingent, encouraged by the success of its efforts Thursday afternoon, made another attack upon the market and forced prices off sharply, July showing the greatest weakness. It was helped at the start by unusually large Argentine shipments, amounting to 1,296,000 bushels, against 736,000 bushels the previous week. Moreover, the trade was confronted by the fact that since Jan. 1 Argentine shipments have been 4,174,000 bushels, against only 364,000 bushels a year ago. Another depressing factor was the weak attitude of foreign markets, as reflected in early cables.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Spring, 95c; May, $1.01¼.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—February, 97c; May, 96⅞c; July, 95⅞c; No. 1 hard, 99⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 97⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 18.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 99c; May, 98⅝c; July, 97c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31½@31¾c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32¾c; track mixed, 31@32c; track white, 33½@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58¾c; No. 1 Western, 58½@59c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 53@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 40½@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Seeds—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.30; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.85@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.60@$3.70; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye flour, $2.65@$3.15. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 72½@82½c; Spring, bulk, 75@77½c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 39c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—Flour—First patents, $4.90@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11@$11.25; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; 140-lb, 5⅝c; 120-lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞c@6c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, 16-lb, 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.40c; city lard, 5.05@5.10c; refined, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.70c; Brazil kegs, 7.15c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Bacon Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

Switching and a sharp rally at the close were the features of yesterday's transactions in coffee futures. Foreign news was hardly to the liking of the local crowd, and after a steady start at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, the market showed some irregularity for the rest of the forenoon, but steadied late in the afternoon on local covering. Foreign representatives absorbed the larger part of local offerings in the forenoon. The market was finally firm at a net gain of 5 to 10 points, with total sales of 38,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
March	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.70	5.85	5.70	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
July	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
August	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
September	5.90	6.05	5.90	6.00@6.05
October	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.00@6.10
November	6.00	6.00	5.95	6.05@6.10
December	6.00	6.15	6.00	6.10@6.15
January	..	..	..	6.10@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$500. Hamburg—Unchanged; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—¼@½f lower; total sales, 8,000 bags; February, 37f; April, 37f 25c; May, 37f 25c; June, 37f 50c; July, 37f 50c; August, 37f 75c; September, 38f; October, 38f; November, 38f 25c; December, 38f 50c. Rio—No. 7, 8$175.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@16c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 23@26c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 43@44c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Mont Primera, 22@24c; merino, 21@23c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65. Oil-barrels, $3.10. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars, 33¾c; machines, 34@34½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E., $1.50; F., $1.60; G., $1.70; H., $1.80; I., $1.85; K., $1.95; M., $2.05; N., $2.15; W. G., $2.40; W. W., $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—Turpentine, 31½@32c. Resin, $1.20 and $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Turpentine, 32½c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, $6.50@$6.70; spelter, 4.10@4.20c; lead, $3.80@$3.87½; tin, $14.05@$14.10.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.20; stags and oxen, $2.75@$4.50; bulls, $3@$3.65; dry cows, $2.25@$3.65; dressed beef, 7@8½c. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; city-dressed veals, 9@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, $5.50@$6.20; few, $6.25; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9c. HOGS, $4.40@$4.60.

A New Counterfeit $10 Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Secret Service has discovered a new counterfeit ten-dollar National bank note. It is on the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, series 1882, check letter B, Rosecrans Register, Nebeker Treasurer. It is a photographic production, of poor workmanship, printed on two pieces of paper pasted together. The coloring is applied only in spots, and no attempt has been made to imitate the silk threads in the genuine notes.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Primary Reform Bill Practically Agreed Upon at a Conference of Republicans.

THE INDEPENDENTS PLEASED

Final Draft of the Measure to be Completed at a Further Conference in This City To-day—The Plan Outlined.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The process of incubating the Republican Primary Reform bill, begun last night at the conference held in the Executive Chamber, will be continued to-morrow in New York City. Senator Clarence Lexow, who has been intrusted by Gov. Black with the actual drafting of the bill, has invited Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer to meet him at his law office in the city to go over the completed bill and make such changes as may be deemed necessary by the independents. Assemblyman Hill of Erie is also expected to be there, and possibly Senator Ford. It is expected that this collaboration will result in perfecting the measure for introduction on Monday night.

The conference in the Governor's room last night did not adjourn until after midnight. The exact composition of the conference was not known until to-day, when it transpired that the following were present and no others: Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senators Ellsworth, Raines, Lexow, Krum, Ford, and Pavey, and Assemblymen O'Grady, Armstrong, Perkins, Allds, Hill, Fish, and Laimbeer.

The Governor's Suggestions.

The basis on which the conferrees worked was a typewritten list of "Suggestions for a Primary Law," which had been drawn up by Senator Lexow under the Governor's directions, and which embodied their joint ideas on the proposed bill. These suggestions were substantially as follows:

That the law apply to all places where personal registration is now required.

That on the annual election registration days every voter register for all the primaries which may be held the following year.

That the qualifications for primary registration be not too strict. For instance, inquire: "Do you wish to register for the primaries?" "With what party do you wish to affiliate?" "Do you intend to support, during the next election year, the candidates of the party with which you now ask to affiliate?"

That, if it is thought better not to have primary registration and election registration at the same time, then provide an annual primary registration day in May or June.

That both kinds of registration may be desirable, i. e., any man may register for the primaries at the same time he registers to vote. If he does not, he can register at the annual enrollment day the following May. This will give a man two chances to register without catechising him just before he is going to vote at the election, and it will also renew and revise the primary enrollment in May, so that it will be complete for the caucuses in June.

That the primary registration be held under the control of the election Inspectors and poll clerks, and that these Inspectors be under the same obligations and subject to the same penalties for primary registration that they are under for the election registration.

That all parties register at the same time and place, instead of having separate registration for different parties.

That the primary registers be filed where election registers are now required to be filed, and after filing, be always open to inspection.

That the calling of primaries be left to the respective party committees, but that they all be held in one month, preferably in June.

That each party conduct its own primaries, the representative of the party on the Board of Election Inspectors to represent his party at the primary, or if there is no such representative, some person designated by the party's General Committee.

That the roll of delegates to every convention be certified by the election officials, and that the delegates so certified elect both temporary and permanent Chairman, and have entire control of the organization.

That the action of any officer acting under the law be subject to review by a Supreme or County Court Judge.

That the expenses of primaries be paid as the expenses of regular elections are now paid.

That the primary registry rolls die every year, as do the registry lists for regular elections.

Views of the Independents.

These recommendations led to considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer were invariably asked to give the independent view. The rural leaders present insisted that no primary law was needed in the country, and it was finally agreed to make the law apply only to cities of the first and second class.

The Governor's suggestions as to the questions to be asked preliminary to enrollment were objected to by Senator Pavey and Mr. Laimbeer, who insisted that the applicant for enrollment should be required to answer but one general question, like "Do you intend to affiliate generally with the —— Party at the next election?" The exact form of this question is to be decided at the conference in New York to-morrow.

The basis of representation in party conventions was another point which was discussed, but not decided, and which will be taken up by Messrs. Lexow, Pavey, Laimbeer, and Hill. The independents ask that it be the vote for the head of the ticket at the preceding general election and not the enrollment lists, and it is understood that it will be fixed as they desire. The number of primary days in the years of State and National elections and the exact dates will also be determined at to-morrow's conference.

Messrs. Laimbeer and Pavey expressed themselves as greatly encouraged by the spirit shown at the conference. The Governor and the other party leaders displayed every disposition to grant all that they asked, they said, and on every point their views were requested before any decision was reached. Mr. Laimbeer said that he believed after the bill was perfected at the meeting to-morrow every demand made by the independents would be found to have been granted.

Senator Raines seems to have been the one irreconcilable at the conference. "Those fellows in New York," he declared, "will get up an independent ticket, primary law or no primary law. You can't satisfy them."

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Measure to Continue a Kings County Man in Office.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day Senator Wieman introduced a bill continuing in office Randolph Fuller, the Inspector of Construction, Alteration, and Repairs of Public Buildings in Kings County, until 1901, and forbidding his removal from office, except for cause, his salary and office expenses to be a charge upon the County of Kings, and his successor to be appointed for a term of four years by the County Judges and Commissioners of Records of Kings County. Mayor Van Wyck recently notified Mr. Fuller that he intended to remove him.

The following bills of interest to New York City and vicinity were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Mullaney—Providing for the appointment of four Inspectors of cold storage warehouses, whose duty it shall be to examine all warehouses in cities of the first class and all food supplies stored therein which are perishable. The Boards of Health shall appoint such Inspectors and fix their salaries.

Mr. Sanford—Amending the Police Department act of the City of Yonkers.

The Assembly Cities Committee decided this morning to report favorably Mr. Collins's bill extending to all boroughs of New York City the powers of Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the former municipalities.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. Lowenthal—Providing for compensation to the owners of cattle that were destroyed on account of tuberculosis in 1896-7.

Also conferring upon a wife the same right of action for injuries to person or character against her husband as against another person.

Mr. Crabtree—Providing for the dissolution of any insurance company organized under the insurance laws of 1892, if one-third of its capital stock has not been paid in within a year and the remainder within two years, unless its officers shall file within such time limit a request for an extension of time with the Superintendent of Insurance, who, if the reason for such request be deemed sufficient, shall issue an extension of not to exceed two years.

Also amending the railroad law by providing penalties for railroads exceeding a lawful rate of speed, or removing ice and snow from track contrary to local ordinances; compelling the use of fenders for cable, electric, or steam propelled cars, and for the appointment by the Speaker of the Assembly of a committee of seven members to investigate and determine the best form of fender to be used.

Mr. Greenwood—Providing that presumptive evidence of the unlawful use of bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, or kegs, because of being in one's possession, may be overcome by proof on part of defendant of the absence of criminal intent.

Mr. Kavanagh—Providing that the question of local option shall be submitted at town elections every year, provided that the majority of the voters at the preceding election request it.

Mr. Murray—Prohibiting the use of chemicals or anything deleterious to public health in the manufacture of mortar.

Mr. Finn—Permitting street surface railroad companies that have crossed a bridge as a part of their route for six years to lay tracks and have the right to cross any bridge that may be substituted for the original structure.

MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSIONS.

A Bill to Encourage the Purchase of Home Art Productions.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A bi-partisan Art Commission, whose membership may include women, is provided for every city of the first and second class which now has not such a body, by a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Marshall of Kings. The bill authorizes cities of the first class to spend $50,000 a year and cities of the second class $25,000 a year in the purchase of works of art, which must be the productions of American artists, "productions" being held to include mural paintings or decorations which such artists may be employed to put upon the walls of the public buildings of such cities, and mosaic, stained, or painted glass.

To execute the purchase of these home art works the Mayor of each city is empowered to appoint an Art Commission, which may include women, and which shall not include more than a bare majority of "persons of one political party," all of whom shall be experts in art matters.

Civil Service Change Approved.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. Black has approved a resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission exempting from civil service examinations the positions of Cashier and stenographer in the office of the Shell Fish Commissioner in New York City.

Gov. Black Goes to the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, and the Superintendent of the Mohawk Division of the New York Central Railroad, F. A. Harrington, left this city to-day for the Adirondacks, where they will remain until Monday.

The Weekly Adjournment.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday evening. No business of importance was transacted at to-day's session of the Senate. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Gibney's—Amending the charter of Peekskill.

Mr. Sanford's—Establishing a Sinking Fund Commission and making regulations relative to trees and parks in Mount Vernon.

Senator Ford's—Relieving St. Luke's Church in New York from a portion of its assessment levied for opening Convent Avenue from One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue.

Senator Page's—Confirming the right of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in New York to certain lands deeded by the municipality.

FIRE INSURANCE COMMISSIONS.

Proposition to Settle Difficulties in the Tariff Association.

The following agreement has been drawn up and signed by Ackerman, Dey & Hilliard and W. S. Banta to break up the present system of equalizing commissions by the practice of allowing high rates of commissions on non-rated risks to offset the low rate of commissions fixed by the Tariff Association on the rated business:

"The undersigned hereby agree to pay for business in the territory operating under the rules of the Tariff Association of New York, a compensation, or brokerage, not exceeding 15 per cent. on rated business (minimum rated or by card in cabinet) and not exceeding 40 per cent. on non-rated business, and that the agencies outside of the area of operation shall be paid a compensation not exceeding 50 per cent. on non-rated business."

They also agree and pledge themselves to cancel all arrangements or contracts of any kind whatsoever that are contrary to the above agreement within ten days after being notified in writing that all the signatures of the Tariff Association are appended to this document. The compensation of the regular main offices in Brooklyn and Jersey City are to remain unchanged.

The agreement is to be circulated immediately for signatures among all the members of the association. The objectors to the agreement came from two distinct classes of men, those who think the commission on the non-rated business too high, and those who consider it too low.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

President P. B. Armstrong of the Manhattan Fire declines to meet the 33 1-3 per cent. cut in insurance rates recently voted by the Suburban Tariff Association.

The British American Insurance Company to-day will apply for admission to New Jersey. The company will apply for membership in the Tariff Association at the March meeting.

The Continental Assurance Company of Hammond, Ind., has been licensed by Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois to write a general plate-glass and accident insurance business in that State.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York has been licensed by Insurance Commissioner Linehan of New Hampshire for the year 1898. The issuance of this license is a matter of form merely, inasmuch as the company has no agents in New Hampshire at present, and has decided to appoint none.

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) appointed at the meeting of the association on Thursday met yesterday for a preliminary conference. A special meeting of the association will be called in the near future at the instance of this committee to receive a report on the proposition to limit the rate of commission paid for the present non-rated business.

Thomas H. Ayers, lately appointed Commissioner of Insurance of South Dakota, to succeed J. H. Kipp, has notified all the insurance companies doing business in that State that all business must be transacted with him, and that checks for the publication of annual statements sent to Mr. Kipp must be countermanded. Several companies have informed Mr. Ayers that they refuse to countermand their checks, as they were sent two weeks prior to the attempt to remove Mr. Kipp on charges connected with his administration of the department. Mr. Kipp intends to fight his removal in the courts.

The Western Underwriters' Association, which was formed to write policies jointly guaranteed by the Milwaukee Mechanics and the German of Freeport, intends to seek incorporation as a distinct Illinois stock company, with $200,000 capital. The German of Freeport is believed to be backing the move, chiefly because of the danger of serious rupture should two stock companies have equal control in the management of a third. The Associated Underwriters will not incorporate. Manager Stoddart is non-committal as to the policy which the New York Underwriters' Agency intends to pursue. The readjustment of these "annexes" is caused by the recent decision of Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois that no company doing business in that State can issue a policy under any name other than its own.

New England Train Derailed.

WALPOLE, Mass., Feb. 18.—The New York mail train, due here at 11:55 to-day, on the New England Railroad, was derailed near the West Walpole bridge about 12 o'clock. The locomotive was damaged badly, and one car was splintered. No one was hurt. The accident was due to a mishap to some part of the engine. Traffic was blocked for two hours.

STATE CANAL BONDS SOLD.

Vermilye & Co. Purchase an Issue of $3,230,000 at 105.07.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Bids were opened today by Controller James A. Roberts for the sale of $3,230,000 canal improvement gold bonds, issued under the $9,000,000 improvement act. The sale was one of the most successful ever held by the State. The entire issue was awarded to Vermilye & Co. of New York, which firm bid 105.07 for the whole amount. There were nineteen bids and the total amount bid for was $20,814,000. The successful bidder will realize an income of $259,100 per cent. on its investment yearly, the bonds being 3 per cent. bonds exempt from taxation.

The Controller to-day issued a notice that proposals will be received up to noon on Feb. 28 for the purchase of $400,000 of Adirondack land bonds. The bonds will be of the denomination of $5,000, and will draw 3½ per cent. interest per annum. Of the total amount, $200,000 will mature in 1907, and the remainder in 1908.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Boards of officers, constituted as hereinafter set forth, are appointed to meet on Feb. 25 at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before them:

At Fort Adams, Rhode Island—Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon; First Lieut. William A. Simpson, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Second Artillery.

At West Point, New York—Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Samson L. Faison, First Infantry; First Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. David M. King, Fourth Artillery.

At Fort McHenry, Maryland—Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Fourth Artillery.

At Fort McPherson, Georgia—Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon; Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Hunter Liggett, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Fifth Infantry.

At Jackson Barracks, Louisiana—Capt. Edmund K. Russell, First Artillery; Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Clermont L. Best, First Artillery.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Major Augustus A. De Loffre, Surgeon; Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, Fifth Cavalry.

At Fort Sheridan, Illinois—Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. John C. Gregg, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Second Infantry.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri—Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon; Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George H. Morgan, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon; Capt. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Charles C. Smith, Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota—Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon; Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. George Bell, Jr., Third Infantry; First Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry.

At Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas—Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. James A. Buchanan, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming—Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, California—Major Robert H. White, Surgeon; Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John D. Barrette, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, Fourth Cavalry.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Major Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon; Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. David P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Douglas, Utah—Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon; Capt. Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

At Vancouver Barracks, Washington—Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alston Hamilton, First Artillery, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, is changed to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major William W. Gray, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Apache, Arizona, to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then report to the commanding officer at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for duty at that post.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Chicago, Ill., by War Department orders dated July 13, Aug. 12, Sept. 28, and Oct. 27, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed, to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Peter S. Bomus, First Cavalry, Recorder.

Col. William A. Elderkin, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will report to Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry, President of the Army Retiring Board, convened at Chicago, Ill., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Extensions of leave of absence: First Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, to include March 8; Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery, two months on account of sickness; Second Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., twenty-three days.

Navy.

Ensign A. B. Hoff's orders of Jan. 24 to the Coast Survey are revoked.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher is detached from the Independence, ordered to Washington for examination for retirement Feb. 28, home, and wait orders.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony is detached from treatment at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to Washington for examination for retirement Feb. 23, home, and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Wheeling arrived at Sitka Jan. 28.

The Newport sailed from Colon for Greytown Feb. 17.

The Leyden arrived at Newport Feb. 18.

The Raleigh arrived at Hongkong Feb. 18.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Joint Passenger Committee of the Joint Traffic Association has set a rate of two-thirds fare for the Southern excursion next month of the Hotel Men's Association. The members start March 14 in a special Pullman car train.

A fifteen-year contract has been entered into by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway and the Wagner Palace Car Company, by which the drawing room and sleeping cars of the last-named company succeed those of the Pullman Company. This change took effect Feb. 10. A full force of men are now employed in the Wagner works, at East Buffalo, rebuilding and modernizing more than 100 old sleepers and drawing room cars for the increased service.

General Passenger Agents Roberts, Erie Railroad, and Daniels, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and Traffic Manager McCormick, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, have been appointed by Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Association a committee to go to Montreal to discuss with officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway the Klondike and Alaska situation with reference to the demoralization in passenger rates. Passenger Traffic Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific has expressed willingness to meet the committee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers and at Auction—Latest Plans for New Structures and Alterations.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for Charles M. Dunn to J. J. Wilson the plot southeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 100.11.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Fanny Woodleaf the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 West Fifty-third Street, 22 by 98.9.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for the estate of Anthony McReynolds to Henry G. Peters for about $14,500 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Bessie Jacobs to Murray C. Danenbaum the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who recently transferred to her sister, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, her part of the Vanderbilt mansion at the southwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, is the purchaser of the two dwellings 11 and 13 East Sixty-second Street, the sale of which, through Douglas Robinson & Co., was reported on Wednesday. It is understood that Mrs. Shepard will have such alterations made as will make these two dwellings practically one house.

Henry Marks has sold for William Picken the three-story dwelling 67 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 17 by 52 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Niels Toelberg, to Molly M. Rose, the three-story frame building, lot 25 by 80, 1,023 Intervale Avenue, for $7,500; for Charles H. & Edward A. Thornton, to Robert Skinner, the two-story frame private dwelling 666 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, size 16.8 by 40 by 100, for about $4,500; for Frederick and Kate Ochs, to Charles Schneider, the three-story frame flat, lot 25 by 100, 611 Bergen Avenue, for $9,000, and the three-story frame flat, situate on the southwest corner of Rose Street and Bergen Avenue, 613 Bergen Avenue, for $11,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Saunderson, for $13,375, the three-story brick dwelling 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to F. J. Fuerbach, for $8,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 37.6 by 87, Ida E. Moore of 221 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $192,000.

No. 50 Market Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 76.2, Siegel & Grossmann, owners; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 70 feet east of Washington Street, for two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 12.6 by 38, George Devermann of Van Nest, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $3,000.

Forest Street, east side, 100 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 47, Joseph J. Gleason, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 111 Boulevard, to a two-story brick and stone office and studio building, L. D. Dinkelspiel of 550 Park Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 76 Canal Street, to a five-story brick shop, with stores; L. Rubenstein of 258 Canal Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Prince Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street, to a four-story and basement brick Court House, city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 178 Fulton Street, to a four-story and attic brick lofts, C. M. Brinckerhoff, owner; E. Choate, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 3 Platt Street, to a four-story brick factory, estate of G. B. Brown, owner; E. F. Maurer, architect; cost, $1,100.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel, Louis Wendel, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

No. 334 Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone dwelling, W. F. Walton, owner; Alexander Henderson of 305 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fulton Avenue, to a three-story brick storage house, H. Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; W. H. Weiher, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, 930, w s, 20.7x100; Albert Brucker and wife to Joseph Brucker.	100
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 145th St, 199.10, to 144th St, x 30; Charles L. Harrell to Edward Swann	1
BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Christopher St, 186.6x irregular; also Bank St, n s, Lot 21, map of John Ireland, 25x116.10x25x115; Christopher St, 102 to 110; James M. Veader, as executor, to Charles F. Buxton	30,000
BROOME ST, 508, n s, 22x80x irregular; Robert A. Evans to the Mutual Building Company	750
CLINTON PLACE, 127, n s, 24.11x93.11; Paul Leavitt to John G. Morris	1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 380 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Clara Decker	1
INTERVALE AV, w s, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to John De Hart	2,650
INTERVALE AV, w s, 466.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3; Niels Goelberg to Molly M. Rose	1
KING ST, 15, n w corner of Congress St, 21x75; August J. Kimmerle and wife to Anna Muller	15,100
LOT 68, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Fridolin Weber and wife	700
LOT 467, map amended of Block M, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William M. Trow	475
LOTS 786, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Joseph T. Rebholz	550
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 62d St, 25.5x75; Paul Leavitt to Morris Plinus	1
MINNEFORD AV, w s, Lots 279, 380, and 381; Minneford Av, e s, Lots 397, 398, and 399; also Lots 233, 384 to 396, map of the estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; George Lane to George Lane & Son	$1
MONROE ST, 282 and 450 Cherry St; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Morris Goldfast	26,750
MARKET ST, 4, 40.7 ft s of Division St, 27x18.11; Henry Schnell to Louisa Schnell	1
MORRIS AV, n w s, 250 ft s e of 183d St, 37.6x105; Francis A. J. Gilmore, as executor, to Denis I. Delaney	6
NORTHERN TERRACE, n e corner of land of Thomas Bene and 160 ft e of Yonkers Av, 32.3x186.3x35.6x131; John A. Morrison and wife to Michael J. Hart	1,300
PITT ST, 28, 30, 32, and 34, 87.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Michael Fay and another	1
PARK AV, n w corner of 84th St, 51.7x irregular; Mary E. Graham to James Meehan	1
PERRY AV, w s, 910.2 ft s of old road, 75x100; Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; John H. Eden and wife to Benjamin T. Fairchild	1,925
SUMMIT AV, e s, 175 ft s of Cross St, 25x100; Annie Raynor to Annie E. Thomas	2,000
TOWER PLACE, n s, 110 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; August Bernard to Joseph Massa	1,000
WOOSTER ST, w s, adjoining land of Flora Sawyer, 0.4x100; David C. Oppenheimer to William A. Butler, Jr., and another, as trustees	250
2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 50x105, Westchester County; Filomena Cipolla to Adolph Mueller	1,400
2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 50x105, Westchester; Frederick C. Dexter to Filomena Cipolla	1
2D AV, 194, 16.11x78; Andrew Maguire to Fanny E. Saul	Gift
6TH AV, n w corner of 45th St, 25.4x59; Francis Reed, trustee, to August Schacht.	48,700
24TH ST, 243 West, 20x88; Henrietta V. Mason to Mary Alexander	1
37TH ST, 37 East, 42.3x80; Mary L. Potter to Charles H. Coster	10
59TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 20.5x75; Paul Leavitt to Walter Ellison	1
61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; George Benjamin to Isaac L. Smith	1
62D ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; George Benjamin to Isaac L. Smith	1
68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Hannah Elias	1
68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Daniel E. Seybel, as subtrustee, to Hannah Elias	29,500
68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Riverside Bank to Hannah Elias	1
97TH ST, 130 West, 17.6x100.11; Rachel McAuley to Charles M. Pope	1
98TH ST, n s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; 98th St, n s, 190 ft e of West End Av, 35x100.11; 99th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11; Dexter B. Horton to John Coar Construction Company of New York	2
99TH ST, 212 and 214, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; William Hyams to Amelia Stepper	1
99TH ST, 212 and 214 East; William Hyams and wife to Amelia Stepper	1
107TH ST, s s, 288.11 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; Sampson Rubenstein to Simon Epstein	1
107TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; the New York Life Insurance Company to Tobias Silverstone	10
111TH ST, 128 West, 18x100.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to George W. Crossman and another, trustees, &c	10,000
113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; 113th St, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Isaac Van Tassel to Henry C. Kleinhaus	42,000
124TH ST, 222 and 224, s s, 241.3 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x100.11; Mary C. McKeagney to Adelbert Herwig	20,000
129TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Stephen H. Dolan to Catherine Dolan	1
132D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Louis Mendelson and wife to Jane F. McMahon and another	1
134TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Jane F. McMahon and another to Louis Mendelson.	1

Recorded Leases.

HARNISCH, Frederick R., to Jacob Steiger; 1,625 1st Av, 5 years	900
LEVY, Abraham, and another, executors, to Samuel Josephson and another; 186 Stanton St, 4 5-6 years	1,200
McELHINNEY, Daniel, to James W. Regan; 329 10th Av, store, &c., 3 years.	$1,800
SPRING, Isaac, to Meyer Feinstein; Stanton St, 207, s e corner of Ridge St, 2½ years	936
TOWLE, Stevenson, and another, executors, to Swante Olsen and another; 10th Av, 261, 4 7-12 years	600
TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG Harbor to Fannie Levy; 9th St, s s, 168.11 ft e of Broadway, 21 years	1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 97 to 103 Christopher St, 3 years	25,000
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100 to 104 Christopher St, 1 year	17,000
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 Christopher St, 1 year	12,000
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Bank St, Lot 21, map of property of John Ireland, 2 years	8,000
BUCKLEY, John J., to Henry B. Sire; n w corner of Lexington Av and 54th St, 4 months	3,800
BRUCKER, Joseph, to Albert Brucker; 930 Amsterdam Av, 3 years	3,500
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Bleecker and 10th Sts, 1 year	10,000
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 336 to 344 Bleecker St, 2 years	30,000
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 330 to 344 Bleecker St, n w corner of Christopher St, 3 years	80,000
BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 10th St, 50.2 ft w of Bleecker St, 3 years	18,000
CUDDY, Michael J., and wife to Patrick J. Cuddy; s s of 165th St, 165.1 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years	$1,500
CONGER, Clarence R., individually and as trustee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 70 Broadway, 99 Division St, 227 Division St, 238 East Broadway, 225 Henry St, and 54 Market St, 1 year	40,000
CIRRITO, Joseph and Gaetana, to William F. Johnston; 167 West 80th St, secures notes	2,264
DEMAREST, Augusta, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 110 West 38th St, 2 years	28,000
DOETSCHMANN, Catharine, to Frederick W. Schabbehar; e s of 9th Av, 49.7 ft n of 40th St, 5 years	20,000
DE HART, John, to James G. Wentz; w s of Intervale Av, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year	2,850
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; e s of Pitt St, 87.6 ft n of Broome St, 1 year	13,100
GIBB, Alice S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55 West 38th St, 3 years.	18,000
GROZCKY, Sarah and Abraham J., to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee; 96 Lewis St, 5 years	17,000
GOUGH, Bridget and James, to John McLaughlin; n s of 93d St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years	970
GOLDFARB, Morris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 282 Monroe St, and 450 Cherry St, (two mortgages,) 1 year	33,250
GARNISS, Mary E. and John P., to Julia A. Garniss; e s of Madison Av, 58 ft s of Marble St, 24th Ward, 5 years	2,000
HILGERS, Jeannette and William, to Isaac G. Johnson and others; s s of 102d St, 72 ft e of West End Av, installments.	2,134
KLEINHAUS, Henry C., to Isaac G. Van Tassel; s s of 113th St, 225 and 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year	5,000
KLEMANN, Peter, to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 156th St, 200 ft w of Elton, or Washington Av, 1 year	8,500
METZLER, Annie M., to Lois H. Lyman and others, executors, &c.; s s of Tremont Av, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years	5,000
MULLEN, Margaret, Thomas J., and Patrick F., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n w corner of 3d Av and 129th St, 5 years	10,000
MENDELSON, Louis, to Jane F. and George J. McMahon; 14 West 134th St, 2 years	1,250
MULLER, Anna, to Jeannette D. and Katherine Chambers; 15 King St, 3 years	2,000
McCARTHY, Frederick, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of Dawson St, 200 and 225 ft w of Leggett Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages)	7,000
McGRATH, Kate, to John B. Ryer; Lot 8, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, 3 years	2,500
O'BRIEN, Margaret, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand	2,500
ROTH, John, and Michael Wielandt to Payson Merrill; s s of 7th St, 241.11 ft e of Avenue C, ½ year	20,000
REBHOLZ, Joseph T., to Malinda G. Mace; Lot 786, map of Laconia Park, 3 years	375
RODER, Fredericka C. and Gustavus W., to Mary R. H. Kane; n s of 61st St, 230 ft e of Amsterdam Av, with lot in rear, 3 years	11,000
SCHACHT, August, to the East River Savings Institution; 6th Av, n w corner of 45th St, 1 year	25,000
STEINHOFF, Henry C., to John F. Tiencken; w s of 1st Av, 27.2 ft n of 76th St, 2 years	1,500
STEERS, Catharine E., to Adelaide C. Thomas; 312 West 142d St, 1 year	3,000
STAUF, John, to William Meyn; e s of Avenue A, 81.5 ft n of 88th St, 3 years	2,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of 115th St and St. Nicholas Av, 2 months	15,000
SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 108th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11, installments, (three mortgages)	66,000
SILVERSTONE, Tobias, to New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 107th St, 264 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years	6,500
THOMAS, Annie E., to Annie E. Raynor; e s of Summit Av, 175 ft s of Cross St, 1 year	800
WIEDERMAN, Rosa and Morris, to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	96,000
WEBER, Fridolin, and wife to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 68, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 3 years	250

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARK, Alice W., to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees	$7,000
CUDDY, Michael J., to Mary Cuddy	Nom.
GOODMAN, Auguste, to Frederick S. Wait	2,250
GUYON, Almira, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	3,000
HIGGINS, James, executor, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees	8,000
MATHEWS, John J., to Martin Ungrich.	18,500
NEVIN, J. Lawrence, and another, executors, &c., to Fanny Funger	4,553
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Isaac P. Smith	750
RAYNOR, Annie E., to Charles S. Ward.	Nom.
ROSE, Hudson P., to Niels Toelberg	300
SANDS, Julius, to Max Kleeberg	4,000
THOMPSON, Maud B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	2,526
VAN NOSTRAND, Stephen H., to Eliza Worthington	607
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Babette Kohn	Nom.

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 50.5 ft s of 184th St, 25.3x92.10x25x96.3; Anna S. Finck against Louise N. Rechenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.

LOT 98, amended map of Bronxwood Park; the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Albert J. Tobie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. E. Duffey.

NORFOLK ST, 72; Simon Cohen and others against Mary Cohen and others, (partition;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautman.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, or White Plains Av, e s, adjoining s s of Bronxwood Park, part of the Adee estate, and contains 34 acres, 1-6 part; Emily A. Hall against Charles E. McDowell, (action to cancel deed;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

THOMPSON ST, 76 and 78; William A. Queripel against Henry Queripel and others, (amended partition;) attorney, J. S. Van Wyck.

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 186th St, 300x100; Emma H. S. Merrill against Lillie T. Yoran, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

WILLIS AV, e s, 121 ft n of 135th St, 20x92; Elizabeth N. Hitchcock against Matilda Gray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Ogden.

2D AV, s e corner of Walnut St, 150x50x irregular; Walnut St, n w corner of Grove Av, 37x178x irregular, and Lots 69 and 70, map of the village of Mount Eden, West Farms; William Reichman against Moses Henlein and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

49TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Hugh Martin against John J. Brown and others, (amended action foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Skelly.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, 444; Daniel Rogers against William S. Dermody, lessee; Dermody & Murray, contractors	$372
COLUMBIA ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 120x100; Nathan Rubenstein against Barney Isaacs and Morris Jacobson, owners and contractors	2,092
GREAT JONES ST, 7; John H. Scully against Leopold R. True, owner and contractor	398
LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 25x75; Alexander Douglas against Arthur Hoverman, owner and contractor	325
RYER AV, 2,081, 2,083, and 2,087; Thomas Hanretty against Ralph S. Voorhees, owner; William J. and Anne Kindgen, contractors	300
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104 ft e of Boston Av, 75x70; Harry W. Bell against Max Goldner, owner; Max & Emil Goldner, contractors	60
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 11; John H. Scully against Leopold R. True, owner and contractor	329
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; Blake and Conklyn against Frederick A. Reeve, owner and contractor	5,625
2D AV, 156; Jacob M. Leonhardt against H. U. Benson & Co., as contractors	50
3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6x108x95.6; Giovanni Piccirilli against Matthew D'Amora and John B. Pasca, owners and contractors	1,285
5TH ST, n s, 108.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.10x108.6x404.7x108; Vermont Marble Company against Earl S. Benham & Co., owners and contractors	107
9TH ST, 54 to 58 East; Peter Herrmann against Louis Korn, owner; Frederick Klingman and others, contractors	235
22D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 75x100; Albert Schrafft against St. Paul's Lutheran Church, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor	1,043
22D ST, 303 and 305 West; John Morrow against St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical Church, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor	500
22D ST, n s, 170 ft w of 8th Av, 60x100; Peter Herrmann against the Presbyterian Church, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor	505
34TH ST, 57 East; George M. Buttle and George Van Emburg against James A. Trowbridge, owner; William W. Graham Company, contractors	238
52D ST, 326 to 330, 342, and 366 West; Robert Friedman against Mary A. and Peter Herter, Jr., owners and contractors.	980
136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; J. M. Schuyler, contractor	1,820

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; D. Cohen, on William Rankin, to H. E. Stevens & Son, (two liens)	$1,000
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; D. Cohen, on William Rankin, to J. Axelrod	125
119TH ST, 154 and 156 East; Laura E. Mander, on Donald B. Toucey, to H. Brown & Son	6,164

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 176x100x170x100; Morris Steinhardt, with Edward and Edward W. Kilpatrick, (ten payments)	125,000

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday announced the following decisions:

Adamant Manufacturing Company of America, respondent, vs. Lewis E. Bach, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Alexander P. W. Kinnan, appellent, vs. the Sullivan County Club et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

People ex rel. Edward D. McLaughlin, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Arthur L. Lesher et al., appellants, vs. Paul Salvin et al., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on the case of Rouse vs. Haas, decided Feb. 11, 1898.

Arena Athletic Club, respondent, vs. William L. McPartland, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Eliza M. Kiernan, respondent, vs. Edward Fox, as administrator, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Stephen W. Goodwin, appellant, vs. Albert L. Thompson, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed without costs to either party.

In the matter of Myron Angel and another.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Joseph M. Rice.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Nancy M. Harper.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Frederick L. Colwell vs. Charles A. Tinker.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth S. Van Beuren vs. Sarah Lazarus et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth S. Van Beuren, vs. Frances A. Wotherspoon et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William D. King et al vs. Eugenia A. W. Ross.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs to enable appellant to move in court below to open default.

Matthew C. Kervan vs. J. Allen Townsend.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of William S. P. Prentice.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Arcangelo Capasso vs. Edward G. Woolfolk and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Zeltner vs. George H. Irwin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary E. Smith vs. Charles C. Bradhurst et al.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, to enable appellant to move in court below to open default.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit for appointment of Commissioners.—Although the present commission did not sit as long as the commission appointed upon the last previous application, yet their labors seem to have been practically as great. In view of this fact and in view also of the curtailment of their ordinary Summer vacation, we think it reasonable to grant the present Commissioners the same amount as was awarded to their immediate predecessors, to wit, $2,000 each.

Nathan Abrams, an infant, vs. August Weiners.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Alexander A. Richmond vs. Edward D. Mandell et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of James Brady, deceased.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate—Jacob Sinsheimer, Jeanette Sanders, Jeanette Stern, Elizabeth De Baum.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—O'Hara vs. Carter—John O. Gulick. Matter of Abbe—Isaac B. Brenan. Matter of Cromwell Avenue—Isaac B. Brenan. Matter of Boscobel Avenue—Isaac B. Brenan. Matter of Nelson Avenue—Isaac B. Nelson. Bates vs. Violet—Hamilton Odell. Matter of Hone, Jr.—John Hone, Jr. Middlebrook vs. Poucher—Donald McLean. Matter of National Ice Machine Company—Philip Carpenter. Matter of Chesterfield Farm Dairy Company—John R. Abney.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Lyon—Joseph McElroy, Jr. Valentine vs. Knickerbocker Silk Company—James J. Nealis. Murphy vs. Murphy—Sylvester L. H. Ward. Miller vs. Judson—Royal S. Crane.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Schluter—Charles B. Hubbell.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—David Meyer Brewing Company vs. Pfeiffer—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Norden vs. Ryan—Harry V. Morgan. Spadone vs. Hartley—Reuben Maplesden.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of National Ice Machine Company—Charles J. Hardy.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin, J.—John A. Roebling's Sons vs. Joseph E. Weed—Thomas D. Husted.

KITTIE KOLBER STAGE STRUCK.

Philadelphia Girl Caught in Chicago and Sent Home.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Kittie Kolber, a stage-struck girl, was taken to Philadelphia to-day to answer a charge of larceny.

The girl ran away from her home in that city a week ago, leaving word she was going on the stage. She bought a ticket for Chicago, and a telegram was sent to the police here to arrest her.

Miss Kolber is seventeen years old and pretty. Her family is said to be well-to-do, her father being a clothing manufacturer. This is the second time she has run away.

SALVADOR OUT OF THE UNION.

A Report in New Orleans that the Greater Republic Is No More.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Information has reached this port from San Salvador, Central America, that the Greater Republic of Central America has ceased to exist, the principal State, Salvador, having withdrawn from the union.

This action of Salvador was precipitated by the step of Guiterras, the President of Salvador, who is at present assisting indirectly the revolution of Nicaragua, and who has declared officially that the liberal party of Honduras is unworthy longer to hold power.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON,
large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from Riverdale Railroad Station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A SMALL, VERY COMPLETELY FURNISHED house; central location, close to 5th Av.; to rent by the year from April 1, at moderate rent. M. L., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Do Not Renew Your Lease
Until you have examined the
UNSURPASSED
Bowling Green Offices.
LOWEST RENTS.

The lightest and most desirable offices in the city. Always open. Elevators run at all hours, day and night; ice water, bath rooms, directors' room, storage vaults, &c. Offices of all sizes. An entire floor of over 15,000 sq. ft. Very attractive rates.
C. K. BILL, General Manager,
11 Broadway.

TO RENT.
One large corner office, can be divided into four small offices, northwestern and southwestern exposure.
Mutual Reserve Building
Apply to Superintendent on the premises, or to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
69 Liberty St. Tel. 1297 Cortlandt.

TO LET—THREE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 ft. each, singly or together, in the substantial building 438 Pearl St.; an office on second floor can be had with them if desired; fine accommodations for a substantial printer and lithographer; from such the rent, to a large extent, would be taken in work; equally desirable for (almost) any manufacturing business; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

A—A—47 WEST 88TH STREET.
Four-story 20-foot Dwelling. Possession May 1st.
ALSO 335 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story dwelling; possession before May; also 69 West 89th St., three-story dwelling; possession May, 1899. Liberal terms.
W. BUHLER, Owner, 157 West 23d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

ANOTHER BARGAIN—3-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, 18.6x100 ft. private house; all improvements; near Park and office; $20,000. STEVENS, 93d, corner Columbus.

LOTS FOR SALE IN CHOICE RESIDENTIAL location; responsible builder will improve to order. THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO., 3d Av. and 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments to Let
267 WEST 139TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath, steam heated.
272 WEST 139TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, steam heated; hall service; rents $42.50 to $47.50 per month.
273 WEST 138TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, steam heated; hall service; rents $42.50 to $47.50 per month.
269 WEST 136TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water and gas ranges; rents $44.00.
237 WEST 135TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rent, $50.
ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, AND CEDARHURST,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50.
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $60.
APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SONS, Auctioneers,
422 Walnut St. and 14 S. Broad St., Phila.
1,280 acres Coal Lands, Rush Township, Centre Co., Pa.; "The Powelton Tract," 870 acres, 2 tipplers, 30 houses, 2 stables, and store; also interest in 410 acres, Fire-Brick Works, 2 kilns, machinery, &c., adjoining. Assignee's sale, On Wednesday, March 16, '98, at 12 M. At the Exchange, 3d and Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa. For full particulars see posters.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.) Warm sea bathing. Illustrated circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA

Condition of Affairs Described in a Letter from Gov. Brady to Secretary Bliss.

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET

Considered Sufficient Justification for the Recent Order Dispatching Additional Military Forces to the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Bliss is in receipt of a letter from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, under date of Feb. 3, descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Skaguay and Dyea. It was referred to at the Cabinet meeting to-day, when Alaskan affairs were under discussion, and was considered sufficient justification by the members for the dispatch of the additional military force already authorized to be sent to Alaskan territory. The following is a copy of the letter:

"News from Skaguay by the steamboat now in port is serious. The United States Deputy Marshal has been shot dead in discharge of his duty. Another man was killed at the same time at the same place.

"Recently the steamers have been carrying great lists of passengers. Many of these are gamblers, thugs, and lewd women from the worst quarters of the cities of the coast. They have taken in the situation at Skaguay and Dyea, and appear to have combined to carry things with a high hand. The best people at these places are powerless, because they have no municipal form of government. The United States Marshal is powerless, because he can appoint only a few deputies, and when they undertake to act they are singled out as targets by this ruffianly element.

"One of this class was tried in the United States District Court last December for the killing of United States Deputy Marshal Watt in January, 1897, and was acquitted by the jury in the face of positive testimony. In fact, these influences seem to be joined hand in hand, and will surely go unpunished unless the Government takes immediate action and provides the necessary force at Skaguay, Dyea, and other points. Congress should grant immediate relief so that both naval and military officers can act when requested by the civil authorities. The United States Marshal should have a patrol vessel at his command with necessary accommodations for eight or ten deputies and a proper armament. I do not see how he can perform his duties as executive officer of the court unless he has such means of locomotion always entirely at his own command.

"At the present time a large and important mining property is held by a number of miners at Berner's Bay. This property was recently placed in the hands of a receiver by the court, but to date the receiver has not come into possession. In this instance there is much to be said in favor of the miners' action and their self-control, but it is of such a nature that violence may be the result. The Marshal has no means of reaching that point with a sufficient force to carry out the instructions of the court. Judge Johnson leaves by this boat to settle this affair amicably if possible.

"To weeks ago or a little more a gang of men commanded Capt. Patterson of the steamship Alki to discharge the natives who were handling the freight on the wharf. They attacked these natives and beat them cruelly in the face of the Deputy Marshal. The Captain was obliged to compromise with them by paying them 50 cents per hour for work on the wharf, but he insisted that the natives should work on the vessel.

"I am sorry to report that the Court House at Juneau has been burned to the ground.

"So far the Winter has been remarkable for mildness, and this tends to bring the crowds sooner than they were expected."

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Terms of Canada Relative to the Passage of Troops Through Her Territory Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Secretary of State has received a communication from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, relative to the passage of the United States relief expedition through Canadian territory en route to the gold regions. Sir Julian says he is authorized by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that the Dominion Government is quite willing that United States troops, which are destined for places in Alaska beyond the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and are considered necessary for the protection of the relief expedition while in United States territory, should pass through Canadian territory under the same regulations which govern the passage of Canadian Mounted Police through United States territory—namely, that the men shall not be under arms and that arms and munitions of war shall go through Canadian territory as baggage. Sir Julian adds:

"The Dominion Government at the same time desires to make it clear that they fully appreciate the wish of the United States Government to afford relief, and have forwarded instructions to the local officials to facilitate the expedition in every possible way. An escort of Dominion police will be furnished for the expedition during its passage through Canadian territory."

In conclusion he says he will be glad to learn as early as possible whether the above arrangement is satisfactory to the United States Government, in which case he will so advise the Marquis of Salisbury and the Governor General of Canada. The State Department has accepted the terms offered.

KLONDIKE PASSES BLOCKED.

The Government Expedition Stranded at Nanaimo and Likely to be Delayed.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 18.—The ship Lucille, with the United States Government relief expedition aboard, including 112 mules, a hundred tons of freight, five packers, two United States army officers, and twenty-four men, is practically stranded in the harbor at Nanaimo, B. C., according to a report which came to Quartermaster Robinson, U. S. A., to-day.

The Lucille, after many annoying delays, left Wednesday morning in tow of the tug Monarch, which was to take her to Nanaimo, where the tug Sea Lion was to pick her up and take her to Skaguay. The Monarch got the Lucille to Nanaimo all right. The Sea Lion is also there, but, according to the telegram received by Quartermaster Robinson, the Sea Lion is out of repair and cannot proceed to Skaguay. Manager Libby, of the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company, said the Sea Lion was not fit to make the trip at present, and it would take him three days to get an available tug to Nanaimo. Capt. Robinson is endeavoring to get another tug that will take the Lucille straight through, realizing that unless the Government supplies get started quickly over the passes they will be blockaded during the March rush.

During the last month men have been pouring into Dyea and Skaguay by thousands. Blizzards have prevented travel over the summit and an immense blockade of outfits along the trails has resulted. L. W. Nestelle, who returned to-day, says it is believed that the worst of the Winter storms are now over, in which event the congestion will be quickly relieved. An average of 400 Klondikers and their outfits are being landed daily, making it certain that the Spring rush will greatly exceed that of last Fall. With good weather all can get over quickly on the snow and ice.

ANDY WILSON'S FAME GROWING.

The Generous Brooklynite Receives Begging Letters at Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—"Andy" Wilson of Brooklyn, who has been making the residents of Mongaup Valley presents of horses, carriages, clothing, silverware, and other articles within the last few weeks, is the most popular man in this section of the State. In the last three days he has received over 1,000 begging letters from every section of the United States.

This sudden influx of mail matter does not take up all of Wilson's time or prevent him from treating his friends or buying horses. On Monday he purchased a roan horse for $100 and gave it to "Wal" Stanton, a new acquaintance. None of Wilson's Brooklyn friends has put in an appearance.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO.

Leiter Denies He Was a Seller Thursday—Says He Expects to Get from $1.25 to $1.50 for His Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Everything on the Board of Trade showed a reactionary tendency to-day, and closed at declines. Wheat felt the effect of yesterday's heavy liquidation. This and the large Argentine wheat shipments resulted in a decline in May of 1⅝ cents at one time, but heavy ocean freight engagements for Leiter caused a rally. May closed at a loss of ⅝ cent from yesterday.

Joseph Leiter made emphatic denial today of the report that he disposed of 5,000,000 bushels of his May holdings of wheat during yesterday's excited trading. It was reported he had made a profit yesterday of $500,000.

"I not only did not sell a bushel of wheat yesterday," said Mr. Leiter, "but bought wheat. The current prices are but the beginning of a range from $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. That's what I propose to sell my wheat at."

FOUR MEN LOST AT SEA.

Foundering of the Barge Excelsior Off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Four men, comprising the crew of the barge Excelsior, which foundered on Handkerchief Shoal, off Cape Cod, Wednesday night, were lost. It was thought that the men were taken off by the tug Carbonero, which had the barge in tow, but upon the arrival of the tug here this morning it was announced that they had not been saved. With the exception of Capt. M. A. Harper, the names of the members of the crew are not known. Capt. Harper lived at Charlestown. He leaves a wife and child. The Excelsior with her cargo was valued at about $33,000, and both were partially insured.

The crew of four men, including Capt. Calvin E. Inman of the barge St. Nicholas, which also belonged to the tow of the Carbonero and which went ashore off Monomoy Point, were saved by the tug with great difficulty.

American Locomotives for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have received an additional order from the Russian Government for fourteen locomotives. These are for use on the regular lines in European Russia, and the ones formerly used will be transferred to the trans-Siberian lines. This makes in all thirty-four locomotives that are now in process of construction for the Russian Government at the Baldwin works. Of these twenty are to go to Riga and fourteen to Novorossik.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

DRAMATIC EXPRESSION, PHYSICAL, VOCAL culture, Shakespeare course, recitations; ten lessons, $12. Miss WALTON, 447 Lenox Av.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

48D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, (AGE, 40,) WITH twenty (20) years' business experience, would like to make arrangements to represent some good New York house in Boston and New England; salary or commission or both. W. M. T., Box 187 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE TREATMENT TO LADIES; HOME or out. FORSTER, 101 West 49th St.

MASSAGE BATHS AND ELECTRICITY. LESLIE, 108 West 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION.—To take entire charge of old or invalid lady or invalid child; more than twenty years' experience with Bishop and Mrs. Bedell of Ohio. Brown, Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st St., Apartment 151.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, or LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to place a bright, well educated person for any of above positions; experienced in care of invalids; handy at sewing and teaching music. O. G., 109 West 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; does all kinds of cooking; all kinds dessert; good baker; city reference; wages, $25, $30. 127 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress by the day. 342 East 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class city references; willing, obliging. Henry Hack, care of Mrs. St. Johns, 449 4th Av., second floor.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Capable of taking full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98 Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN—FOOTMAN.—Lady leaving for Europe wishes to find situation for second man; also for footman; both can be recommended. 842 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young English married man who will take charge of gentleman's residence; six years with last employer; understands the care of horses, cattle, and everything in the farming line. Melville's Stables, West 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED, TRAVELED, and widely acquainted, desires position of trust and responsibility. A. B., Box 194 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; German or English; best references; not over thirty-five years old. Apply 315 West 80th St., morning or afternoon.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED—About 18; must reside with parents; be well recommended, quick, and accurate at figures; write a good hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 200 Times.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel. Salary $780 and expenses; reference. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Opens, Saturday, Feb. 19; American and European plan; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea or fresh water baths; inaugural reception dance, Feb'y 19th in the new Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop'r.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat. sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates. F. ALSFELT.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.
FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York March 4.
Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

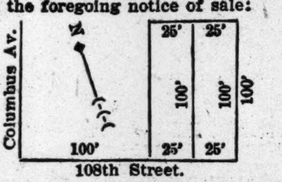
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Feb. 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1896, and of an instrument of assignment, executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holders of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £30,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 52,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.

To West India Improvement Company, and to whom it may concern.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Assignees, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. f19-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898.—Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
ja15-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretzfeld, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-1aw6wS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-1aw6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Hermine Schomenz, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja20-1aw6wS&mh12

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance S. Patton, Richard Francis Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Brayton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-1aw6wS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp.)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N.J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)—Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do ....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N.Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p.,$1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place; Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West.........a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm........a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel...a. p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y.; 261 Broadway, N. Y.; 290 Washington St.....Boston
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.........a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview......a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda. Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan.17. F.H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up;ap,$3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) a.p., $3
London, Eng.............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, e.p. $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5;ep,$1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York..........The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p.,$1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep,$1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up, e.p.,$1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap$4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, $3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
FROM NEW YORK.
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TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, and TACOMA. FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ACCOMMODATIONS TO Wrangle, Skagway, Dyea, Pyramid Harbor. Corresponding low rates to Edmonton, Prince Albert, Ashcroft, and other points in Northwest.
Secure at once Tickets and information from E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A., 353 Broadway, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon	Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon	Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.	Lucania..Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM	Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria..March 5, Noon	Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.

La Normandie...Feb. 19	La Gascogne...March 12
La Champagne...Feb. 26	La Normandie..March 19
La Bretagne...March 5	La Champagne. March 26

Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE ....February 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.........Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING...............March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.........................April 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Algonquin, Mon., Feb. 21	Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25
Seminole, Wed., Feb. 23	Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

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DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb.22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.......Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen.........................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....Feb. 26, 10 AM	Kai.Wm.II..Mh.19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra....Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems.......Apl. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.*

Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM	†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM	†Ka.W.II., Mch.19, 10 AM
*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch. 26, 10 A.M.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Line from New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb.26, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch.24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Prussia...Feb. 26, 9 AM	Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria...Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylva'a Mch.26, 8 AM
Patria.....Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....Feb. 23	ST. LOUIS......March 16
PARIS..........March 2	NEW YORK....March 23
ST. PAUL.......March 9	ST. PAUL.......March 30

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

BERLIN..........Feb. 23	FRIESLAND....March 9
NOORDLAND..March 2	KENSINGTON.March 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Jan. 31, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

UNION COLLEGE LAND SOLD

"Hunter's Point Property," Which It Held for Forty-five Years, Goes to W. Halls, Jr.

THE PRICE OVER A MILLION

The Land Includes Portions of First, Second, and Third Wards of Long Island City and Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn.

What it is thought will prove one of the greatest benefits accruing to Long Island City through the Greater New York consolidation is a sale made by Union College of the "Hunter's Point Property" to William Halls, Jr., well known in banking circles in this city. It is understood that others will become interested with him in the purchase, and that an extensive plan of development for the property will be matured shortly.

"Hunter's Point Property" is a term as familiar to Union College as the name of the institution itself, because for forty-five years it was regarded as its most valuable holding, and was sought after without success year in and year out by enterprising folk who recognized the great possibilities of it.

In 1838 Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, bought the holding. It included the Hunter, Van Alst, and De Bevoise farms, covering what is now known as the First, Second, and Third Wards of Long Island City, and the Provost farm, which was on the south side of Newtown Creek, and is now the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn. Portions of Dr. Nott's purchase have been sold from time to time, but the college retained the land where Newtown Creek empties into the East River and 1,100 city lots in the wards named. The piece of land at the junction of East River and Newtown Creek was included in the sale, and possibly this is the most valuable part of the property, commercially considered. There are 1,500 or more feet of advantageous water front developed, and recognized as the best stretch of unused land of its kind hereabout.

Dr. Nott's Big Scheme.

Only four miles of ship canal are required to connect the East River with Long Island Sound, and, although the United States Government failed to comprehend Dr. Nott's scheme, it was his idea that the property would have made a fine site for a navy yard and a great shipping station, with plenty of land for mechanical workshops and other requisites.

However, instead of getting rid of the property, Dr. Nott transferred it to Union College in 1853, and a large part of it has remained in its possession. Since then, had the college been able to secure a large sum of money to make improvements without gravely incumbering the institution, it would have done so, but the Trustees felt compelled to hold away from any such large transaction. They feared the risk of interfering with the interests of the college estate at Schenectady.

The Government of Long Island City previous to the consolidation was not such as to encourage a development of "Hunter's Point property," but with the advent of the new City of New York the complexion of affairs changed, and the Trustees entered into a contract for the sale of the estate to Mr. Halls, who has had to do with more than a few similar important business transactions. Owing to Mr. Halls's close touch with moneyed men in New York, it is argued in real estate circles that the purchase means a great deal along the lines of development for Long Island City.

Mr. Harroun's Efforts.

It came to light yesterday that for two years Gilbert K. Harroun, the Treasurer of Union College, frequently urged the Board of Trustees to improve the property, but the Finance Committee would not entertain the proposition, and determined that a purchaser should be found. Treasurer Harroun succeeded to the management of the property in 1893. He used every effort to bring the attention of manufacturers and controllers of business enterprises to the water front sites, blocks, and plots located thereon. He obtained a fair rate of taxation upon the estate, and induced the Legislature in 1895 to relieve the property of an accumulation of $200,000 back taxes and assessments.

Mr. Halls will be in full possession of the deeds, proved by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, on March 1. He refused to say what price had been paid, but it has been admitted that it was more than a million dollars. The purchaser has not decided on any particular plan of improvement, but it was learned that no delay would be allowed in the work of development. The land is only thirty minutes' journey distant from the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, and thirty-five minutes from Wall Street, and two trips a day can be made at a cost of only 16 cents.

It was said by real estate men yesterday that the property was neglected because of poor government, but that the question of municipal management must be declared settled now. It was said that the opportunities for extensive manufacturing on the land were great.

Mr. Hall's legal representative in the purchase is Thomas S. Moore, of Moore, Wallace & Dudley, and Robert J. Landon of Schnectady is counsel for the college. William H. Helme Moore, Clark Brooks, Robert C. Alexander, and Charles E. Sprague, members of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees, have been in touch with Treasurer Harroun in the matter, and all have agreed that the sale was wise, and will redound to the betterment of Long Island City.

THE BARCIA JURY DISAGREE.

One Juror Persistently Holds Out for Acquittal.

The jury in the case of Peter Barcia, the twenty-year-old Italian tried for murder in the first degree, came into court yesterday afternoon with the announcement that they could not agree. The jury were out from 11:40 A. M. to 4 P. M. They stood eleven for manslaughter in the first degree and one for acquittal. The juror for acquittal said he would stay out for a year before he would change his mind.

Barcia had been on trial since Monday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for shooting Frank Cassata. Cassata had killed young Barcia's father. Self-defense was the argument of Barcia's counsel. Barcia is expected to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree next Wednesday.

BRIDGE COMMISSION ENJOINED.

It Is Asserted that Their Steel Specifications Were Unfair.

An injunction was obtained yesterday to prevent the East River Bridge Commissioners from letting the contract for building the steel bridge towers on the ground that the specifications called for certain steel which would bar out a number of manufacturers from bidding. President Nixon said there was no reason why any steel manufacturer could not bid for acid steel, which, though more expensive, was better than any other kind, and that he thought the injunction would be quashed.

At the meeting of the commission yesterday it was decided to pay all bills due up to date for contract work. The injunction was also discussed, the engineers approving the steel specification as prepared by Chief Engineer Buck. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel and a report drawn up in answer to the complaint.

Presentation to Capt. F. Isherwood.

The members of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, presented last evening to their Captain, Frank Isherwood, a portrait of himself in full uniform. The presentation took place in Company H's new parlor in the armory. Major George F. Demarest made the presentation speech. The committee which had charge of the presentation consisted of J. V. Alluisi and C. J. B. Magrath.

An Appeal for $45.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $45 wherewith to purchase an artificial leg for an honest and industrious man, who only needs such a help to be self-supporting. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BEACH SAYS HE'LL SAIL TO-DAY.

He Will Be Arrested If He Tries to Start for Europe on La Normandie.

Charles F. Beach, Jr., the lawyer whose marital troubles have been aired in the courts of Oklahoma and this city, has announced his intention of sailing to Europe, notwithstanding the order of arrest, issued by Justice Daly, which is still in force against him. The following letter, written from the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and dated Feb. 18, was received in THE TIMES office yesterday.

> Dear Sir: I sail to-morrow (Saturday) for Europe on La Normandie. Please announce it in Saturday's paper and oblige. Sincerely,
>
> CHARLES F. BEACH, Jr.

This step on the part of Mr. Beach is considered extraordinary and almost inexplicable by his friends, who say that if he really intended going abroad and sailing from New York he had every reason to conceal the fact rather than make it known.

Mr. Beach secured a decree of absolute divorce from his first wife in Oklahoma, and shortly afterward married Mrs. Driscoll of New Orleans, who a short time previously had secured a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Beach No. 1 filed an appeal against the decree of divorce obtained against her, and the Supreme Court of Oklahoma handed down a decision reversing the decree, on the ground that Mr. Beach had not proved that he was a resident of Oklahoma. This decision destroyed the legality of Mr. Beach's marriage to Mrs. Beach No. 2.

After his second marriage Beach went to London in December, 1894, and opened a law office in Great Winchester Street. When he returned to this country Mrs. Beach No. 1 filed a suit for limited divorce against him and obtained an order of arrest on the ground that he might leave the State and render the judgment in the case inoperative and ineffectual. This order of arrest was obtained Dec. 15, 1897, through Charles L. Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Beach, and although Asa A. Alling, counsel for the defense, argued a motion to vacate the order, Justice Daly denied it, and since then Beach has been keeping out of the jurisdiction of the New York courts by living at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

Charles Lexow Brooke, when seen at his office, 99 Nassau Street, yesterday, was much surprised to hear of Mr. Beach's plan.

"He must be crazy to desire such news made public, when he knows that the order of arrest is still operative," said Mr. Brooke, "or else he is making a bluff in order to put us off the track. I have kept pretty close watch on him, and as far as I know he has not set foot in this State since the order was issued, except on the two occasions when he was present at the times the motion to vacate it was argued, and then he was under protection of the court. I shall have the Sheriff's officers at the pier in the morning, and if he is going to make an attempt to sail on the Normandie he will be arrested, and will either have to put up $2,500 bail or go to jail."

Asa A. Alling, who has had Mr. Beach's case in his hands, when seen at the Hotel Endicott, expressed much surprise at Mr. Beach's actions. He said: "I thought Beach had gone to Europe long ago, as I have not heard from him since the first part of January, when he wrote me, telling me to drop all defense and let the case go by default. If he wants to get out of the country, and make New York his starting point, I think he is going about it in a very peculiar way."

Among several of Mr. Beach's friends the information vouched in his letter was considered as a blind. Mr. Beach is highly thought of as a lawyer, his "Beach on Equity Jurisprudence," "Beach on Equity Practice," and "Beach on Receivers" being considered as authorities in their line.

A CALAMITY BUNKO GAME.

Scheme of a Negro to Get Money by Taking News of "Fake" Accidents to Jersey City Homes.

An unknown negro worked a heartless bunko game on several women on Jersey City Heights yesterday that caused no end of worry and netted the swindler a neat sum of money. His plan was to learn the business of several fairly prominent citizens of the Heights working in New York, and then to report to their wives that they had been seriously injured in accidents in this city. In each instance he collected from $1 to $5 as messenger fees.

About 4 P. M. the first of a series of cabs dashed up to Bellevue Hospital and two hysterical women quickly alighted and fairly ran into the reception room of the institution. The elder woman was Mrs. J. C. De Clair of Jersey City Heights, and the younger was her daughter. She could hardly calm herself to inquire how her husband was, and plaintively begged for information.

She gave her name, and said her husband had been fatally injured by a truck "at Broadway and Nassau Street," and she knew he must be dead or very near it.

Not having any such patient or such an accident recorded, the attendants thought the woman insane. They questioned her at length, and were almost ready to place both women, now thoroughly hysterical, in the insane pavilion, when Cab No. 2 drove up. Another woman, like the first two, pale, and with a distracted look, was assisted into the reception room. Between her sobs she asked for her husband, G. B. Russell of 34 Clendennie Street, Jersey City Heights, and said he was the chief train dispatcher of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, at Chatham Square. He had been one of the "fatally injured in an awful wreck."

The attendants by this time were inclined to think half the city had gone mad. The second arrival was told that she had been misinformed, and with a cry of "Thank God!" she dropped fainting into a chair. She afterward explained that a negro had called at her home on Jersey City Heights and told her that two trains had collided at Chatham Square and terribly mangled her husband. She threw a five-dollar bill to the negro, called a cab, and was driven to the ferry, and thence to the hospital.

Mrs. Gray of Madison Avenue, on the Heights, whose husband is a collector for the firm of Colgate & Co., 55 John Street, and William B. Nason, a clerk, refusing to give his address, were among some half a dozen other victims who called. All live on Jersey City Heights, and all had paid the negro sums of money ranging from $1 to $5.

He is described as a mulatto, about twenty-one years old, with long black hair, and wearing a black coat and striped trousers, dark hat, and black overcoat. He is a glib talker, and so plausible did his story seem, taken with his knowledge of the details of the alleged victims' employment, that the anxious relatives lost no time in asking questions, but paid his fee and hurried to New York.

MAN KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Crushed Against a Floor Beam and Was Dead When Discovered.

David Goldberg, thirty-three years old, a shirt maker, of 171 Second Street, was killed by a freight elevator yesterday in the factory of Isaac Rosenfeld, at 324 East Houston Street, where he was employed. Goldberg got on the elevator, intending to ride to the fifth floor. How the accident occurred cannot be ascertained, but it is thought that when he reached the fourth floor he put his head out to look down the shaft and was struck by the beam of the floor. He was alone, and was therefore not noticed. His head and shoulders were caught and he was crushed to death. The elevator ascended and stopped at the fifth floor automatically. The woman employed in the factory had occasion to go to the elevator, and was the first to discover the accident. She gave the alarm, and an ambulance was called. The surgeon who responded announced that the man had been dead some time.

LIQUOR MEN TO OWN A BREWERY

Beer Sellers and Hotel Keepers Forming a Stock Company.

A committee selected by stockholders of a proposed new brewing company yesterday sent a circular to hotel men and saloon keepers, inviting them to buy stock in the new concern. The committee consists of Thomas B. Gale, John Reisenweber, Frederick D. Fricke, Charles P. Faber, and Franz Neumiller. The capital of the company, the circular says, is not to exceed $500,000, and any single subscription will be limited to fifty shares, which will be $5,000. A large block of stock has already been subscribed for, and 10 per cent. of it has been paid for in cash.

No one except a saloon keeper, or hotel keeper, or dealer in malt liquor will be accepted as a subscriber, and not less than five shares—$500—can be subscribed for. Subscriptions will not be binding until at least $100,000 is signed for, and then a meeting will be called to make by-laws and elect officers. A brewery will be bought or built. Charles F. Holm of the firm of Holm & Smith, counsel for the new company, said yesterday that the new concern will not compete nor conflict with the Consumers' Brewing Company, which was organized on the same plan several years ago, and is very successful.

TAMMANY-BROOKLYN FIGHT

The Issue Joined Between Commissioner Dalton and Deputy Commissioner Moffett.

McCARREN IS FOR AUTONOMY

He Will Defy Tammany, and Intimates that McLaughlin Will Back Him Up—Milne Still Holds On.

The fight between Willoughby Street and Tammany Hall is fairly on. Matters were brought to a crisis yesterday by the return of Senator McCarren, the leader of the Brooklyn autonomists, from Florida, where he had a very satisfactory interview with Hugh McLaughlin, and by an unsatisfactory conference on the Milne appointment between Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton and Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn in the Commissioner's office. If Mr. Moffett's temper is any indication of what happened at the interview it must have been a stormy one, as the Deputy Commissioner had lost every whit of his usual suavity after it was over, and absolutely declined to say anything further on the subject.

That a serious rupture has occurred between Mr. Dalton and his deputy was evidenced by the former's assertion yesterday that in the future he would insist on Mr. Moffett putting any complaint or statement he had to make in writing, so that a record could be kept of it. Senator McCarren's plain statement that the organization would stand by Mr. Moffett in the fight he is making is also significant, as was the Senator's intimation that his visit to Mr. McLaughlin had brought the boss around to his way of thinking. If McLaughlin takes up the cudgels of the Senator and the Deputy Commissioner the struggle will be worth watching.

His Prediction Not Fulfilled.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett said confidently on Thursday night that his interview with his chief on the following day would have the effect of settling the Milne affair. He had certain things up his sleeve, he said, that would bring the Commissioner over to his view, and Milne would not be the engineer in charge of water distribution. Whether Mr. Moffett disclosed the contents of his sleeve or not yesterday, it is certain that it did not have the desired effect, as Commissioner Dalton stated positively that matters were in exactly the same position after his deputy had gone as they had been all along.

Mr. Moffett was clearly excited after the interview with his chief. A number of persons were waiting in the ante-room to see him, but he went out of a side door without bidding the Commissioner good-bye, strode rapidly down the corridor, and took an elevator to the street. After he departed, Commissioner Dalton remembered that there were persons waiting to see the deputy, and ran out after him, but he had gone.

Senator McCarren was waiting for Mr. Moffett when the latter arrived at his office in the Municipal Building, in Brooklyn. They had a long conference, and after it was over the Senator said:

"We are in practically the same position we have been all along. We are fighting for the autonomy of Brooklyn and of the local Democratic organization, and we mean to keep that fight up to the last. The question which will have to be settled is whether the people in Manhattan are willing to concede the right of the Deputy Commissioners for this borough to make contracts, remove or appoint their subordinates, subject, of course, to the approval of the Commissioners of the respective departments. We insist that these deputies shall have the same rights and powers as were exercised by the Commissioners who held sway when Brooklyn was a city in itself. Our fight is really one in the interests of the people of Brooklyn, apart from any political consideration.

"The process of the assimilation of the boroughs into one harmonious whole may take many years, and in the meantime it is the duty of our organization to jealously safeguard the rights of our people. I have always contended for this, and recent developments have only tended to strengthen my views."

To See Van Wyck and Croker.

Senator McCarren also intimated that some one representing the Brooklyn organization would shortly have a conference with Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker and an effort would be made to get from them a statement of just what position they proposed to take in regard to the questions at issue. The result of this conference will determine the future action of the Brooklyn organization.

The Senator said that he found Mr. McLaughlin rapidly gaining vigor. He said that he had outlined the situation to Mr. McLaughlin, and that the boss hoped to return and take up the fight in the early Spring.

"Will the organization stand by Mr. Moffett in the stand he has taken?"

"It certainly will," replied Senator McCarren positively.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett would say nothing except that he had seen Commissioner Dalton. Commissioner Dalton was equally reticent as to the result of the interview, which, however, he said had been of a friendly nature. He said that there was no talk of his deputy resigning or being removed, but that henceforth all statements from his deputy would be in writing.

It was said last night that Tammany Hall would stand firm in the matter of appointments and that the Brooklyn contingent could continue to fume and threaten without result. Milne's case would be taken as a test, it was said. As one politician put it, "Not that Tammany loves Milne more, but that it loves Willoughby Street less."

ALONE IN HIS YAWL AT SEA.

The Captain of an Oyster Boat Which Had Foundered Picked Up by a Schooner.

The schooner Laura C. Anderson, Capt. Potter, which arrived here Thursday afternoon with railroad ties from Fernandina, Fla., brought in Capt. Joseph Whiteside, the sole survivor of the little oyster schooner Flying Fish, which foundered off the Carolina coast during the night of Jan. 31. When thirty-five miles off Charleston during the afternoon of Feb. 1, Capt. Potter of the Anderson sighted several miles away a yawl containing a man. The boat was being tossed about like a chip in the heavy seas, and its occupant was making signals of distress. He was finally taken aboard the schooner, after much difficulty. He was Capt. Whiteside. He was almost exhausted.

He said that the Flying Fish, containing himself and two men, while dredging oysters off Sullivan's Island, S. C., was caught in a heavy wind squall and swept to sea. The smack soon foundered and the Captain had barely time to throw himself into the yawl before his vessel went down. His two shipmates were swept away and lost. Capt. Whiteside was yesterday put aboard the schooner Nelson E. Newbury, bound for Charleston.

SKATERS CHEER "AMERICA."

The Man Representing Spain Hissed at the Ice Palace.

A masked carnival was held at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Ice Palace Carnival Club, that was a real novelty in this part of the country. There were fully 3,000 persons present, and more than 1,000 of these occupied the ice in grotesque costumes. Every nation was represented.

A conspicuous couple was a woman representing America and a tall, well-built youth, dressed as a Spanish bullfighter. The latter was roundly hissed when he appeared in the grand march. America was represented by Miss Jennie Cortright, a niece of the Police Inspector, and when she appeared the band played "Columbia." The crowd, inspired by the patriotic music, cheered for fully three minutes.

The prize for the most original costume worn by a woman was awarded to Miss Cortright. Frank Walsh, who represented Spain, received the prize for the most original male costume. A notable feature was an exhibition of fancy skating and field figures by Edward O'Brien of Pittsburg.

Pneumonia follows close in the wake of damp, changeable weather. Combat its first symptoms with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS
Royal
Baking Powder
TO BE PURER AND STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CLUB STOCKHOLDERS.—The Sullivan County Club, which was organized under the business corporation law of this State in December, 1892, with a capital of $100,000 in one-hundred-dollar shares, in January, 1893, issued 500 shares of its stock to two persons in payment of a tract of land in Sullivan County, and afterward sold 200 shares more. Before the stock was sold a circular was issued stating, besides other things, that every stockholder would have not only a general interest in the entire tract of land and all improvements, but a membership in the club and the use of the clubhouse, which would be run as a family hotel, on payment of an annual subscription, limited to $5 for individuals and $10 for families. Alexander P. W. Kinnen, who became a stockholder by the purchase of a share of stock in 1894, brought an action in the Supreme Court to restrain the corporation from refusing to transfer his stock until certain dues should be paid and from refusing to allow him to vote upon his stock at the annual meeting. The corporation based its action in this respect upon authority of a by-law adopted by the stockholders in 1895, after plaintiff had become the owner of his stock. The right of the corporation to make by-laws is given by Section 11 of the general corporation law. The First Appellate Division yesterday reversed judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, says a fair construction of that law will not authorize the corporation to do any more than to prescribe the officer by whom the stock shall be transferred and the mode of its transfer, but it is not sufficient to authorize an imposition upon the stock of any penalties, by way of preventing the unconditional right of transferring it. "The articles of association of the company," the Court said, "contain no such power, and therefore they have no right by a by-law to prevent the transfer of the plaintiff's stock, whether such by-law be made by the Directors or by the stockholders at a regular meeting. The corporation has no more power by its by-laws to refuse to permit a delinquent stockholder to vote upon its stock than it has to refuse him the privilege of making a transfer of his stock. The right to vote upon stock of a corporation is essential for the protection of its owner. It is one of those inherent rights which goes with the purchase of the stock, and, unless it is limited by the articles of association which authorized the corporation to exclude from the right of voting a person who is in arrears upon his stock, the right does not exist. It cannot be arrogated by the corporation to itself after the stock has been issued. It makes no difference in this regard whether the stockholder agrees to take the stock subject to the by-laws of the corporation or not. No by-law can be made which takes away from a stockholder a right which is vested in him at the time of the purchase of his stock. The power to take away the franchise of a stockholder stands upon the same footing exactly as the power to prevent the transfer of stock. Neither of them can be exercised upon the authority of a by-law, but each depends for its existence either upon express provision of the statute, or at least upon the articles of association of the corporation."

⁂

A BUILDING CONTRACT CONTROVERSY.—The Adamant Manufacturing Company of America contracted with Lewis S. Bach, the owner of an apartment house at Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, in this city, to "plaster with adamant wall plaster your seven-story building, according to plans furnished us by your architect," for $5,000. In an action by the company to foreclose a mechanics' lien upon the premises it claimed there had been a full and complete performance, while Mr. Bach insisted that the plaintiff had omitted to plaster the basement and the bulkhead of the building, and that a large portion of the work was done in an unworkmanlike and unskillful manner. The First Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, affirmed the judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff, holding that it did not contract to plaster either the basement or the bulkhead. The crucial question litigated upon the trial, and disposed of on appeal, was as to what plans, if any, were furnished by the architect, and whether in the plans so furnished the basement and bulkhead were included. At the time the contract was made only one plan had been delivered to the plaintiff by the defendant or his architect, and that did not include the plan of the basement or the first story. There was conflict of evidence as to what was said between the parties about plastering the basement and the bulkhead. "Taking the letter, therefore," Justice O'Brien said, "which constituted the contract, it cannot be said as matter of law that it calls for the plastering of the bulkhead and basement, because it was not to plaster the building, but, as already pointed out, to plaster it 'according to plans furnished us by your architect.' Thus the question turned upon what was said between the parties in regard to the portions of the building in dispute. We do not think that this conflict so clearly preponderated in defendant's favor that we would be justified in reversing the judgment on the ground that the conclusion reached by the trial Judge was against the weight of evidence." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Rumsey and Patterson concurred, but Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that either the words of the contract of themselves import an agreement to plaster the building throughout or else to plaster it in the usual manner, that is, to put plaster wherever it belonged. If the former, then the plaintiff failed to perform his contract. If the latter, then it was reversible error to exclude the defendant's evidence of the custom.

⁂

POWERS OF BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONER.—The order granted at Special Term, in Kings County, refusing the application of Theodore Cocheu for a peremptory mandamus to compel Park Commissioner Dettmer of Brooklyn to take proceedings to prevent a further maintenance and operation of the Sea Beach Railroad at grade over Fort Hamilton Parkway has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The relator claimed that Chapter 665 of the Laws of 1892, which gave the Commissioner the exclusive charge and management of this highway, and provided that he should make proper rules and regulations for its use, gave the respondent all the authority formerly possessed by the Highway Commissioners of the former town government. The court, by Justice Willard Bartlett, holds that this law was not broad enough to empower the institution of legal proceedings for the removal of the railroad, which had been upon the avenue for many years. The Court says that if the relator's contention is true that the railroad company was occupying, and thereby obstructing, Fort Hamilton Parkway in defiance of the special statutes relating to it, a remedy for such public nuisance would be found by obtaining an indictment against that corporation, or procuring the Attorney General to bring an appropriate suit in equity to restrain its continuance and abate it.

⁂

THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING NOT RESPONSIBLE.—Lizzie Sellers, who was in the employ of John O'Connell, janitor of an apartment house owned by Mrs. Bridget Dempsey, as his servant, recovered judgment against Mrs. Dempsey in an action for injuries she received by the fall of a dumbwaiter. The apparatus, which was used as a lift, operated by hand by means of two ropes, had been put in in January, 1894. On Sept. 14, 1894, soon after the plaintiff was employed, she used the lift while standing on the basement floor, to bring down ashes to the basement from the floors above. The right hand rope had been out of order for two weeks, and she had to use, for pulling up and lowering the car, the rope at the left side. In order to reach it it was necessary for her to put her head or some portion of her body into the elevator shaft. She leaned forward to pull the rope, when the car fell and struck her on the head. A third rope, secured to the centre of the roof of the car, passed through a pulley secured at the top of the shaft. A small screw by which it was attached to the shaft got worn and so loose that it would not fit in, and notice of that defect had been given to the defendant. The negligence attributed to the defendant was, that she allowed the use on the premises of an unsafe apparatus which she furnished for the use of the tenants, the janitor, and those whose business it might be to assist him in the removal of the ashes from the upper stories of the house. The real cause of the fall of the elevator was not the defect referred to, but was the fraying and wearing out of the centre rope, which broke at about three feet above the top of the elevator car. The First Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, holds that the defendant's motion for a non-suit should have been granted on the ground that the accident was not in any way caused by the only defective condition of which the defendant had notice. The janitor, in whose charge the apparatus was, testified that the fact of this rope being frayed down to a point was observed by him for the first time after its fall. The Court holds that there was no proof to show the duty of inspecting, and it was clearly proved that the lift fell from a cause unknown to the defendant.

B. Altman & Co.
Ladies' Tailoring Department.
Advance Models and Correct Materials for . . .
SMART TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,
GOLF AND CYCLING SUITS,
WAISTCOATS AND COVERT COATS,
RIDING HABITS, &c.
(THIRD FLOOR.)
Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

C. B. ROUSS'S GIFT TO THE CITY.

He Offers It a Duplicate of Bartholdi's Statue of Washington and Lafayette.

Charles Broadway Rouss, in a letter to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, offered to present to the City of New York a duplicate of the Bartholdi statue of Washington and Lafayette, recently given to the City of Paris by Joseph Pulitzer. In his letter to the Mayor, Mr. Rouss says:

> You perhaps know of the great work of the distinguished sculptor, Bartholdi, the bronze statue of Washington and Lafayette, which was presented by Mr. Pulitzer of this city to the City of Paris, and which adorns one of its beautiful parks, as among the most attractive art treasures of the French capital. That statue was purchased by Mr. Pulitzer with the understanding that only one other like it be made by him, nor should it be placed anywhere except in the United States of America. That duplicate has been recently produced by that great artist, and I have purchased it with the view of presenting it to the great city of which you are the honored head and representative.
>
> I trust that it may be the pleasure of the city authorities who will have the determination of its location to give it a place worthy of its merits as a beautiful art creation and of the patriotic conception which has joined in sculptured association of highest excellence two historic personages whose names and fame will ever be gloriously connected with the cause of human liberty, and, in the great monumental achievement of Bartholdi, will symbolize beautifully and grandly the noble act which heroically aided to make a great nation and thus cemented forever the friendship of two great peoples.
>
> It is hoped that in making this gift it will be not the less acceptable because I desire to present it as a memorial to a deceased son who loved the great commercial metropolis where he had already made fame and fortune when he passed away.

With his letter Mr. Rouss inclosed a letter from Bartholdi, describing his work as follows:

> This work symbolizes in a striking manner the friendship and the remembrance which join so closely the United States and France. The shake of the hand given by the immortal Washington to the young and noble Lafayette when bringing him the joined flags of France and the United States is already a secular bond.
>
> It was an act which has thrown a bright light upon the history of the two nations, and it will shine through centuries on the future of the two republics. It merits to be consecrated on both continents.

The offer will be referred to the Art Commission for consideration and action.

Money for Brooklyn Teachers.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday allowed $406,321.99 for the expenses of the Brooklyn Board of Education for January. Of that amount $254,210.20 is for salaries of teachers, $10,624.13 for janitors, $4,432.46 for school officers, and $7,500 for evening schools. None of the employes of the Brooklyn department has received any pay since Dec. 23. Controller Coler said yesterday the delay was due to the negligence of the Board of Education and not to the Board of Estimate. The corrected budget for January only reached the Controller yesterday.

A DISPUTE IN FOSTER'S CASE.

The Prisoner Refuses to Plead to a Forgery Indictment.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France for embezzling $193,000 from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to two charges of forgery in the first degree. District Attorney Gardiner appeared for the prosecution, and Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers for the prisoner.

Col. Gardiner demanded that bail be fixed at $100,000. He said that bail in any smaller amount would be insufficient to keep Foster within the jurisdiction of the court. "He has not only been a fugitive from justice for ten years," said Col. Gardiner, "but he has fought extradition proceedings by every means in his power." He said wealthy relatives of the prisoner were easily able to furnish $100,000 bail.

Mr. Semple said that bail in such an amount would be prohibitive, and that the prisoner had no desire to escape the jurisdiction of the court, as he was broken in health, and could not run away if he would. "Not one of his wealthy relatives," said the lawyer, "has called upon him since he was brought back to this country. He cannot get from them so much as a ten-dollar bill. If the bail is fixed at more than $10,000, it will be prohibitive."

When Foster was brought to the bar Mr. Semple objected strenuously to the method of procedure of the District Attorney. He said the indictments should be read separately. "We refuse to plead to this indictment," he said, "on the ground that the prisoner was extradited from France on another charge, and that the court has no jurisdiction over the prisoner except on the charge on which he was extradited."

A plea of not guilty was entered on the ground, as Mr. Semple put it, "that the prisoner stands mute." Decision on the amount of bail was reserved.

Seeking Low Rates from the South.

The Merchants' Association is negotiating with the Mallory and Cromwell lines of steamers, in connection with the Southern Pacific Company, to secure reduced rates for its members from Texas and southwestern points to New York. The Association is also trying to get low rates from Southern points, and President King believes its efforts will be successful.

Truly, great bodies move slowly—our sale of last Spring's suits is four days old and hardly an impression made on sizes 40, 42, 43, 44 and 46 inches chest.
A goodly selection still in small and medium sizes for all those who know a good thing when they see it.
$12.50, for sizes above 34 inches chest.
$10, otherwise.
If Spring suits don't interest, perhaps bicycle suits at $6.50; and black diagonal semi-dress coats and waistcoats at $12.50 may.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

KUSHAN, THE ESKIMO, DEAD.

Our Climate Too Much for Him—Natural History Museum Wants His Skeleton.

Kushan, one of the Eskimos brought here from Greenland by Lieut. Peary, is dead. Yesterday his body lay in the Morgue, where it was taken from Bellevue Hospital, awaiting a claimant. His next of kin are, of course, the other Eskimos in charge of Superintendent Wallace of the American Museum of Natural History, but they cannot be made to understand the intricacies of the laws requiring permits, certificates, and such things, so Mr. Wallace considers it his right to act for them. He is desirous of mounting the skeleton of the dead Eskimo and placing it on exhibition in the museum.

The Bellevue authorities, however, are in doubt whether they can legally dispose of the body in that manner. Superintendent O'Rourke of the hospital has referred the matter to Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities. The Commissioner said last night that he had for the present no jurisdiction in the matter. "The law," he declared, "provides that the body must be kept for five days awaiting a claimant. When a claimant appears, he must obtain a permit from the Board of Health for burial purposes and for no other. If, after the five days, no claimant appears, then the body becomes the property of my department, to be used for anatomical purposes. I could not deliver the body at present to Superintendent Wallace or any one else, and after the five days I shall probably turn it over to the medical students for dissection."

It was understood that the body would be disposed of in the manner Mr. Keller suggested, and that the skeleton would then be turned over to the museum to be mounted.

Kushan died in consequence of the erratic weather and premature Spring. When he arrived here from Greenland last Summer with five more of his tribe, he was wearing his Summer furs, but they were too heavy for this climate, and he was compelled to don civilized costume. Then he caught cold, as did the rest of the party, and became patients at Bellevue. All recovered and were sent back to the basement of the Museum of Natural History, which had become their abode. Kushan, however, suffered a relapse, and again entered the hospital last month. Another member of the tribe, Weetakupski, followed soon after, and is still in the hospital.

Kushan was a docile patient and obeyed all instructions, but civilization and the weather were too much for him. There will be no mourning among his kinsmen, as forgetting is the Eskimo mode of dealing with the departed.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR
VAUDEVILLE IDEAL BENEFIT
Tendered to the Actors' Fund
by THE UNITED VAUDEVILLE PROFESSION OF AMERICA
at
KOSTER & BIAL'S
To-Morrow, Sunday Night (Feb. 20).
☞ THE VOLUNTEERS (WHO WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR) include Anna Held, Lottie Collins, Clara Morris, Pauline Hall, Julie Mackey, Mabel Fenton, Edward Remenyi, Tony Pastor, Sam Bernard, Bobby Gaylor, Ezra Kendall, W. T. Carleton, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelly, Russell Brothers, John Kernell, James Thornton, Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar, Fred Hallen, Mollie Fuller, George Evans, Mark Murphy, Frank Bush, George Fuller Golden, Witta Peabody, "The Human Song Sheet."
See Sunday Advertisements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PLEASURE PALACE
CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M.
58TH & 3D AVE.
First Time Up Town.
MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH.
(NEW VIEWS,) MAURICE BARRYMORE & CO., FRANK BUSH, Gardner & Ely, Stanley & Jackson, Mimic Four, Ray Le Royce, Snyder & Buckley, Bros. Morello, L. Claire & Hayes, Hill & Whittaker, De Moss & Mais. Others.
Afternoons 25c., 15c. Come any time.
50 and 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST.
High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MINNIE SELIGMAN
Last week of "Comedy and Tragedy." CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO., Musical Sketch; JOHN KERNELL, Irish Comedian; 3 POLOS, Gymnasts; DELTORELLIS, Musical Clowns; 40 others.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15.
LAST 2 TIMES.
TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
MAY IRWIN IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
MONDAY JONES' 100TH BIRTHDAY.
ELABORATE SOUVENIRS.
BROADHURST'S BIG SUCCESS.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

DALY'S
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Wycherly's famous old comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss ADA REHAN as PEGGY
"Simply fascinating."—Eve. Sun.
"Rich with glee."—Tribune.
Previous to "The Country Girl" the new Japanese musical piece entitled
"LILLI TSE."
MATINEES TO-DAY and Washington's Birthday.

LYCEUM
4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.......Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
4TH week in N. Y.; 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE,
The Princess and the Butterfly.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
MODJESKA Mat. To-day, Measure for Measure. & JOSEPH To-night! To-night! HAWORTH. MACBETH.
Next week! (Matinée Washington's Birthday.)
DE WOLF HOPPER. EL CAPITAN. Seat Sale Open.
Seventh Regiment Band in the Grand Finales.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day.
TO-NIGHT, "NEVER AGAIN."
Nxt w'k, Primrose & West's Minstrels.

COLUMBUS, Mat. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD To-day. in A NEW YORKER.
Next week—Ward & Vokes in The Governors.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
"Die Gotterdammerung."
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Standigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow Ev'g at 8:15.
LAST SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Under direction Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Gadski,
Mmes. Seygard, Standigl; Sig. Campanari, Herr Standigl, and M. Ysaye. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Programme: Goldmark, Overture, Spring (Orchestra)——Massenet, Gavotte de "Manon;" Delibes, Pizzicati from "Sylvia" (Mlle. Seygard——Handel, Tutto rea la vita, Umana—first time—(Sig. Campanari)——Weber, Air from "Freischutz" (Mme. Gadski)——Mendelssohn, Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (M. Ysaye)——Massenet, Theme and Variations from "Neapolitan Scenes" (Orchestra)——Two Duets (Herr and Frau Staudigl)——Walter Damrosch, Two Songs—new, first time—"The Sick Child," "My Wife," words by R. L. Stevenson (Mme. Gadski)——Verdi, Air, Eri tu, from "Ballo in Maschera" (Sig. Campanari)——Auber, Variations from "Crown Diamonds" (Mlle. Seygard)——Wagner—Wilhemj, Paraphrase from "Parsifal" (M. Ysaye)——Haydn, Farewell Symphony (Orchestra.)
Seats, 50 cents to $1.50; box seats, $2; admission, 50 cents. On sale at box office, Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Six Lenten Orchestral Concerts
Conducted by Theo. Thomas.
March 1, 9, 14 (evenings).
March 12, 16, 19 (mats.)
SOLOISTS:
MME. NORDICA,
JOSEF HOFMANN,
YSAYE,
PLANCON.
Subscription sale at Schubert's, 23 Union Sq. Closes to-day (Saturday) Feb. 19.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL........CONDUCTOR
Fifth Concert, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MISS MAUD POWELL,
VIOLIN.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 2, D major............Beethoven
Overture, Die Koenigskinder, (new). E. Humperdinck
Concerto for Violin, No. 2, D minor.........Bruch
"Love and Death" from Tristan and Isolde, Wagner
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12. General Admission $1
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.
22D ANNUAL
DOG SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FEBRUARY 21, 22, 23, AND 24.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
"Hearty laughter and applause."—Times.
Grand Double Bill. Cavalleria Rusticana, PINAFORE.
Tuesday Mat. Wash. Birthday. Evening, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
*** By popular request the Double Bill will be continued next week. Feb'y 28th, "Gypsy Baron."

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall.
On Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3,
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the
CHICKERING PIANO.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
FOURTH CONCERT:
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22, at 8:15.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
GEMS OF SONG IN ENGLISH.
Monday Afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2:30,
Only Recital this Season by
DAVID BISPHAM.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av.
Tickets .... { $1.00 .50
FEB. 26

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. 2:15.
JOHN DREW
Matinées Wednesday & To-day.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15
LAST WEEK. Souvenirs To-night. Reg. Prices.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
FEB. 21, The Whitney Opera Company in a New Comic Opera, "A Normandy Wedding."

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. To-day. Adm. 50c.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION
JULIE MACKEY and 15 other European acts.
XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

EDEN Musee.
THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Other CINEMATOGRAPH Views.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St.
The 13th Annual Exhibition of the
Architectural League
Open 9 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
The Conquerors
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER
MATINEE WASH. BIRTHDAY.
THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée To-day.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
FOREIGN FOLLIES.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée To-day at 2:30.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.
The New Farce, OH! SUSANNAH!

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
EVENINGS, 8:30. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.
Wm. H. Crane.—A Virginia Courtship.
Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street
WAY DOWN EAST.
MAT. TO-DAY & WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats To-day and Wed. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. Hoyt's Original Production.
A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Next week, Mlle. Anna Held, A Gay Deceiver, & The Cat & the Cherub

BROADWAY THEATRE. Third Month. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day 2.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. Rousing Success. The Highwayman.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Last week but one. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. Last times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

Mat. To-day & Wash. B'thdy! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2.
CASINO!
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN Telephone Girl

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day, Mat. and Eve., the latest European Success, "Logenbrueder" (Masons)

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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- Hume's "Sir Walter Raleigh."
- Grant Allen's "Evolution of the Idea of God."

Authors at Home. XVIII.
- Henryk Sienkiewicz in Poland.

Books Worth Reading Again. V.
- Reuben Davis's "Reminiscences of Life in Mississippi Before the War."

Literary Letters from Europe.
- Mr. Alden's from London; Mr. Strong's from Paris.

Books and Authors.
- Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

In the Art World.
- News of Studio and Gallery—Foreign and American Paintings.

Letters to the Editor.
- The Character of Burke—Gibbon's "Decline and Fall"—"Books Worth Reading Again"—John P. Kennedy of Baltimore—Famous Celtic Authors—Two Good Book Lists—Longfellow for Children.

Recent Auction Prices.

Books Received.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

"Little Brothers of the Rich."

"One may not unreasonably indulge in a hope that paper covers as an infliction have seen their best days." These were the words of a deliberate and cheering judgment which was expressed in these columns a few weeks ago after careful scrutiny of the returns which the publishers had made for 1897. At the time we gave some of the reasons for the hope.

Suppose that it were true that the paper-covered novel was to be less and less of an affliction as the years go by, what a personal gain there would be! Much has been written of the "penny dreadful's" baneful influence and the dime novel's corrupting power.

It has been suggested that all the wealth which a late publisher devoted to the cause of education was an insignificant factor for good when measured in the scale against the evil which he wrought while making his millions from dime novels. We have had horrible examples of lives wrecked and of happy homes made miserable by dime literature, until the subject has become almost as much a bore to many as that ancient and good crusade, the temperance question. The home-loving and light-hearted have wondered whether, in all the realm of it, there were stories as blood-curdling as those which the dime novel opponents have told to illustrate the power of the evil.

But it is not with red or yellow literature that we would deal. Dime novel stories would be as pernicious if bound in boards, and perhaps, nowadays, as cheap. It is not dime literature that is going, but the paper cover. That is a lesser evil, but it touches a larger number.

Bought in a moment of doubt, or economy, or weak yielding to the bargain-counter instinct, the paper-covered volume remains to mock our hesitation, to deride or make vain a false economy, to advertise a weakness. You buy it on the railroad train or at the station, for example, thinking that the book will serve at least to while away the hours, and that you will throw it away at the journey's end. As if every book could be more interesting than the absorbing story you can read, without injury to your eyes, in a dream book, with fellow-travelers as the characters! But the book, carefully chosen, or recommended by the well-read young fellow behind it, probably does prove interesting or entertaining, and whether it is or not, you do not throw it away. It goes home to haunt you and tempt you to waste.

The torn cover bears the soil of the journey, and even after the story is forgotten, the book yet spells sandwiches, cinders, and satchel to tired eyes as long as it lies on the table. In desperation you stick it in the bookcase, but all the world can see that it's a parvenu. The choice vellums draw away from it, the daintily bound essays and poems will have none of it, solemn history frowns on it, polite fiction scorns it, well-fed reference books turn their backs on the waif of the station. Even the recherche travel (its fortune in leather) fails to take pity on this poor "little brother of the rich." Though you put all the paper-covered volumes together on a shelf by themselves, the result is no better, for you have incorporated a little slum district in the literary community.

The phrase white elephants of the library applies with emphasis to books with covers of paper. They are like men with paper collars, as disagreeable and clinging companions. In boards, though they be still whitened sepulchres within, the books will be at least unobtrusive and their covers don't tear.

The Paris Art Commissionership.

With the opening of the international exposition in Paris little more than a year in the future, it is passing strange that the question of who is to fill the important post of American Art Commissioner has not before become a matter of general interest even in the art world.

The United States, now that the country is making such decided strides in art education and appreciation, and when our best artists' work is beginning to be recognized abroad as never before, needs to have an able and well-equipped Art Commissioner at the exposition with which France is to signalize the century's close. He should be not only a man of cultivation and artistic taste and knowledge, and one free from all art-dealing entanglements, but also a man of wide acquaintance with art and artists, of business experience, standing and position, and possessed of social tact and experience. He should preferably not be an artist, lest his judgment should be prejudiced and his tastes even unconsciously biased.

The appointment of such Art Commissioner must soon be made by President McKinley, and although the post is not one bringing much financial return—paying, we believe, an annual amount of only $1,500 for two years, and one that will require more or less personal expenditure for necessary entertaining, &c., it is still one of such honor and prominence that it will doubtless be eagerly sought after. It is to be regretted that the choice of the Paris Art Commissioner cannot be taken out of politics and given in some way to the art public, represented by the art societies of the country. There is danger, as the matter now stands, that influence may be so strongly exerted in behalf of candidates not possessed of the necessary qualifications as to result in the appointment of some one unfitted by acquaintance, education, or experience for the post.

The American Art Commissioner to the Exposition of 1889 was Gen. Rush C. Hawkins. The leading candidates at present are reported to be Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, the Art Director of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago; another gentleman whose name is not given, but who is characterized as "an Ohio friend of President McKinley," both of whom may be called the Western candidates, and Mr. Joseph Cauldwell, an old and prominent member of the Century Club of New York. Mr. W. A. Coffin, the landscape artist, was until recently also a candidate, but he withdrew, failing to receive the unanimous vote of the Fine Arts Federation of this city, so that Mr. Cauldwell remains the candidate of that strong and important organization. The names of Dr. Allen Marquand, Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University, and a son of Mr. Henry G. Marquand; of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector and connoisseur, and of Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, assistant to Prof. Ives at the Columbian Exposition, are also mentioned as Eastern candidates.

It is unfortunate that the issue of sectionalism has been raised. The country needs the best man for the place, whether he comes from San Francisco, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York. It might appear as if New York, the art centre of the country, had peculiar claim to the Paris Art Commissionership and might have more eligible candidates from which the best could be selected, but, as we have said, the matter should not be a sectional one, and we should welcome the appointment of an able and properly equipped commissioner, no matter what his birthplace, present residence, or politics might be.

Joel Chandler Harris, whose article in last week's number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of civil war histories readers will not soon forget, has received from Rudyard Kipling a compliment which, to many writers, would be esteemed above most others that could be bestowed from another author's hands. Writing to a friend, Mr. Kipling not long ago said of the "Uncle Remus" stories: "They have been an inspiration to me. When I was a little fellow I used to stretch myself on the floor beside the fire, kick my heels in the air, and enjoy them night after night. 'Uncle Remus' was my boyhood's friend, and he has a place at my fireside still."

Civil War Histories Again.

The Hour Not Yet Come—But a Man at Hand in Carl Schurz.

Letter to the Editor of The New York Times from

Daniel H. Chamberlain,

Governor of South Carolina, 1874-6.

The prominence given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 12th inst. to Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's article on Impartial Civil War Histories is well deserved, for the article has all the author's familiar charm of style and liberality of thought. But I beg space to point out what seem to me good reasons for thinking him quite mistaken in his main thesis, namely, that the time is now come for writing, or getting written, impartial histories of our civil war, or, rather, histories which shall be so regarded by both parties to the conflict, or both sections of our country. I fear that day is still quite far off.

This is as clearly seen as anywhere in Mr. Harris's letter. The history he desiderates is one "showing the different interpretations of the organic law that finally gave rise to the issue that precipitated the conflict." Not a word of slavery, you will observe, but only of "different interpretations of the organic law!" And does any one think or dream that such a history would satisfy the North? I do not mean the politicians or the "veterans," to whom Mr. Harris refers, least of all the irreconcilables. I mean the most liberal, dispassionate, conservative, fair-minded men of the North. If Mr. Harris thinks so, let him not be undeceived. Facts must be recognized. I profess myself behind no other man in ostentation of further sectional controversy or even discussion of the war issues in current politics; but I know perfectly well that a vast majority at the North firmly believe the active cause, the causa causans, of our war was slavery, and not differences of Constitutional interpretation. I surely believe so myself. Read what Mr. Bright said, as reproduced on the last page of this very supplement. The North still indorses that, as I do. And while this is the case, it is plain no history such as Mr. Harris has in mind can satisfy the convictions of the North, and, as I understand him, no other would satisfy the South.

We have made great strides in our mutual respect, our mutual tolerance, our concession of pure motives and honest convictions, on both sides, but according to my observation there is no approach, no tendency toward approach, to regarding differences of Constitutional interpretations as the cause, except in a vague and quite remote way, of our civil war. We may deplore the fact, but of the fact there can be no doubt unless I am blind.

Histories, so called, can no doubt be written which will make little of the causes of the war, and dwell only on the character and exploits of the combatants, but does Mr. Harris think such histories are really worth while, or really history at all? What should we think of a book, calling itself a history, which omitted to record or discuss the causes of our revolution of 1776?

The moment, therefore, one touches the causes of our civil war, as one must do if he would write history, one comes full upon the question of slavery, and no book which presented the Northern view could possibly be acceptable, if I do not mistake Mr. Harris, to the South. So, much as I despise the current harping on past feuds and old sectional issues, eager as I am to see old animosity and ill will and all uncharitableness laid aside forever on these topics, I am sure Mr. Harris has spoken unadvisedly or is basking in the airs of Utopia when he tells us the time is ripe for writing histories satisfactory to the North and South regarding the prime historical inquiry, What was the cause of our civil war?

But I am almost as much surprised at Mr. Harris's choice of writers who could adequately or satisfactorily treat these questions, if any could. I think he has missed the name which would come first to almost any other man's mind, at least at the North. I mean Carl Schurz. In capacity for historical research and political philosophy, in catholicity of mind, in intellectual sympathy and comprehension, in moral elevation, in noble and true English, who goes before him, or who equals him? I am surely too old to go out of my way to pay mere compliments, and Mr. Schurz can be helped by no man's compliments, nor hurt, let me add, by any man's depreciations, but since Mr. Harris limits us to two writers whom he deems equal to his impossible task, it may be right to point out the second error, hardly less striking than the first, into which he has fallen.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Elm Knoll Farm, West Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

The collaboration of brothers would appear to be a successful combination in France at least. There are two brothers collaborating under the now well-known name of "J. H. Rosny," nor has the fruitful collaboration of the two Goncourts yet been forgotten.

Grant Allen's Book on God.

Whence Were the Present Ideas of the Supreme Being Obtained?*

What Mr. Grant Allen proposes to do in this work is to arrive at some knowledge of how we obtained what we know of God. The author presents references to the earliest beliefs of savages, past and present, and testimony of historical documents and ancient monuments. He believes his volume to be "the first extended effort that has yet been made to trace the genesis of the belief in a God from its earliest origin, in the mind of primitive man, up to its fullest development in advanced and etherealized Christian theology." Hence he thinks his labor is rather constructive than destructive.

The trouble in a discussion of this character seems to be that the man of true and sincere piety can hardly bring his mind to understand that his belief of to-day has followed, as does everything else, the laws of evolution. As the effects of civilization have been to purify in a certain measure belief, there comes disinclination and even refusal to listen to the very beginning of man's thoughts respecting a supreme being. And yet, distasteful as it must be, early man was a savage, having only material wants, and employing all his ingenuity to fashion weapons or make tools for his protection or to satisfy his personal requirements. Why are we to suppose then that he was at the beginning mentally endowed so as to conceive any distinct ideas of God?

The problems are not easy of solution, for they are threefold. We find that polytheism in early man was common. Now, how was that idea eliminated and how did monotheism—the belief in one omnipotent God—come about? Lastly, whence came the conception of God as Triune, and the identification of one of his Persons with a peculiar divine and human incarnation, from which came Christianity? Unquestionably there will be much dissent from Mr. Allen's theories. Objection will be made because in his treatment of this all-absorbing topic, he draws his arguments from materials which have to do with primitive man or man in the earliest stages of history, and he also insists that the study of religion has been heretofore obscured. We are constantly taught that "real religion means many things which have nothing on earth to do with religion proper, in any sense, but are merely high morality tinctured by emotional devotion toward a spiritual being or set of beings."

Whence arose religion? Are we to accept what Mr. Edward Clodd believes, that "it grew through fear"? Mr. Allen puts little confidence in Etruscan devils, or Satan, Cerberus, Briareus, Cyclops, or Centaurs. These may be bugaboos, but they have had few worshippers. A god in mythology, as Mr. Allen understands it, is a supernatural being "to be revered and worshipped." He stands, as Dr. Robertson Smith presents him, "in a kindly and protecting relation." He may be angered at times, but he forgives. What the author devotes himself to is the origin of these gods. He pays no heed to "the vague and formless creatures which are dreaded, not worshipped, by primitive humanity." The essentials of religion the author puts down in this way:

"If you were to ask almost any intelligent and unsophisticated child, 'What is religion?' he would answer offhand, with the clear vision of youth, 'Oh, it's saying your prayers and reading your Bible, and singing hymns, and going to church or chapel on Sundays.' If you were to ask any intelligent and unsophisticated Hindu peasant the same question he would answer in almost the self-same spirit, 'Oh, it is doing poojah regularly, and paying your dues every day to Mahadeo.' If you were to ask any simple-minded African savage he would similarly reply, 'It is giving the gods flour and oil and native beer and goat mutton,' and finally, if you were to ask a devout Italian contadino he would instantly say, 'It is offering up candles and prayers to the Madonna, attending mass, and remembering the saints on every festa,' and they would all be quite right. This in its essence is precisely what we call religion."

Racial instincts may bring into creeds special refinements, "a larger or smaller dose of philosophy, or of metaphysics or of ethics or of mysticism." Common to all are certain "fixed methods, certain observances, such as propitiation, prayer, praise, offerings, the request for divine favors, the deprecation of divine anger, or other misfortunes, and the outward and visible adjuncts of all these, the altar, the sacrifice, the temple, the church, priesthood, services, vestments, ceremonial."

Removing all that is mythological as advanced by Prof. Max Muller, or anthropological as presented by Andrew Lang, Mr. Allen declares his belief that religion is based on certain acts of deference paid by the living to the dead. "I shall try to show in the sequel that down to its most highly evolved modern type, in the most cultivated societies, precisely similar acts of deference, either directly to corpses or ghosts as such, or indirectly to gods who were once ghosts, or were developed from ghosts, form its essenee still."

The author narrows down his topic, insisting that there are only two topics worthy of consideration. One is worship, the other sacrifice. And he adds that in all early religions practice was at its maximum and creeds at a minimum. It is the practices, then, he studies and not the creeds, and he thinks that in this way man's early belief can be better understood. Certainly practice is the more tangible of the two. As to creeds to-day, with no slur directed toward them, the author says they are with our advanced civilization, treated by minds warped by modern prejudices, by constant wrangling over dogmas, [illegible], definitions, and formalities." In opposition, then, to Max Muller, Mr. Allen says: "Religion is practice, mythology is story telling." Every religion has myths that accompany it; but the myths did not give rise to religion; on the contrary, the religion gives rise to the myths.

The chapters into which Mr. Allen divides his topic are some twenty, the most noteworthy being "The Rise of Monotheism," "The World Before Christ," "The Growth of Christianity," and "Survivals in Christendom." Treating of monotheism, he writes: "The only people who ever invented or evolved a pure monotheism at first hand were the Jews. It is the peculiar glory of Israel to have evolved God." "The mistake Jews make," writes Mr. Allen, "is to believe that Abraham, the common father of all Semitic tribes, was already a monotheist," * * * and that "monotheism was smitten out at a single blow by the genius of one individual man, Moses, at the moment of the Hebrew exodus from Egypt." Then the author applies ghost worship as shaping the early religion of the Jews.

What seems to us somewhat peculiar, is that the author, in tracing that most important of all factors, family or ancestral worship, barely mentions it as derived from the Chinese in the long past. No one can question that the early worshippers of Jahoveh made human sacrifices, for there is the legend of Isaac, who was rescued at the very last moment. How the "Mighty God was at last projected out of so unpromising an original (Jahoveh)" the author then explains.

A great many of the beliefs of honest and sincere people will be shocked by Mr. Allen's volume, and they will give no credit to what will seem to them the matter-of-fact method of explanation of what they deem most sacred. Perhaps they may console themselves by following what Prof. Max Muller writes, "Everything in this world is supernatural if we consider how we came here, what we are, what we are meant for." Then some who are not churchgoers will agree with the Oxford professor who says about the religion of the future: "I hope it will become simpler and simpler. The shorter a creed is the better and truer. With the ordinary people the tendency is toward simplicity, but not with the Bishops and Deans. * * * Religion cannot be killed, though it may be smothered for a time by theology."

If Max Muller treats the subject of human belief in a linguistic manner, Grant Allen's method is rather archaeological. We think both of these writers are iconoclasts; they have good judgments, and though in the essence they are doubtless agreed as to facts on which the theology of to-day is based, neither of them adopts an aggressive manner. Max Muller is conspicuous for his belief in religious liberty, and that a man should worship his Maker as he pleases. Mr. Allen does his best to offend no one as to his particular creed. Possibly for the man of science the work under notice will be of more interest than to the theologian.

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[*] THE EVOLUTION OF THE IDEA OF GOD. An Inquiry into the Origins of Religion. By Grant Allen. New York. Henry Holt & Co.

Recipes for Conversation.

Of all letters that have been addressed to The Times's Saturday Review—and their number long since had become legion—none has touched the editor more than the one that follows; none, in fact, in a world filled with talk has more surprised him. Here is a young woman ambitious to talk and yet unable to do so. Rare, indeed, stands she among her kind! In answering her appeal the problem has assumed a conscientious aspect, for ought one deliberately to do anything to encourage more talk? In this state of doubt the editor has referred the letter for answer to a regular and well-tried contributor to The Times's Saturday Review—a sort of shifting of his responsibility. The answer will be found below—an answer in which it is agreeable to find that Chesterfield, Dr. Holmes, and Francis Bacon are called up for our correspondent's guidance. Were the world's talk always to be modeled after these exemplars, what a delightful thing human conversation might become!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My vocabulary is rather limited, and I do not talk much either at home or elsewhere, often for fear of people thinking me stupid; often because I do not know what to say, and more often because they talk of things which I do not understand—I find great difficulty at times to talk to people on the ordinary subjects. I do not seem to be able to give or express an opinion or idea, or to argue a question unless I am very familiar with a subject, and then I have great difficulty to put my thoughts into words, and often get so embarrassed that I make matters worse. It makes me feel sad to see other girls able to talk easily and talk almost about nothing, and I sit there like a wall-flower. I do not refer to a chatterbox that does not know when to stop talking, but I mean those who always know how to say the right thing at the right time. Do you think you could advise me in The Times's Saturday Review what to study, read, &c. Do you think me stupid and ignorant? I wish you would give me your candid opinion.

A. E. S.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

It is the writer's candid opinion that Miss A. E. S. would be welcomed with open arms in certain circles of society for her despised gift of silence. But we realize that her ambition is laudable. "One cannot," she says, in a part of her long letter, not given above, "be always a listener," and it is not a small matter to be uncomfortable among one's kind, and to feel that one is shirking duty and failing to make friends.

But, however deeply we may sympathize with those voiceless ones who "die with all their music in them," we seriously doubt how far advice can help, how far a tact and patient habit of mind can be taught to yield. Lord Chesterfield once wrote to his son, apropos of "The Art of Pleasing in Conversation":

"Though I confess it is impossible to reduce the art of pleasing to a system, yet this principle I will lay down, that the desire of pleasing is at least half the art of doing it; the rest depends only upon the manner which attention, observation, and frequenting good company will teach. But if you are lazy, careless, and indifferent whether you please or not, depend upon it you never will please."

This, perhaps, comes as near as anything to the root of the matter. If Miss A. E. S. should assume a virtue though she has it not, and try to appear interested in what interests those about her, she might grow into a certain enthusiasm for their affairs, on the modern principle by which children are taught to feel pleasant by being made to smile. An uninterested person gets little of the zest of living, and if she should merely gain the virtue of listening responsively and expressively she would be in no danger of sitting "like a wall-flower."

Another pastmaster in the art of talking, the genial Autocrat, has defined real talkers as people with plenty of fresh ideas and with good warm words to clothe them, and has warned us against spoiling "good talks" by long arguments with those whose opinions are fundamentally opposed to our own. He writes:

"I have sometimes compared conversation to the Italian game of Mora, in which one player lifts his hand with so many fingers extended, and the other gives the number if he can. I show my thought; another, his; if they agree, well; if they differ, we find the largest common factor, if we can; but, at any rate, avoid disputing about remainders and fractions, which is to real talk what tuning an instrument is to playing on it."

Francis Bacon also contributes an apt word upon discourse:

"The honorable part of talk is to give the occasion; and again to moderate and pass to something else, for then a man leads the dance. It is good in discourse and peace of conversation to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments, tales, and reasons, asking of questions with telling of opinions, and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire, and as we say now to jade anything too far."

Since he was a very wise man, he particularly approved the interrogative mind:

"He that questioneth much shall learn much and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh, for he shall give them occasion to please themselves in speaking and himself shall continually gather knowledge."

All of which seems to us as pertinent to the nineteenth century as to the sixteenth. If, however, Miss A. E. S. prefers a modern instance, we may suggest that she follow the example of a young business woman of the present day, who has a mother to entertain as well as to support. Finding herself growing dull company in her daily routine, this brave lady applied herself to the art of observation and found it possible each day to bring home an account sufficiently detailed and spirited of something seen or done or heard. In this case success assuredly sprang from the best possible form of the "desire to please," a form in which one finds but little vanity.

The writer wishes that receipts for conversation were more numerous and that the correspondent stood a better chance of being helped by them, but it is curious to notice that the bulk of advice on the art of talking is directed against the great talkers, the opinionated talkers, the dull, the long-winded, or the "jerky" talkers, and we have never known one of these, whose name is legion, to ask for advice or to recognize their fault.

E. L. C.

Over $2,700 for a Kilmarnock Burns.

In an Edinburgh book sale on Feb. 7 a copy of the first edition of Burns's "Poems," printed in Kilmarnock in 1786 by John Wilson, fetched the extraordinary sum of 545 guineas—a bibliographical compliment to the condition of this especial copy, for it was in the original blue paper covers, and, of course, totally uncut and untouched by the binder's knife. The Kilmarnock Burns is a very great rarity, but an uncut copy in the original covers may safely be said to be unique. Robert Hoe's copy, the only one in this country that can rival the one sold last week, is also uncut, but is in a Bedford binding, the original paper covers being bound in. The copy in the possession of R. B. Adam of Buffalo has, it is believed, many uncut leaves.

Only a few copies of the Kilmarnock Burns have been sold at public auction in America. John Allan's copy, which brought $106 in 1864, was probably the first sold publicly in this country. The Menzies copy, bound in green morocco by Grieve, the Edinburgh binder, sold for $155 in 1876, and in 1883 in the Fiske Harris sale for $310. Brayton Ives's copy brought $430 in 1891. It was one of the finest copies ever sold in New York, and seems to have been Gaisford's, which fetched £620 in April, 1890. Bedford had bound it in dark blue morocco, and, like the Allan and Menzies copies, it had gilt edges. The following are a few of the sales of the book in London in recent years: Duff's, July, 1888, £86; an unknown collector's, May, 1890, £120; Gibson Craig's, March, 1888, £111, a few leaves were uncut; Young's, July, 1890, £100; the Auchinleck copy, June, 1893, £102; a copy in green morocco, by Bedford, February, 1896, measuring 8 1-4 by 5 inches, £121; another copy, 8 1-4 by 4 7-8 inches, but with some leaves soiled and torn, June, 1896, £70; February, 1897, £80; May, 1897, 8 1-8 by 5 1-8 inches, £86.

The second edition of the "Poems" was printed in Edinburgh in 1787, and the third in London later in the same year.

The fourth and second Edinburgh editions were issued in 1793. All four editions are rare, the first being of almost exceptional scarcity, but the New York and Philadelphia editions of 1788 are even rarer. It is doubtful whether more than three copies of each of the latter editions exist. The Menzies copy of the New York edition brought $45, and in the Ives sale $120. It is now in Mr. Hoe's library. The copy of the Philadelphia edition brought $21 in the Menzies sale. Mr. Ives's copy, now also in Mr. Hoe's possession, brought $110. James McKie called the New York edition the first edition issued in America, but this point is still a matter of dispute.

Arthur Young Again.

Further Passages from His Autobiography—Washington and Napoleon.*

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 5th of this month a first notice of the "Autobiography of Arthur Young" appeared with numerous extracts. The life of the author of "Travels in France" was so full of incidents that in a second and more extended notice it is believed that a better appreciation may be had of the man. Arthur Young was born in Suffolk in 1741, and died in 1820. Somehow the idea has been entertained that Arthur Young lived only in the last century, the error having arisen, perhaps, because of the publication of his "Course of Experimental Agriculture" in 1770 and his "Travels in France," issued in 1792-4. After that came a silence of many years. His first work which called attention to him was written when he was thirty-seven years old, "A Six Weeks' Tour Through the Southern Counties of England and Wales." The papers furnished by him to a periodical of his own, The Universal Museum, are somewhat earlier—1762. In the preparation of this latter publication he asked Dr. Johnson for his aid, but Johnson declined giving him any assistance because he felt certain that The Museum would fail, because the booksellers did not control it.

Young came from a cultured family. His father was rector of Bradford and a Prebendary of Canterbury, his mother of Dutch origin, her father having come to England with William III. It is interesting to learn that Young's mother, when smallpox was a common disease in England, had the boy inoculated, and without the knowledge or consent of the boy's father. We get an idea of the practice of those days from this: "The practice was to keep the patient's chamber as close and hot as possible; the shutters were kept up, and the doors never opened without being shut speedily."

Arthur Young was studious and showed a decided taste for mathematics, and when a lad tried his hand in writing a history of England. His brother-in-law being in business at Lynn, in Norfolk, it was his father's intention to have the young man enter the counting house, but the death of his brother-in-law changed the plan. This change in his life and plans he thus dwells on:

> "Here I must reflect, as I have done many times before, on the unfortunate idea of making me a merchant. The immediate expense absolutely thrown away differently invested would have kept me four years at the university, enabling my father to make me a clergyman and rector of Bradfield. * * * The whole course of my life would in such a case have been changed. I should probably have been free from all attraction to agriculture. * * * I might never have been of any use to the public, but my life would have been passed in a far more tranquil current, escaping so many storms and vicissitudes which blew me into a tempest of activity and involved me in great errors, great vice, and perpetual anxiety."

Literary pursuits seem to have been early entertained by Arthur Young; hence his visit to London, and the endeavor to establish the periodical before mentioned, The Universal Museum. After this failure, a commission in the army was offered him, but his mother being opposed to his entering service, he declined it.

It looks as if agriculture, and the scientific study of it, was rather an afterthought, for when Young took charge of a farm which belonged to his mother, he writes that he had no more idea of farming "than of physic or divinity." As a practical agriculturist Arthur Young was a failure. While a man is at his desk, theorizing, the absolute work of the farm is likely to be neglected. Supervision of one's fields, if a man does not work himself, is a necessity. While Young was giving to England a sound theory of agriculture his own farm was unproductive. What he did, however, was "of the most singular utility to the general agriculture of the kingdom." Young lost money, was harassed with debts and obligations, and in 1772 came near leaving England and settling in America. In 1773 he became attached to The Morning Post as a Parliamentary reporter, and his means were so restricted that he would walk on a Saturday from London to his farm in Hertfordshire, and back again on a Monday morning.

In 1774 appeared his "Political Arithmetic," which was his first literary success, and he was made an F. R. S. In 1778 Lord Kingsbury made him his agent, but Young did not retain the place for any length of time. The chances are that Young as a practical managing agriculturist was not efficient. When his mother died, in 1785, Young became the owner of Bradfield Hall, and his circumstances were notably improved. In 1788 he went to France, and afterward made other visits across the Channel. From his observations in France came the most famous of his books, "Travels in France." In a historical sense this work is invaluable. Young is almost prophetic. He sees the troubles which are to come. Aside from his generalization on the comparative agriculture of the two countries, England and France, Young considers their respective political and economic conditions. Known as a writer on agricultural topics, Arthur Young was welcomed everywhere, and with such advantages he drew the perfect picture of France during the last twelve years of the eighteenth century.

We all know how occupied Gen. Washington was with his farming interests and of his correspondence with such a high agricultural authority as was Arthur Young. In his diary, Oct. 21, 1791, Arthur Young expresses his pleasure on the receipt of a letter from Gen. Washington:

> "A letter to-day from General Washington—Gracious! from the representative of the Majesty of America, all written with his own hand. Also one from the Marquis de la Fayette desiring my assistance to get him a bailiff that understands English ornamental gardening; for both he gives 50 louis a year—this is a French idea to unite what never was united, and when gained reward it with wages little better than a common laborer."

The King of England, the "Farmer King," as his subjects sometimes called him, thought highly of Arthur Young, and gave him a Spanish merino ram. The reputation of "Travels in France," from their thoughtfulness, brought Young in touch with the English Government. What was a particular trait of Young's was his manysidedness. In a pamphlet of his, the title of which was "The Example of France," he advocated the raising of companies of horsemen. The idea, fostered by Pitt, took at once, and was "the origin of the English Yeomanry Corps." Burke highly favored the movement, and for Burke Young had the most sincere admiration. Describing Burke, Young writes:

> "I was shocked to see him so broken, so low, and with such expressions of melancholy. I almost thought that I was come to see the greatest genius of the age in ruin. * * * After breakfast he took me for a sauntering walk for five hours over his farm, and to a cottage where a scrap of land had been stolen from the waste. I was glad to find his farm in good order, and doubly so to hear him remark that it was his only amusement, except the attention which he paid to a school in the vicinity for sixty children of noble emigrants. His conversation was remarkably desultory, a broken mixture of agricultural observations, French madness, price of provisions, the death of his son, the absurdity of regulating labor, the mischief of our poor laws, and the difficulty of cottagers keeping cows. An argumentative discussion of any opinion seemed to distress him, and I therefore avoided it."

As interesting an episode as any is a visit paid by Young to Napoleon when in Elba. The ex-Emperor had read, studied, and admired "The Travels in France." In his later life, Young lost a very much beloved daughter, and that brought about a marked change in the man. He gave up his agricultural and other studies and found consolation in religion.

The science of agriculture, the modern acceptation of it, owes very much to the extended labors of Arthur Young. What he advanced as theories in his time have found, in many cases, their justification. It is, however, on his "Travels in France" that his fame mainly rests. For the student of history that work will always be a mine of information. No one before Arthur Young sought more carefully for the facts, nor more clearly deduced the effects.

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*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ARTHUR YOUNG, WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by M. Betham-Edwards. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Tourgéneff and His French Circle. Edited by E. Halperine-Kaminsky. Translated by Ethel M. Arnold. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Auld Lang Syne. By the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Müller. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Andrée's Balloon Expedition in Search of the North Pole. By Henry Lachambre and Alexis Machuron. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The Later Renaissance. By David Hannay. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The Book of the Twelve Prophets. By George Adam Smith. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Vol. II. $1.50.

The Sacred Books of the East. Translated by Various Oriental Scholars and Edited by F. Max Muller. 8vo. New York: Henry Frowde. Vols. XLIII. and XLVII.

The New Dispensation. (The New Testament.) Translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weekes. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.25.

Introduction to the Study of Sociology. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. 8vo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

The Bargain Theory of Wages. By John Davidson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Birds of Village and Field. By Florence A. Merriam. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Lessons from Life, Animal and Human. By the Rev. Hugh Macmillan. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.50.

POETRY.

The Poems and Prose Sketches of James Whitcomb Riley. Pipes O'Pan at Zekesbury. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By Richard Le Gallienne. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

The Bibelot. A Reprint of Poetry and Prose for Book Lovers. 18mo. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher. Vol. III.

Shakespeare Select Plays. First Part of King Henry IV. Edited by William Aldis Wright. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

Q. Horati Flacci. Opera Omnia. Recensuit. E. C. Wickam. 18mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

The Scarlet-Veined, and Other Poems. By Lucy Cleveland. 12mo. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Company. $1.

FICTION.

Southern Soldier Stories. By George Cary Eggleston. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Ribstone Pippins. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The Lion of Janina. By Maurus Jokai. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Sach of Monte Carlo. By Walter Frith. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Queerest Man Alive, and Other Stories. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

The Fight for the Crown. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The King of the Town. By Ellen Macburn. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

An Elusive Lover. By Virna Woods. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The Celebrity. By Winston Churchill. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A Prince of Mischance. By T. Gallon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A Fiery Ordeal. By Tasma. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Life Story of Aner. An Allegory. By Frederic W. Farrar. 18mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

In Quest of Sheba's Treasure. By S. Walkey. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

The Confession of Stephen Whapshare. By Emma Brooke. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Intruder. By Gabriel D'Annunzio. Translated. By Arthur Hornblow. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils. By Perry Belmont. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Sesame and Lilies. By John Ruskin. 12mo. East Aurora: The Roycroft Shop. $10.

The Unseen Hand. By Lawrence L. Lynch. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

The Gate Called Beautiful. By Edward A. Warringer. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

Points In Minor Tactics. Compiled and Arranged In an Elementary Manner for the Infantry Arm of the National Guard of the United States. By Charles Albert Smylie, Captain Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Where the Trade Wind Blows. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Routledge's Book of the Year 1897. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

First Step in Anglo-Saxon. By Henry Sweet. 16mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

Various Fragments. By Herbert Spencer. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 25.

What Is Good Music? By W. J. Henderson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Oxford English Dictionary. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Vol. IV. Large quarto. New York: Henry Frowde.

Breeding Race Horses by the Figure System. Compiled by the late C. Bruce Lowe. Edited by William Allison. Small quarto. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The Protection of Woodlands Against Dangers Arising from Organic and Inorganic Causes. By Hermann Fürst. 8vo. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The Painter in Oil. By Burleigh Parkhurst. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Timely monograph in view of the agitation in favor of the United States building the Nicaragua Canal is Publication No. 223 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Essentially it is a contribution to literature on transportation; it is entitled "The Economic Effects of Ship Canals," and is written by L. A. Fairlie.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR MARCH

(Ready on Monday)

An American Army Manœuvre

By FRANKLIN MATTHEWS

Illustrated by FREDERIC REMINGTON and R. F. ZOGBAUM. The recent sham battle between the divided forces of the New York State Militia is described as typical of the form of military training most needed by our National Guard.

Social Pictorial Satire. Part II.

By GEORGE DU MAURIER

In the concluding part Du Maurier speaks of Charles Keene and of himself. The article is profusely illustrated with examples of the work of both, and with hitherto unpublished portraits, engraved by E. Schladitz.

By JULIAN RALPH

In the Wake of a War

The author's adventures and observations on the Turkish side of the late war with Greece. Profusely illustrated from sketches made on the spot by Lester Ralph.

By CHARLES HENRY HART

The Earliest Painter in America

Recently discovered records of our first Public Art Commission. Illustrated with engravings by H. C. Merrill from the earliest American portraits.

Reminiscences of Eminent Lecturers

By JOEL BENTON

Anecdotes and critical estimates of the great American lecturers of the past generation, by the Manager of a Country Lyceum. Portraits engraved by E. Schladitz.

EUROPEAN POLITICS

Stirring Times in Austria as Seen from the Parliament at Vienna

By MARK TWAIN

The Traditional Attitude of Germany toward Austria and Turkey

By an EASTERN DIPLOMAT

Roden's Corner. A Novel. Part III.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, Author of "The Sowers."

Pictures by T. DE THULSTRUP, from local studies.

Short Stories

The Skeleton on Round Island, by MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, illustrated by C. Carleton; **The Bishop's Memory,** by MAUGUERITE MERINGTON, illustrated by W. T. Smedley; **One Man's Idol,** by GEORGIANA PEEL; **The Problem,** by ELLEN DUVAL; and **Destiny,** by GRACE KING.

Harper & Brothers. New York and London

Raleigh.

His Work in America as One of the Builders of Greater Britain.[*]

To the many interesting series of biographies already started by various publishers, Longmans, Green & Co. now adds one called "Builders of Greater Britain," which bids fair to be of value to those who are students enough to wish thus to supplement their already voluminous histories. The list will include men whose work has been administrative as well as those who have fought and explored on land and sea, and thus, though Raleigh, and Clive, and Cabot head the names, there are other "notable if half-forgotten Englishmen" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries whom Mr. H. F. Wilson, the editor of the series, intends to rescue from the "fast-gathering mists which threaten to enshroud them." It is probable that Americans will be polite enough to meet Mr. Wilson's expectations so far as not to ".resent the introduction of the names of William Penn and Lord Baltimore, the founders of Pennsylvania and Maryland," but that will not prevent their being amused thereat.

The first volume of this series to appear is very properly the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, written by Martin S. Hume, since, as Mr. Hume reminds us, Raleigh, among all the adventurers and explorers of his time, was the first to conceive the idea of establishing a Greater England across the seas which should relieve the mother country of her surplus population and supply her with the natural products which she needed in ever-increasing quantities. While others were bending all their energies to finding a northwest passage, and dreaming only of gold and riches, Raleigh and his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, are credited by Mr. Hume with having the nobler ideal of "the planting in savage lands of English-speaking nations, ruled by English laws, enjoying English liberties, and united by links of kinship and allegiance to the English crown." The aim and end of Raleigh's life, at least, he says, were to resist to the death Spain's arrogant claim to the Western world by virtue of a Pope's bull, and for this purpose to make England supreme on the sea. His talents, his fortune, and finally his life were sacrificed to this unselfish ambition, and it is to the story of his struggles, sufferings, and achievements in this direction that the present biographer devotes himself. Too much has already been written on the same subject to make it easy to contribute anything absolutely new to a life of Sir Walter Raleigh, but Mr. Hume claims to be able to throw some additional light upon the motives which rendered the Spanish Ambassador Gondomar so determined upon the death of this great Englishman by publishing for the first time Gondomar's correspondence with King Philip while he was representing him at the Court of St. James. His motive is shown clearly to have been not a matter of personal revenge, but to make James's submission serve as an object lesson to England that all South America belonged to Spain; while the cowardly English King's consent to the crime was the result of his insanely vain desire to win the alliance of Spain at no matter what cost.

All who expect to find in Mr. Hume's work a brilliantly entertaining picture of the gay life at Elizabeth's Court with the handsome and courtly Raleigh as its centre will be sadly disappointed. It is essentially a serious chronicle of events, and principally unfortunate events, while, as is the way with modern biographers and historians, Mr. Hume proves Sir Walter to have been a great man, but removes most of the glamour with which romance and time had invested him.

Little is known of the youth of Walter Raleigh, and the details of his life are regrettably meagre until he emerges at the age of thirty upon his brilliant career as courtier and statesman. His family was an ancient one, and he numbered among his ancestry Champernouns, Gilberts, Grenvilles, Carews—names which easily account for his love for the sea and all that belonged to it, as well as for the greed, arrogance, and unscrupulousness which every historian is compelled to admit dimmed the glory of his latter years. Mr. Hume paints Raleigh as a fair prototype of the Elizabethan age, "with its noble ideals, its splendid promises, its great ambitions, its exuberance and its force," and withal its youth and the advantages and defects of youth. Among the forces of the Huguenots under Condé Raleigh obtained his training as a soldier, and did his first fighting under the Queen's commission as a Captain of 100 foot soldiers raised to put down the Desmond rebels in Ireland. There he showed many of the qualities, good and bad, which afterward distinguished him, reckless daring, vast ambition and energy, a determination to rule all around him, discouragement under adversity, and the power to show his finest characteristics best when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb.

When the Irish rebellion had been quelled for the moment, the youthful Captain Raleigh was sent with dispatches to London and obtained his first audience with Queen and Council. He attracted Elizabeth at once, as later he did every one upon whom he troubled himself to exercise his powerful personality, and his checkered experiences as the favorite of a capricious woman began. Mr. Hume describes him as "six feet high, his hair and beard dark, bushy, and naturally curling; his eyes steel gray and very bright, though to judge from his portraits, rather too close together; a good presence in a handsome and well-compacted person; a strong natural wit, and a better judgment, with a bold and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage." In spite of his persuasive eloquence and his fascinating personality, Sir Walter Raleigh was never a popular man, for he took no pains to please, but rather scorned the people. He was noted ever for his gorgeous attire and for his gallant conduct at turney and masque, while no one could surpass him in turning verses and compliments in praise of his mistress. But there was something more in Raleigh than a gallant courtier. "From the first," writes Mr. Hume, "the Queen had consulted him and employed him in affairs of State. Great plans for the founding of an England over the sea were already working in his brain. He could dangle at Court and bandy compliments as well as the most empty-headed fine gentleman; but he gave up only five hours of the twenty-four to sleep, and spent every hour he could snatch in study. His reading must have been omnivorous, for his breadth of view, his depth of knowledge, and his profundity of thought—far in advance of his contemporaries—prove him to have been perhaps the most universally capable Englishman that ever lived—a fit contemporary of Shakespeare and Bacon."

From the first honors and favors were heaped upon the fortunate Raleigh—palaces were placed at his disposal, licenses were bestowed from which he drew large revenues, while he received a lion's share of the confiscated Desmond lands in Ireland, and was, at the height of his power, granted by the Queen the land in five English counties.

When Raleigh returned from Ireland to become the chief figure at the Court of Elizabeth, the English sailors were still bent on finding a shorter route to China and the fabled golden lands of the West. Sir Humphrey Gilbert alone had colonization in view, as well as the discovery of gold and a Northwest passage, and Raleigh was thoroughly in sympathy with him. "It is to the lasting glory of Raleigh," says Mr. Hume, "that his clear prescience pierced beyond the momentary advantage of easily gained mineral wealth. He and his brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, indeed, were the forerunners of the school of thought which has now grown predominant, namely, that gold itself is only one instrument of commerce, not a substitute for it." The story of the various expeditions sent out by Raleigh, and of the misfortunes which attended his attempt to settle his grant of land in America, has been told too often to need outlining here. Mr. Hume thinks that most of these misfortunes arose from the fact that Raleigh was not allowed to leave the Queen, and so could not give his colonies the benefit of his own supervision; yet his own voyages to Guiana failed as miserably as all the rest. Raleigh was really far in advance of his time. There was no gold in the new country, and as those whom he sent there were dreaming only of acquiring sudden wealth, the far-seeing and patriotic scheme of their leader did not appeal to them. But he never lost hope, and even when sick and in prison never flagged in his purpose of persuading his countrymen to appreciate the prize which awaited them beyond the Atlantic if they would only grasp it. The lesson which Raleigh was ever trying to teach England was that Spain was no match for her on the sea, a fact which ought to have been proved to her satisfaction when Essex sacked Cadiz, but was not.

The rivals and enemies of Raleigh had never ceased to plot against him during Elizabeth's lifetime, generally with little effect, but after her death they soon succeeded in depriving him of all influence or favor at the Court of St. James. His various offices and the sources of much of his income were taken from him, and he was practically evicted from the Crown House of Durham Place, where he had long dwelt, and upon the repairing and rebuilding of which he had spent large sums. "Raleigh did not fall without a struggle," Mr. Hume tells us. "He professed the profoundest submission to the King's will. He offered to raise 2,000 men with which to fight Spain if the King would strike at the enemy, which was now at the last gasp of exhaustion. He sought to gain the new King's ear with his patriotism and eloquence, as he had won that of his dead mistress. But he had a different sovereign to deal with. The base craven who had succeeded to the grand inheritance was all for truckling, and Raleigh could have taken no course more likely to be unpalatable to the Scottish Solomon than to give him bold and patriotic counsel."

On a charge that he was conspiring with Catholics and Spaniards against the King, Raleigh was thrown into the Tower and his ruin was practically accomplished. An eyewitness of his trial thus spoke of Raleigh's part in it:

> He did as much as wit of man could advise to clear himself. * * * Sir Walter Raleigh served for a whole act and played all the parts himself. * * * He answered with that wit, learning, courage, and judgment that, save that it went with the hazard of his life, it was the happiest day that he had ever spent. And so well he shifted all advantages that were taken against him that, were not "fama malum gravius quam res" and an ill name half hanged, in the opinion of all men, he would have been acquitted.

Raleigh was condemned, but through the efforts of the Queen, and to save the King from gaining a reputation for severity at the outset of his reign, both he and his supposed confederates were reprieved. Most of the fifteen years that intervened between this time and his execution he was imprisoned in the Tower. Thence he wrote the most touchingly beautiful letters to his wife, and others to the King suing for pardon which could not be surpassed for abject flattery and truckling. Yet, when he became more resigned to his fate his intellectual attainments brought him both comfort and fame. It was in his last years in the Tower that he wrote his "History of the World," which sufficiently attests its author's remarkable and encyclopedic learning.

In 1616 Raleigh was granted his liberty in order that he might conduct an expedition to the gold mines which he always insisted were to be found in Guiana, and from that time on his ruin was marked out by the Spaniards, who both feared and hated the principles which he upheld—namely, the real weakness of the Spanish Navy and the injustice of their American claims. The methods by which the Spanish Ambassador accomplished Raleigh's death were as despicable as could be looked for in even a despicable Spaniard. These are clearly revealed in the correspondence which, it has already been said, is now first made public. The author points out that "the sacrifice of Raleigh was to be made a test point, upon which James was to be frightened, and at the same time an object lesson to the world of the meekness with which the King of England was brought to heel by the Spaniard." * * * "Whatever he did or failed to do, Raleigh was doomed from the moment that Gondomar found himself unable to stop the expedition, and cajoled the King into giving his fatal pledge upon conditions for the fulfillment of which the Spaniards could so easily invent a pretext."

As it happened, his quest for gold failed utterly, and thus his case was rendered all the more hopeless. Not many days elapsed between his landing in Plymouth and his death, which was met in the most brave and noble manner. It is satisfaction to know that his sacrifice brought nothing but trouble to his enemies, and that the base King was the first to realize its fruitlessness.

The apparent failure of Sir Walter Raleigh's life compared with his high intellectual gifts is explained by this biographer, as the result of his inferior moral nature, which in turn was typical of the age in which he lived. His honesty and truth, which we can believe in, were utterly disbelieved by his contemporaries. "With all his vast ability," says Mr. Hume, "he had not that magnetic moral strength that attracts men to a leader in moments of defeat and enables him to retrieve reverse by victory." Yet he adds:

> Judge him how we may, we cannot deny him a commanding place in a grand and spacious age. Even if his faults were greater than they were, his love and faith in the future of England as the mighty mother of empires and the mistress of the seas demand for him the judgment that he was a towering Englishman, and died for a great ideal.

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[*] SIR WALTER RALEIGH. The British Dominion of the West. By Martin A. S. Hume. With photogravure frontispiece and maps. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A Young Royal Author.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—One of the leading publishing houses in Vienna is just finishing a somewhat unusual piece of work, arranged and designed by young King Alexander of Servia, whose ambition seems to be to add his name to the existing number of royal authors. Two years ago the young King visited the famous monastery of Mount Athos; the monks were so pleased to receive him that they presented him with their most precious manuscript. This was a Bible of the twelfth century, beautifully illustrated in colors, but unfortunately incomplete, for one of the leaves was missing.

A few years ago a Russian priest, while making researches in the library of the monastery, was struck with the importance of the manuscript from the point of view of Slav history. The priest in question tore out a fragment of the manuscript, which he afterward presented to the Russian library at Kiev. King Alexander has, of late, been making researches for the precious fragment, and asked Nicholas II. to assist him. The Czar at once issued orders to search for the manuscript, which was soon discovered and sent to the King, who has prepared an edition of the work in its original form, with reproductions of the colored engravings and all the other ornamentations of the book. Of course, the King has not accomplished his difficult task without assistance, but the initiative of the undertaking and the expenses (which are considerable) are all due to King Alexander's personal interest in the matter. Only three hundred copies of the work are to be printed, a number of which will be presented to the various reigning Princes of the Slav States, whereas the remainder are destined for public libraries in Servia, Russia, Bulgaria, and Austria. Thus the Imperial Library and the University Library in Vienna will each receive a copy, and the same is the case for the Czech University at Prague.

Tennnyson and Longfellow.

The Academy prefaces this story about Tennyson with "it may or may not be true." It quotes The London Telegraph as its authority:

> "In company with a few friends the Poet Laureate one day entered a public reading room and sat down in a large armchair before the fire. Much to the amazement of the other occupants of the room, he then proceeded to elevate his feet until they rested on the chimney piece in the fashion we are led to believe is 'real American.' No expostulations on the part of his friends respecting the inelegance of the position were of the slightest avail. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration seized one of them—the father of one of our leading actors of to-day. Going close to Lord Tennyson, he whispered in his ear: 'Take your feet down, or they'll mistake you for Longfellow.' In an instant the poet's boots were on the floor, and he assumed the ordinary position of an Englishman."

Whether Tennyson did or did not exhibit the soles of his boots, we do not know, but to call down the Poet Laureate by comparing his attitude to that of Longfellow is a Trollopeism. There never was a man who had better manners than Longfellow. Bitterness of feeling a paragraph of this nature is likely to engender.

Venice and Eugenie.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

I.

I consider it a piece of unqualified good luck that I saw the most fairylike city of the world, Venice, and the most beautiful of women at the same time. The month of October, 1869, found us at Venice, just in time to see the Empress Eugénie on her way to open the Suez Canal. De Lesseps was her cousin-german, and she had always befriended him; perhaps to this relationship did the "great ditch digger," as his enemies called de Lesseps, owe the help given him by France toward this important work of his, important to civilization, the great canal which gives us an overland route to India. It was the most beautiful weather ever seen when we landed in Venice, if indeed one can be said to land when one leaves this earth and sails in a gondola off to Paradise.

There were no abominations then of steam launches in this city of the sea; when the engine which had brought us stopped puffing there was no further sound; all was stillness, excepting the dip of the oar in the water, sweetest echo of a sound.

"I always liked Venice, because Mr. Chumley allowed me as many 'chandeliers' in my gondola as I wanted," said our modern Mrs. Malaprop. She meant gondoliers, poor dear woman—never mind.

But we had all the chandeliers of heaven, for Jupiter and Venus were both bright that night, and Orion and the Great Bear took us under their magnificent patronage. We floated on to Daniell's, where our provident Italian courier had engaged apartments. Angelo was a great man, and could wrest a parlor away from a Princess if he wished to. It was well that he had engaged our apartments on this occasion, for the house was overflowing with Italian, French, and Austrian officers.

It was very kind of Angelo to not tell us that the Empress was coming until we had had the pleasure of the immaculate past for a week. He allowed us (this modern Machiavelli) to float in that ether of Venice pure—Venice undefiled by any other emotion. For at least three days we floated up and down the Great Canal; we saw the dear old things, like the Rialto, the Bridge of Sighs, the Church of Maria della Salute, the great square with St. Theodore on the Crocodile, and the Lion of St. Mark's, also the church itself of that fortunate saint, the figures, and the still and the living life of Venice, which is all the arts, music, painting, sculpture, and poetry combined; we had visited seventy churches, and I had fainted in one of them before a picture by Tintoretto, not from the picture, but simply from fatigue and emotion, when Angelo entered with his account book "for Monsieur," and a suggestion that as there would be illuminations and fêtes, "would not Monsieur stay another week?" And then we knew that our enjoyments were not to be alone Venice, Queen of the Adriatic, but also Eugénie, Empress of France, whom we were to look at, near or afar.

It was neatly done, for Monsieur had intended to move on, and I wanted to see Verona and Nuremberg: it was a crowded month that we had before us. But Angelo wanted to stay in Venice. The idea of "festa" was precious to his Italian soul, and he determined for us that we should stay, (without saying so,) and stay we did, for the most picturesque, distinguished fortnight of our lives.

Eugénie, Empress of the French, and Venice, too?

And what is Venice? This jewel of art and architecture, this darling of the poet and the painter, this mosaic set in aquamarine, has the power to overwhelm the new-comer with delight and amazement. She is the Cleopatra of cities, and "custom cannot stale her infinite variety," description cannot ruin her. Silence, pure and perfect, is the first charm with which Venice steals your allegiance.

We too often forget the constant and unremitting service of the slave Fine Ear.

The eye we rest regularly and often. The nose is a pampered creature, and works only when pleased. So with the taste; unless one is Heliogabalus, the taste has an easy time of it. But Fine Ear must be ever on the alert, even in sleep; he must send a message to the drowsy brain, if an alien hand touch the door knob or a mouse creep along the wainscot. Sometimes he takes a terrible revenge; all the nerves are his allies, and to them he communicates a tremor of overwork—even adding to that voice, the voice of the bore, which is heard in the land, aye, in all lands, even this. This note is silenced in Venice; for the "Bride of Quietness" receives you with finger on lip, and says:

> "Con viso che tacendo, Taci."
> (With face that silently says, Silence.)

she bids you go silently through her watery streets and respect the genius of the place.

We alighted from the noisiest of railways, that which tunnels the Apennines; our heads were reeling with reverberation, when we became suddenly aware of the delicious repose of the Ear. We took our omnibus, which was a gondola, and with our trunks before us—wretched disillusion, for they breathed of the present—we began our Venetian experience.

Beautiful city above the water, and more beautiful city under the water, we sail through it, and over it, until we reach Danielli's Hotel, an old Venetian palace, with famous rooms, indifferently clean. It looks out on the Grand Canal, and on the Adriatic. It is old, but quite good enough for us; we love its rambling surprises, its rooms, alternately low and lofty; and we like the stone balconies, outside the windows, where we sat of an evening and watched the busy, picturesque life of the quay, to wonder, to admire, to dream, to rest, to enjoy, always silently—these were our duties for the coming week; and we performed them bravely.

The siren wins you here; she wraps you in her soft, cool atmosphere as in a garment. The dip of the oar in the water, most musical shadow of a sound, alone breaks the charm. Venice leads you on through her majestic lines of palace and church, past her gloomy prisons, never permitting you to tire of her beauty, originality, and richness. She has fused all ideas in her own overflowing fancy, and you feel inclined to apotheosize the wondrous town. "That city which, though flooded, utters no cry for help"—that city which shows you her "golden book"—who gives you her gorgeous ceilings painted by Paul Veronese, Bassano, and Palma Giovine; her walls, covered with Titian's, Tintoretto's, Giorgione's, and Bellini's masterpieces; her architects, who have produced the wonder of the world, the dream of poets and painters, the despair of later builders. In all other cities your sightseeing is a fatiguing process: in Venice it is the perfection of repose. The gondola, swifter than the fleetest steed, more luxurious than the best carriage, travels over the smoothest of roads, in which there is no jolting. You sit upright or lie at your ease beneath the black canopy, which affords the most pleasing, necessary shade for the eye. Grandly you allow Venice and her wondrous story to float past you as you gaze on what her former industry and enterprise have accomplished—her wealth of Gothic, Moorish, Byzantine palaces, her churches in the Renaissance and Italian Gothic, her sculptures of heroic men and goddesslike women, her beautiful Palace of the Doges, her two granite pillars with the saint and the lion, and, crowning all, more lovely than all, her Campanile, rising above the city like a glorified spirit of peace and repose.

The Church of Santa Maria della Salute, which Ruskin abuses, is a strange, magnificent thing, "like a piece of white coral rising from the sea." I cannot imagine why Ruskin abuses it except from his horror of the "Renaissance," which has its failures, truly, but Santa Maria della Salute is not one of them. This glorious church, rotund, grand, bristling with statues, with white angels flying from every pinnacle; pompous, magnificent, its domes greeting the morning sun, salutes you as you begin your journey through the Grand Canal, like the genius of Venice herself. The world cannot permit any carping critic to decide that it is not beautiful; as well decry the corolla of the night-blooming cereus or the color of the cactus grandiflora or the perfume of a damask rose. It appeals to a higher sense than that of criticism, the elective right of every human being to admire what pleases him.

So on through the Grand Canal, "that serpent of the Apocalypse, shining with jewels." As I saw it afterward illuminated, I shall remember the house of Lucrezia Borgia in blood red, the Maria della Salute in rose color, the Accademia in lilac, and the Rialto in every color of the rainbow. You take a walk to the Rialto. It is out of character to walk in Venice; still, you can do it. It is a gay walk through streets full of tempting shops and cheerful, swart Venetians who live out of doors.

You emerge on the Rialto, itself lined on both sides with shops, with a broad street between them, over which flows a human stream perpetually. Here walk Shylock, and Jessica, and Lorenzo, and Antonio; they are the real people, and we are the shadows; we shall pass away, but they will walk here forever. The square of St. Mark's is the core of Venice, the scene of its life and movement! What a place to "go a-shopping" is this famous square! Beads from Murano, Byzantine mosaics, turquois ornaments of Oriental fashion, gold chains of Venice; long, slender, and delicate goblets, with serpents wound round them; winged lions for your watch chains; rings with "Ricordo di Venezia" (useless request—as if you could ever forget it!) for a legend; shops full of bric-à-brac, cabinets which belonged to Lucrezia Borgia, fans which Jessica may have once flirted, pictures, photographs, and all the prettiest, most Oriental, most original jewelry in the world. Take a pot of gold when you walk around the Piazza.

Alas the day, there are ninety churches in Venice! Churches are hard on the constitution and the back. One needs several lives and a spine that knows no weakness, where frescoes and marbles and immortal pictures and monuments to the Doges alternately claim your attention. The Frari, Gesuiti, Giovanni e Paolo, St. Mark's, Maria della Salute, and Maria dell' Orto, rich in Tintorettos, alone remain in my memory, that poor curtain over which these brilliant images passed so quickly.

The Frari is certainly a very beautiful church, with its twelve pillars and lofty dome; there are some peculiar and valuable monuments to the Doges deserving of study, if only from their queerness. One to the Doge Giovanni Pesaro looks strangely familiar to American eyes. Huge negroes in tattered garments—the black marble skin shining through the white marble clothing—the negroes bearing cotton bales on their woolly heads; over these, in stately repose, lies the marble effigy of the Doge, who, I suppose, "made money in cotton." This church is disfigured by two tasteless monuments to Titian and Canova.

The Gesuiti is sumptuously poor and magnificently ugly. Its curtains of marble, its verde antique columns inlaid with white, are marvels of labor to no purpose; it is all feeble and pretentious, but it owns an "Assumption" by Tintoretto, which is enough for one church.

San Giovanni e Paolo, the Westminster Abbey of Venice, is spacious and magnificent, filled with rich architectural monuments, lovely bas-reliefs, statues, and noble pictures. In a chapel of this church, in 1867, was burned Titian's great picture of "St. Peter, Martyr," for which Venice refused an offer of $50,000 from the King of Bavaria. San Giovanni is so vast that its treasures do not crowd it. There is still room for an army of worshippers.

As for St. Mark's, who can describe it? Imagine its one detail of 500 porphyry and verde antique columns, its Saracenic gates, its horseshoe-shaped trellises. There is a luxury and prodigality of ornament about St. Mark's; it is so suggestive of the reckless caprice of an Eastern monarch who buries his favorite beneath purple mantles, caskets of jewels, perfumes, spices, and choicest fabrics, that its first impression is a confusing one.

But as you sit in the gay public square sipping your ice, and watch the evening shadows descend, softening those five domes, those gilded capitals, the whole thing takes form and shape and becomes forevermore the reigning beauty of your soul. I hardly dare go inside, where scarlet is lavishly laid on dead gold, where amethyst rivals ruby. Language was made before St. Mark's, and the tower of Babel did not suggest it. There are no words sufficient unto it.

Over that low, broad, delicious arch stand the famous bronze horses—the only horses in Venice, and these have traveled far. Once they reared their iron hoofs over Nero's triumphal arch in Rome; thence they followed Constantine to his own imperial city. From Constantinople the Doge Dandolo brought them to Venice. For five centuries they stood in this, their golden stall, when Napoleon harnessed them to his arrogant triumphal car and drove them to Paris, where they baited for a while in the Place Carrousel; but their nostrils snuffed the Eastern air, and in 1815 they trotted back to Venice, where now let them ever remain, adding another dignity to the proud old church.

Opposite St. Mark's rises the graceful Campanile; around its airy heights fly the sacred pigeons of Venice. These fat-breasted fellows, fed at the expense of the city, are, like many of us, living on the virtues of their ancestors, for while Admiral Dandolo was besieging Candia at the commencement of the thirteenth century some carrier pigeons brought him important news from the island, and he dispatched messages of his success to Venice by the same winged telegraph. Since then their descendants have ever been the pampered favorites of the Venetians. They perch on the domes of St. Mark's, they are intimate with the two Vulcans who strike the hours in La Torre dell' Orologio, and they flit undismayed about the granite column where St. Theodore stands majestically on his crocodile. They are not afraid of the terrible winged lion, who from the other column has watched this glorious harbor so long, and they add by the shifting lustre of their restless necks, and by the grace of their perpetual flight, another beauty to a spot which of all others in the world needs such aid the least.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

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Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

Gibbon's "Decline and Fall."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the article on the "Historians of Nero's Time" is interesting and profitable. In reading it, however, one can but think that the writer's comment on Gibbon is more suggestive than explicit. There seems to be almost a little flavor of the closing years of the last century. He seems to approach the Sixteenth Chapter with some hesitation and to recommend its perusal with caution, and then only with Guizot and Milman as antiseptics. He does concede that it is the greatest of histories notwithstanding its "provoking and unreasonable prejudices." The first volume of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was published in 1776, and the last in 1788. Three years after its completion a rumor reached New England that it was to be admitted as a text book to the students of Harvard College. Lest such an evil report should ruin the institution, the President hastened to publish over his signature, under date of Nov. 14, 1791, a card in The Sentinel stating that the "information was untrue," and that "Gibbon's History had never been thought of for the purpose."

Guizot's translation was published in 1812. Guizot was one of the first to appreciate the greatness of Gibbon as a historian and the immense value of his work. He later acknowledges that in his first examination he had done the author great injustice, (Harper's edition, Vol. I., Page 15.) Milman was born in the same year that President Joseph Willard published the noto above referred to in The Sentinel. His edition of Gibbon was published in 1845. Milman had himself, like Gibbon, experienced the bitterness of hostile criticism and clerical condemnation. His "History of the Jews" had been bitterly assailed sixteen years before. His orthodoxy was questioned, and The Family Library, the series in which his history appeared, was condemned and its further publication stopped. His works were "sneered at, decried, and kept from the public as far as possible," (White's "Warfare of Science with Theology," Vol. II., 340.)

Milman lived to conquer the prejudice with which his first work was received, and his "History of Latin Christianity" ranks with the most interesting and valuable Church histories ever written. Milman's Gibbon nearly divides the years since the first publication of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It is a question well worthy of study and investigation whether the original Gibbon or the notes of Milman would in the light of present knowledge have most need of correction.

Without presuming to enter into any such examination, it seems proper to refer to one or two points of difference between them which are closely connected with the portion by the history referred to in the article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. Milman condemns Gibbon (Vol. I., 18,) for not conceding the supernatural origin of Christianity. Gibbon discreetly turns that question over to the theologian, and says he "may indulge the pleasing task of describing religion as she descends from Heaven," but the more melancholy task of the historian is to trace "her long residence upon the earth." Does it not almost seem that Gibbon must have anticipated in some measure the flood of literature in the last half of the next century upon the development of religious thought and the evolution of religions?

Again Gibbon (Vol. II., 109,) says "every age bears testimony to the wonderful events by which it was distinguished, and its testimony appears no less weighty and respectable than that of the preceding generation," while Milman refuses to accept the testimony of all miraculous events in post-apostolic times. "He might," says he, (Vol. I., 21,) "have annihilated the whole fabric of post-apostolic miracles if he had left uninjured * * * those of the New Testament." When it is considered that this is a point of radical difference between the Church of Milman and the largest sect of the Christian Church, it is apparent that Milman here condemns Gibbon, not that he wrote impartially as a historian and a philosopher, but because he did not write as a partisan and as a sectarian. It would almost seem that the charge of "provoking and unreasonable prejudice" was quite as applicable to Milman as to Gibbon.

A dozen years after the publication of Milman's Gibbon there came from the press another historical work of great research which has continued for forty years to attract much attention, from which may be quoted a brief comment on Gibbon relating to the portion of his work under consideration:

> "Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall' has now been jealously scrutinized by two generations of eager and unscrupulous opponents; and I am only expressing the general opinion of competent judges when I say that by each successive scrutiny it has gained fresh reputation. Against his celebrated Fifteenth and Sixteenth Chapters all the devices of controversy have been exhausted; but the only result has been that, while the fame of the historian is untarnished, the attacks of his enemies are falling into complete oblivion. The work of Gibbon remains; but who is there who feels any interest in what was written against it?" (Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," Vol. I., 308.)

One more brief quotation from a work still a generation later may fittingly close this letter:

> "The 'History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' still remains the most delightful, instructive, and refreshing of all works of the kind, simply because the man who wrote it—a scholar, an investigator, and a thinker—chanced also to be nothing else—not even what is known in common parlance as a Christian! Consequently, undeterred by a storm of theological and now forgotten obloquy, he dealt with the fall of the old faith and the rise of the new as a philosopher, not as a partisan." ("Massachusetts, Its Historians and Its History," by Charles Francis Adams, Page 41.)

L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1898.

John P. Kennedy of Baltimore.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interesting literary question awaits solution. On Page 249, Vol. II., of "Men Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," by Sydney G. Fisher, (Lippincott, 1898,) is the following:

> "John Pendleton Kennedy, a Baltimorean, * * * He was on intimate terms with Thackeray and was with him in Paris when 'The Virginians' was being published as a serial story. Thackeray complained that he was disinclined to supply the next installment for the printers, and suggested in his jovial way that Kennedy write it. After familiarizing himself with the general trend of the novel and its author's style, Kennedy wrote what was required, and it now appears as part of the fourth chapter of the second volume, describing with greater accuracy than the great novelist was capable of the scenes of Western Maryland in the Colonial period."—Appleton's American Biographies.

The authority to which Mr. Fisher referred me, on my inquiry for a verification of this statement, is not satisfactory, and I cannot help doubting its substantial accuracy. Its short notice of Kennedy, Vol. III., Page 517, is full of inaccuracies. For instance: "While he [Kennedy] was abroad he became a friend of Thackeray's." The fact being that he renewed in Paris what must necessarily have been a short acquaintance with Thackeray, made when the latter was in America in 1853-6, and apparently saw him but once in Paris, in 1858. After narrating Thackeray's request to Kennedy it continues: "'Well,' said Kennedy, 'so I will, if you will give me the run of the story.' The result was that Kennedy wrote the fourth chapter, second volume, of 'The Virginians.'" This is opposed to Kennedy's own diary, Page 296, Tuckerman's life, where Kennedy himself says: "I gave him a doubtful promise to do it." The American biographies give Kennedy the credit of the whole fourth chapter; Mr. Fisher of but part of it. Neither of his friends, Winthrop, Lowell, or Hillard, in their memorial speeches before the Massachusetts Historical Society, though Winthrop's was quite detailed, allude to this incident. In Tuckerman's "Life of John P. Kennedy, (Putnams, New York, 1871,) I find in the diary of Mr. Kennedy two entries, as follows:

Page 364—"Jan. 15, 1856. Thackeray tells me he is going to write a novel with the incidents of our Revolution introduced into it. To give him some information he is seeking with this view, I lent him some books—'Graydon's Memoirs of the Revolution,' 'Heath's Memoirs,' and 'Garden's Anecdotes'—which he takes away with him. I tell him he may keep them as long as he wishes and may return them to me hereafter."

Page 296—"Paris, Sept. 26, 1858. Thackeray called to see me and sits an hour or two. He is not looking well. He tells me he has need of my assistance with his 'Virginians'—and says Heaven has sent me to his aid. He wants to get his hero from Fort Duquesne, where he is confined a prisoner after Braddock's defeat, and bring him to the coast to embark for England. 'Now, you know all that ground,' he says to me, 'and I want you to write a chapter for me to describe how he got off and what travel he made.' He insists that I shall do it. I give him a doubtful promise to do it, if I can find time in the thousand engagements that now press upon me, on the eve of our leaving Paris. I would be glad to do it if circumstances will allow."

There is no evidence anywhere that Kennedy complied with this evidently jocular request. If Kennedy ever sent a manuscript to Thackeray we may be sure that Thackeray acknowledged its receipt. If that acknowledgment were in writing Kennedy would have preserved it and Tuckerman printed it. If not in writing, it is more than probable Kennedy would have mentioned it in his diary or left some evidence of the fact. Kennedy, by the diary, Page 296, was much pressed at the time of Thackeray's request; he left Paris soon afterward and returned to this country Oct. 16, twenty days after the Paris interview, thus apparently having but little time to write the alleged chapter or any part of it. On reading Chapter IV., Vol. II., of "The Virginians," one finds so many of Thackeray's peculiar and inimitable touches that it is hard to believe that Kennedy—though a clever writer—could ever have had any part in its composition. Is there any one among your readers who can clear up this question?

J. S.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1898.

Longfellow for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I saw a note to the effect that a writer in The Outlook suggested that children should be fed with the poetry of such eminent verse-makers as Longfellow and others, and not with mere nonsense rhymes. I quote from memory, and I may not convey the exact meaning of The Outlook writer, but that is about what he said. On this I have meditated two observations.

1. A high scholastic authority in Brooklyn has refused permission for Longfellow's "Building of the Ship" to be read in a certain public school. This particular objection is to these passages:

"He waits impatient for his bride.
There she stands with her foot upon the sands."

* * * * * * *

"She leaps into the ocean's arms
With all her youth and all her charms."

The Brooklyn purist says that these lines are too erotic for Brooklyn maidenhood.

2. If Longfellow's verse is to be given to the children, by all means let there be included therein the touching poem opening thus:

"I know a little girl,
And she has a little curl
That hangs down in the middle of her forehead.
And when she is good
She's very, very good,
But when she is bad she is horrid."

I am not sure whether this poem, and others like it, can be found in any of Longfellow's collected works; but he wrote it. Miss Blanche Roosevelt, while preparing "The Masque of Pandora" for the operatic stage, was invited to make a long visit at Longfellow's home in Cambridge. One Summer evening, while sitting on the piazza with the good, kindly poet, Miss Roosevelt, having mentioned some of the nonsense verses then current in the newspapers, ventured the opinion that the very silliest of these were the lines beginning "I know a little girl," &c. While she was repeating the objectionable verses, a member of the family who had not heard the previous conversation came upon the scene and said, as the lady concluded, "Why those are Mabel's verses." And then it came out that Longfellow, the author of "The Building of the Ship," had written the lines for the amusement of one of his grandchildren. Possibly his knowledge of children and of what they want was deeper than that of the theorist of The Outlook.

When the theorist and the Brooklyn educator "get together" to prepare an edition of Longfellow's poems for juvenile consumption they will have a good time.

BOWDOIN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

Two Good Book Lists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's sample list of short stories is so good that it is a pleasure to supply him, through your courtesy, with others. The fifty stories herewith sent are from a list of one hundred prepared for use in the Buffalo Public Library. The entire list will be reprinted in the next number of The Bulletin of Bibliography, published by the Boston Book Company, and will there contain not only the name of the book in which the individual story is included, but the original magazine sources of those which first saw the light in that way:

James Lane Allen's "Flute and Violin."

Wolcott Balestier's "Captain, My Captain," in "An Average Woman."

H. C. Bunner's "Love in Old Clothes."

Rose Terry Cooke's "The Deacon's Week," in "The Sphinx's Children," and "Freedom Wheeler's Controversy with Providence," in "Somebody's Neighbors."

A. T. Quiller Couch's "The Roll Call of the Reef," in "The Wandering Heath."

Richard Harding Davis's "Gallegher" and "The Reporter Who Made Himself King," in "Cinderella and Other Stories."

C. S. Davison's "How I Sent My Aunt to Baltimore," in Scribner's "Stories of the Railway."

Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub" and "The Cruel Thousand Years."

John Fox's "A Mountain Europa," in "A Cumberland Vendetta."

Robert Grant's "The Matrimonial Tontine Benefit Association," in "The Bachelor's Christmas."

Edward Everett Hale's "My Double and How He Undid Me," in "If, Yes, and Perhaps."

Saxe Holm's "The One-Legged Dancers," in her first series of stories.

Anthony Hope's "The Indifference of the Miller of Hofbau" and "The Sin of the Bishop of Modenstein," in "The Heart of the Princess Osra."

Thomas A. Janvier's "The Passing of Thomas," in Harper's Monthly, Vol. 85, Page 439.

Sarah Orne Jewett's "The Courting of Sister Wisby," in "The King of Folly Island."

Rudyard Kipling's "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," in "Mine Own People" and "Soldier Stories."

Andrew Lang's "In the Wrong Paradise."

Brander Matthews's "Edged Tools," in "With My Friends."

E. P. Mitchell's "The Tachypomp," in Volume V. of "Stories by American Authors."

Fitz James O'Brien's "The Diamond Lens."

Thomas Nelson Page's "Meh Lady," in "In Ole Virginia," and "Run to Seed," in "Elsket."

Gilbert Parker's "The Gift of the Simple King," in "An Adventurer of the North," and "She of the Triple Chevron," in "Pierre and His People," and "The March of the White Guard," in "Tavistock Tales."

Julian Ralph's "Dutch Kitty's White Slippers," in "People We Pass."

H. Robertson's "How the Derby Was Won," in Scribner's "Stories of the South."

Molly Elliot Seawell's "The True Story of Commandant Lièvre," in Scribner's Magazine, August, 1897.

W. H. Shelton's "The Wedding Journey of Mrs. Zaintree," in "A Man Without a Memory."

Annie Trumbull Slosson's "Fishin' Jimmy," in "Seven Dreamers."

Gertrude Smith's "The Rousing of Mrs. Potter."

John R. Spears's "The Story of a Second Mate," in "The Port of Missing Ships."

Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Story of the Young Man with the Cream Tarts," in "The Suicide Club."

F. J. Stimson's "Mrs. Knollys."

Frank R. Stockton's "The Knife That Killed B. Hancy," in "The Watchmaker's Wife," "The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," and "A Tale of Negative Gravity," in "A Chosen Few."

Ruth McEnery Stuart's "The Dividing Fence," in "In Simpkinsville."

Octave Thanet's "The Missionary Sheriff."

Mrs. E. A. Walker's "The Winthrop-Drury Affair," in Scribner's Monthly, Vol. 10, Page 753.

H. B. Marriott Watson's "The Quandary of the Bishop," in "Galloping Dick."

A. Webster's "Miss Eunice's Glove," in Vol 6 of "Stories by American Authors."

Stanley Weyman's "Farming the Taxes," in "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France."

Mary E. Wilkins's "The Revolt of Mother," in "A New England Nun."

J. L. Williams's "The Stolen Story," in Scribner's Magazine, August, 1897.

Owen Wister's "The Second Missouri Compromise," in "Red Men and White."

Margaret Yale Wynne's "The Little Room."

I take pleasure in inclosing, in view of your discussion of books for children, two lists which have also been prepared for use in the Buffalo Public Library. You are at liberty to reprint them if your interest in the subject warrants it, or the library will gladly give them to any of your correspondents who write for them.

THERESA H. ELMENDORF.

Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1898.

[The editor is already familiar with the Buffalo Public Library's list of books for children, and "Esteemed Contributor," whose article, "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children," began this discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, found it useful in preparing the list given in the writer's second article. Readers interested in this subject will do well to avail themselves of the kind offer contained in Mrs. Elmendorf's letter. Besides this list, the Buffalo Public Library issues another that gives one hundred good short stories.—ED.]

Famous Celtic Authors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW you quoted from an article in Literature, (a publication owned by The London Times,) in which the writer says that whatever else the Celt may have done he has not produced our best books, and goes further and says not even the second best. Saxon, Norman, and Dane, the writer says, may be represented among the masterpieces of English literature, but the Gael or the Cymry—where are they?

The writer of such stuff as this must surely have never heard of Macaulay, the greatest of English historians; or of Burke, whose published speeches are the very best examples of the highest style of English prose; or of Sheridan, who made the finest speech ever delivered in the English language, and wrote the finest comedy of the eighteenth century; or of Goldsmith, who "touched nothing that he did not adorn." Was Byron without any Celtic blood, and is not the once universal belief as to the Anglo-Saxon origin of Shakespeare very much shaken by recent investigations, which point very clearly to a Welsh of Cymric ancestry for him?

But it is useless to multiply instances of this kind when hundreds of names of Irish, Scottish, and Welsh writers will readily occur to any mind that gives the matter a moment's thought.

When The London Times lavished columns of praise on Capt. Mahan, and called him the greatest writer on naval topics of modern times, it must have not been aware that he was of purely Celtic descent; and also that, if the names of the two Justin McCarthys, father and son; Conan Doyle, and Hall Caine were omitted from a list of English writers of fiction at the present time there would be scarcely any one left (outside of Kipling) but W. T. Stead, the author of "If Christ Came to Chicago" and numerous other "masterpieces" of the same kind; Grant Allen, who wrote about "The Woman Who Did" something or other; the dull and prosy preacher Mrs. Humphry Ward, and one other woman the details of whose divorce proceedings will cling to the minds of the "great English people" much longer than the best passages from her trashy and revolting novels.

There is no hope for the critic who compares Moore to Burns to the disadvantage of the former. To properly appreciate Burns one must needs be a Scot or else a thorough master of the Scottish dialect. He will never be a universal favorite like Moore, whose Irish melodies alone, even if he had never written another poem, will cause his name to be loved, now and for all time, the world over.

Where is the Erse Pepys, the writer in Literature asks? They had none like him certainly and need not regret the fact very much. A man whose diary chronicles the sayings and doings of the vile men and viler women who made the court of Charles II. renowned throughout the world for its shamelessness and indecency. If Pepys were alive to-day his proper vocation would be a reporter for The New York World or Police Gazette.

It would be strange indeed if any critic connected in the remotest degree with The London Times could do justice to the Celts. That paper has been rabidly anti-Celtic and anti-Irish since the day it was first published, over 100 years ago. It can never forget the fierce invective and overpowering ridicule heaped upon it more than half a century ago by O'Connell in answer to its coarse and brutal attacks upon himself and the whole Irish people; and it is still weak and staggering from the fatal blow it received when it tried by the means of the forger Pigott to ruin the Irish cause. The Parnell Commission nearly ruined it financially, not to mention the loss of prestige it incurred in the eyes of all honest Englishmen. Its recent attempt to overthrow the Government of the Transvaal Republic and force a free republican people to become vassals of England has made its name execrated by lovers of liberty throughout the world. Truly, it must be aggravating to the once powerful organ, feared throughout Europe, to think that it was the influence of the Irish (above all others) that has brought it to its present state of impotence and decay.

M. REIDY.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

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J. J.

Nyack, Feb. 12, 1898.

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many years has been known to a few intimate friends to entertain a very partial fondness for Elizabeth Bennet.—Ed.]

"Brothers of the Book."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 7th inst. I wrote you a bit of a letter regarding the newly formed Brothers of the Book, thinking you might consider it of sufficient interest to publish it in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. The joke on me follows: Taking it for granted that the letter would appear, I ordered Brentano's to record my order for ten copies of the REVIEW for Feb. 12. Alas! a minute investigation failed to reveal the letter in the issue named. The ten extra copies will, however, be distributed among my friends, as first intended, as I am always glad to do a little missionary work along bookish lines.

Possibly the letter did not reach you? So I am inclosing a duplicate of it. Should you not desire to publish it, kindly advise me, and I am ever, with congratulations on THE REVIEW, sincerely yours,

L. C. WOODWORTH.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1898.

[Mr. Woodworth's first letter was duly received, and within forty-eight hours thereafter was put into type. But, along with many columns of other matter, it was crowded out of last week's paper. Readers, perhaps, do not know that in the latitude of this office it has been snowing manuscripts very hard for the past two months. Mr. Woodworth's first letter, given below, has escaped being buried beneath an avalanche that covers many another well-timed effort. The editor begs to congratulate Mr. Woodworth. May he not also congratulate Brentano's—for the second order?—ED.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the interesting review of Growoll's valuable "American Book Clubs" in the latest number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and it occurs to me that other readers of it may be interested in learning of a newly formed book club, called the Brothers of the Book. Their initial publication will be a reprint of Pater's well-known conclusion of "The Renaissance." This will be issued in a small edition in brochure form. The scrivener (undersigned) will be glad to answer inquiries from book lovers concerning this or future publications of the club.

LAURENCE C. WOODWORTH.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1898.

Best of Its Kind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you please send a sample copy of THE TIMES'S most excellent SATURDAY REVIEW to my good friend Frank Preston Stearns, Tufts College Hill, Mass.? I think that scholarly literary and art critic would much enjoy a perusal of it. It is the best thing of its kind we have now. Personally, I delight in its keen, original, and just reviews of books. It seems also to possess a sterling Americanism which The Critic, The Bookman, and The Nation might do well to imitate. You have given us some very noteworthy articles, and your "Authors at Home" series is most valuable and interesting. Sincerely yours,

WALTER PULITZER.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 12, 1898.

Praise, Indeed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will interest you to know that a friend of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the eminent English etcher, recently received from him the following compliment for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

"Very many thanks for sending me the REVIEW sheets of THE NEW YORK TIMES. They are very interesting, and the work is very well done, and if it is to be had here I should like to subscribe to it." J. B.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

More Saturdays Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may have heard of an organization of "Shut-Ins." I am a member of that "army of martyrs," and can fully appreciate the good THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW brings us. I feel as the children do about the holidays, and wish the Saturdays came oftener. Being in the autumn of life I would not care to add even one plume to "Old Time's" wings; still I am eager for what it brings, and scan THE REVIEW with great interest. I would be glad to give something to the fund of ideas, but I am void, and only "a looker on in Vienna."

"I can no other answer make but thanks,
And thanks, and ever oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay."

M. C. S.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1898.

[illegible]

[illegible]

If we may judge by the volume of letters addressed to the Editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Henryk Sienkiewicz, the great Polish novelist, is the person of paramount interest in the literary world about whom the greatest curiosity is felt, and of whom little is yet known. Some of the following incidents in the life of the author of "The Trilogy" and "Quo Vadis" have been gathered by the writer in interviews with Count Bozenta Chlapowski during the present engagement of his gifted wife, Mme. Modjeska.

Of the utmost interest to those who have read "With Fire and Sword" and "The Deluge" will be the discovery that California furnished the Polish author the living originals of his two greatest characters, Pan Longin Podbipienta, the Don Quixote of Lithuania, and "Zagloba," a curious and fascinating combination of Falstaff and Ulysses, of whom Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine affirms that Sienkiewicz "has in Zagloba given a new character to literature."

Henryk Sienkiewicz is at the present writing fifty-three years old, he having been born in 1845 at Wola Okrejska, in Lithuania. He comes of a distinguished but not of a titled family, which is of itself somewhat exclusive, in a country where countless nobles follow the plow and where rank does not always imply wealth or culture. Another distinguished representative of the same family is Charles Sienkiewicz, the Polish historian and late Consul in Egypt.

Henryk Sienkiewicz first came into prominence in his own country through the publication in the Polish Gazette of Warsaw of his "charcoal sketches," such as "The Old Servant," "The Will of the Peasant," "The Angel," and, I think, "Hania," he having been for some years feuilleton writer on that journal. He came to America in 1876 before he was thirty years old in the company with one Jules Sypurewski, who had been both a Turkish and German officer, and not with the Chlapowskis (Mount Bozenta and his wife, Helen Modjeska,) as has been so often stated, although the latter joined Sienkiewicz and his friend a few months later at a settlement which they called Anno Luni, near Los Angeles, in California. Sienkiewicz returned to Europe early in 1878, having spent less than two years in America, and that so exclusively among exiles of his own nationality that, with the exception of a few names of familiar objects, he gained no knowledge of the English language. Notwithstanding the failure of the colony of Anno Luni, his impressions of America and the Americans are said to have been agreeable, although his knowledge of the one was confined to the Pacific Coast between San Francisco and Aspinwall, and his intercourse with the other was necessarily of the slightest.

On his return to Warsaw he became editor of the daily newspaper Slowo, (The Word,) at which post he remained for ten or twelve years, during which time he published his great work, the Polish "Trilogy," consisting of three historical novels, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." These works appeared in somewhat irregular daily installments, as they fell from the author's hand or failed to fall, and were published simultaneously in Sienkiewicz's own Warsaw paper, Slowo, in the Kraj at St. Petersburg, in the Cras at Cracow, in the Gareta at Lemberg, and in the Driennik at Posen, not to mention the translations which followed in Berlin and other European cities. The installments were brief—a few sheets, a part of a chapter, and sometimes for two or three days nothing whatever, if it happened that the author was not in a humor to write. He is said to write with the greatest facility and with a certainty of touch that leaves few corrections to be made, but that he is in no sense a systematic or a plodding worker.

Brief as was his stay in America, it is a singular and interesting fact that he found in California among his exiled countrymen the prototypes of his two greatest characters, Zagloba and Pan Longin Podbipienta, respectively, the Falstaff and the Don Quixote among the Polish Knights of the Trilogy. Captain Corvin, (Zagloba,) commonly called "Old Cap," and Captain Francis Podipienta) were two old forty-niners who had become exiles in the Polish troubles of 1831 and had emigrated to America in 1840. "Old Cap" was of noble birth and entitled to the Polish name Piotrowski, and Captain Francis might have been called Wojciechowski, if such language had ever been permitted by the Vigilance Committee. Old Cap when Sienkiewicz knew him was a Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of San Francisco vaporing hostility against the invasion of Chinese as Zagloba blusters before the seventeenth century enemies of Poland. Old Cap held this position through favor of his political friend, Senator Booth, where he continued to consume brandy in unlimited quantities, even as Zagloba drank tipple mead, until there came a time when the doctors were obliged to cut off his grog and subject him to the humiliation of the milk cure.

It was while "Old Cap" Corvin was supposed to be enduring this treatment with equanimity that Count Bozenta chanced to pay him a visit. "Look, my friend," exclaimed the old man, holding up a brimming glass of the despised beverage, "the doctors compel me to drink that—that!" And then casting his eyes upward, "and thou Lord God dost not send thy thunder. Drink it, my friend, and save an old man from humiliation."

His visitor was nearly strangled with the first swallow of the innocent-looking fluid, which contained more brandy than milk. The original Zagloba afterward [illegible] Pan Longin Podbipienta, the Puritan Knight of Lithuania, who fell pierced with the arrows of the Tartars while attempting to escape through their lines [illegible] besieged city, is Count Bozenta's favorite character.

Sienkiewicz was first married in [illegible], two years after his return from America, at about the time "With Fire and Sword" was appearing in the daily papers, and it was while he was engaged on the last of the series, "Pan Michael," that his beloved wife was removed by death, leaving him a widower with two children, Henryk, now a boy of sixteen, and a daughter, Yadviga, two years younger, who is represented beside her father in the frontispiece of some of the more recent editions of his works. In this picture it will be seen that the author's hair is turning gray on the temples, hair which was originally of a warm chestnut color, and never black, as would appear from the frontispiece, with which we are most familiar—a misleading effect, doubtless produced by overprinting of the photograph submitted for reproduction.

His favorite Summer home is at Zakopane, a very old and picturesque watering place in the Carpathian Mountains. Sienkiewicz is a very rich man for an author, most of his fortune having been accumulated by the sale of his books. While the Polish historical novels are the favorites in his own country, "Quo Vadis" has enjoyed a large measure of popularity, for the Poles are distinctly a religious people, of whom the Lithuanians, being the most austere, are in character not unlike our Puritans. Sienkiewicz is nominally a Catholic in faith, but is described as extremely liberal in his opinions—not an agnostic or a skeptic in the French sense, but a man of catholic temperament, to whom religion appeals as a poetic sentiment rather than a rule of conduct.

Count Bozenta, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Sienkiewicz, names "The Deluge" as his favorite among the historical novels. He feels strongly the inadequacy of the English translations to render the fine literary style of the Polish author, whom he describes as always selecting the right word with a genius that never fails him. He complains of the popular translation of the novels as made by one who, however accomplished as a writer of English, does not speak Polish any more than Sienkiewicz speaks English, and charactérizes it as a "dictionary translation."

The Count called my attention to a very amusing blunder of the translator, writing the Polish words very carefully as I give them below. In "With Fire and Sword" occurred the word "paliwoda," meaning a scapegrace; but as the first syllable "pali" means he burns, and "woda" is water, it came about that "paliwoda" was rendered "waterburner." The peculiar expression constantly appearing in the translations of Sienkiewicz's works, "a number of tens," "a few tens," comes from the literal translation of the Polish substantive "driesiazka," meaning "a ten," as a score in English means twenty.

It was through the influence of the mother of his children, although some time after her death, that Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote "Quo Vadis," in preparation for which he spent three months in Rome. Like its predecessors, this work was first given to the Polish public through the columns of the daily press and afterward issued in book form by the Warsaw publishers Gebetner & Wolff.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

Richard Le Gallienne.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, whose first American reading was to take place at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, has long been almost as well known here as in England through his books. About two years ago he was here for a very short time, not remaining long enough to meet many people. Mr. Le Gallienne was born at Liverpool in January, 1866. Later his people moved to Birkenhead, where his early youth was passed. Educated at Liverpool College, he was afterward articled to an accountant of that city. This new life proved so irksome that he was driven to writing as an antidote. His first book, "My Ladies' Sonnets," was written at this time, appearing in November, 1887, in a small privately printed edition, of which the greater number were sold in a couple of months. In March, 1888, a review of this book, written by Mr. James Ashcroft Noble, appeared in The Academy, which first drew general attention to Mr. Le Gallienne's work.

In 1889 Mr. Elkin Mathews published at the sign of The Bodley Head "Volumes in Folio," one of the most delightful volumes of bookish verse ever written. The present writer's knowledge of Mr. Le Gallienne's work began with this volume, which many people still think the best thing he has written. Among the many charming poems to be found in "Volumes in Folio," perhaps the finest of all is "Confessio Amantis":

When do I love you most, sweet books of mine?
  In strenuous morns when o'er your leaves I pore,
  Austerely bent to win austerest lore,
Forgetting how the dewy meadows shine;
Or afternoons when honeysuckles twine
  About the seat, and to some dreamy shore
  Of old Romance, where lovers evermore
Keep blissful hours, I follow at your sign?

"Yea, ye are precious then, but most to me
  Ere lamplight dawneth, when low croons the fire
[illegible]

Also [illegible] "Who Has Not Loved an Elzevir?"

"Who has not loved an Elzevir?
Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who dainty tomes he never read,
Cherished, and loved an Elzevir!

* * * * * *

"Who has not, like our Wendell Holmes,
Tenderly loved these fairy tomes?
That dear little book in 32mo,
'Erasmi Colloquia,' surely you know,
  Typis Ludovici Elzevirii,
[illegible], Amstelodami;
With its little ribbed back all bound in black
And the clearest type you ever did see."

In the same volume are two delightful poems quite too long to quote, "The Bookman's Avalon" and "Love Among the Folios," but perhaps one more short poem may be given, "With Pipe and Book":

"With pipe and book at close of day,
  Oh, what is sweeter, mortal, say;
    It matters not what book on knee,
    Old Isaak or the Odyssey.
  It matters not meerschaum or clay.

"And though one's eyes will dream astray,
  And lips forget to sue or sway.
    It is 'enough to merely Be'
        With Pipe and Book.

"What, though our modern skies be gray,
  As bards aver, I will not pray
    For 'soothing Death' to succor me,
    But ask this much, O Fate, of thee,
  A little longer yet to stay
        With Pipe and Book."

Early in 1889 Mr. Le Gallienne was able to give up his office work to act as a sort of literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett, the famous actor of the Princess Theatre, London. Mr. Barrett was much interested in his young secretary, and did a great deal to further his success by introducing him to literary and other prominent people. "George Meredith: Some Characteristics," Mr. Le Gallienne's next book, containing also a bibliography of Mr. John Lane, appeared in 1890. This book made a great success, and still remains the Meredith authority.

In the early part of 1891 Mr. Le Gallienne succeeded Mr. Clement Shorter as literary critic of The London Star, and, finding it necessary to be near his work, removed permanently from Birkenhead to London; from this time on he has depended entirely upon his literary work for his success. In October, 1891, he married Miss Mildred Lee of Liverpool—the "Mildred, Mil-sweet" of his poems—at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, where many years before Hazlitt was married. This seems rather a curious coincidence, as Le Gallienne has since edited a newer edition of Hazlitt's "Liber Amoris." Shortly after the birth of a little daughter, in December, 1893, his wife died, and last year he was again married, the present Mrs. Le Gallienne being with him in America.

"The Book Bills of Narcissus," published by Frank Murray, Derby, 1891, afterward republished with an additional chapter by John Lane, London, 1895, is a delightful bit of prose, perhaps finer than anything he has done, unless it be portions of the first series of "Prose Fancies," published in 1894. One little bit from "Transferable Lives," one of these prose fancies, it is impossible to resist quoting. He has been speaking of "the ten thousand virgins who go moteless about the world, sweet women, with hearts like hidden treasures," going on to say:

"How often one sees such a one in train or omnibus, her eyes, maybe, spilling the precious spikenard of their maternal love on some happier woman's child. I noticed one of them withering on the stalk on my way to town this morning. She was, I surmised, about twenty-eight, carried a roll of music, and I had a strong impression that she was the sole support of an invalid mother. I could hardly resist suggesting to one of my men companions what a good wife she was longing to make, what a sleeping beauty she was, waiting for the marital kiss that would set all the sweet bells of her nature a-chime. I had the greatest difficulty in preventing myself from leaning over and putting it to her in this way: 'Excuse me, Madam, but I love you, will you be my wife? * * * And my imagination went on making pictures; how her eyes would suddenly brighten up like the northern aurora, how a strange bloom would settle on her somewhat weary face, and a dimple steal into her chin; how when she reached home and sat down to read Jane Austen to her mother, her mother would imagine roses in the room, and she would blushingly answer: 'Nay, mother, it is my cheeks'; and presently the mother would ask: 'Where is that smell of violets coming from?' and again she would answer: 'Nay, mother, it is my thoughts,' and again the mother would say: 'Hush! Listen to that wonderful bird singing yonder!' and she would answer: 'Nay, mother dear, it is only my heart!'"

Surely that bit of prose could only have been written by a poet! A controversy between Robert Buchanan and Mr. Le Gallienne was fought in the columns of The Daily Chronicle during 1893. A further outcome of this discussion was "The Religion of a Literary Man," which appeared in the Autumn of the same year. Besides his work for The Star and The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Le Gallienne contributes to The Academy, The Speaker, Illustrated London News, The Nineteenth Century, The New Review, The Pall Mall Budget, and other periodicals. He is a member of the Sette of Odd Volumes, the Hogarth, the Omar Khayyam, and other literary and social clubs.

Besides the books already mentioned, Mr. Le Gallienne has published a second series of "Prose Fancies," "Retrospective Reviews: A Literary Song," "English Poems," "R. L. S.: An Elegy and Other Poems," a new edition of the "Poems of A. H. Hallam," his new version of "Omar Khayyam,"* besides half a dozen less important volumes. Mr. Le Gallienne's personality seems to be a very charming one, and his many friends in London speak highly of his conversational powers. It remains to be seen, however, how successful he may be in his American readings.

D. F.

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*Some passages from Mr. Le Gallienne's version of "Omar Khayyam" will be found in another part of this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

The Far West's Poet.

Joaquin Miller and His Verse.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Charles de Kay,
Author of "Hesperus," Love Poems of Barnaval," &c.

One hears less and less of Joaquin Miller as a poet as the years go by, but there are few months in any year when one fails to see some paragraph from a Western paper mentioning his whereabouts. Lately he has brought out what purports to be his complete poetical works, that is to say, the old favorites, like "The Ship in the Desert," "With Walker in Nicaragua," and "Kit Carson's Ride," together with many smaller pieces whose existence might better have been ignored.

But even with the more popular and better known poems, he has taken many liberties, under the impression that he knows more about verse writing than he did when he first published them, an impression which is certainly a mistaken one. His old verses are the best he has ever made, while the later are for the most part inferior, save when old griefs rise up with old memories of jeers and criticisms of his art couched in contemptuous phrase; then his verses take the old ring, as in "Adios":

Yea, ye did hurt me. Joy in this.
Receive great joy at last to know
Since pain is all your world of bliss
That ye did, hounding, hurt me so!
But mute as bayed stag on the steeps
Who keeps his haunts and bleeding keeps
His breast turned, watching where they come,
Kept I, defiant, and as dumb.
But comfort ye, your work was done
With devil's cunning like the mole that lets the life-sap run.

And my revenge? My vengeance is
That I have made one rugged spot
The fairer; that I fashioned this
While envy, hate, and falsehood shot
Rank poison; that I leave to those
Who shot, for arrows, each a rose;
Ay, labyrinths of rose and wold,
Acacias garmented in gold,
Bright fountains where birds come to drink—
Such clouds of cunning, pretty birds, and tame as you can think.

The allusion is to his farm and house on the heights overlooking San Francisco Bay, on the spot where John C. Frémont camped when he first saw the site of San Francisco and named the Golden Gate. There is much about this little ranch in the copious footnotes, and the title page has a picture of the house. The same disconnected poem "Adios"—which appeared in 1896 under the title "Songs of Soul"—contains these fine lines, well conceived, well stated, and a testimony to the good heart of the poet:

Could I but teach man to believe—
Could I but make small men to grow,
To break frail spider webs that weave
About their thews and bind them low;
Could I but sing one song and slay
Grim Doubt; I then could go my way
In tranquil silence, glad, serene,
And satisfied from off the scene.
But ah, the disbelief, this doubt,
This doubt of God, this doubt of good, the damned spot will not out!

Grew once a rose within my room
Of perfect hue, of perfect health,
Of such perfection and perfume
It filled my poor house with its wealth.
Then came the pessimist who knew
Not good or grace, but overthrew
My rose, and in the broken pot
Nosed fast for slugs within the rot.
He found, found with exulting pride
Deep in the loam a worm, a slug—the while my rose tree died.

It is typical of Joaquin Miller that he should reject the caterwauling, mewing sort and turn to healthy, heroic romance. Like Walt Whitman, he was ever a manly maker of verse, delighting in sunshine and action, filled with a big scorn for the pretty pettinesses of life and of literature. His best things, such as "The Ship in the Desert" and "With Walker in Nicaragua," have a swing and a go in them which amount to originality. He spreads his topic thin; he repeats, and he uses lines and whole stanzas which weaken rather than aid the poem; his vocabulary is not particularly rich, and his rhymes will not suit the gentlemen who write little books to prove that even famous poets must have defective ears because their rhymes are not always echoes perfectly exact. But he has a sense of beauty and dares frankly indulge it without caring overmuch whether or not people think him shallow and his verses catchy. He makes his pictures like this, from the introduction to "The Ship in the Desert":

A chief from out the desert's rim
Rode swift as twilight swallows swim,
And oh, his supple steed was fleet!
About his breast flapped panther skins,
About his eager flying feet
Flapp'd beaded, braided moccasins.
He stopped stock still, as still as stone,
He lean'd, he look'd, there glisten'd bright
From out the yellow, yielding sand
A golden cup with jeweled rim.

He leaned him low, he reach'd a hand,
He caught it up, he gallop'd on,
He turned his head, he saw a sight,
His panther skins flew to the wind,
He rode into the rim of night;
The dark, the desert lay behind;
The tawny Ishmaelite was gone.

He reach'd the town, and there held up
Above his head the jewel'd cup.
He put two fingers to his lip,
He whisper'd wild, he stood a-tip,
And lean'd the while with lifted hand
And said: "A ship lies yonder dead,"
And said: "Such things lie sown in sand
In yon far desert, dead and brown,
Beyond where wave-wash'd walls look down
As thick as stars set overhead."
"'Tis from that desert ship," they said,
"That sails with neither sail nor breeze
The lonely bed and dried-up seas—
A galleon that sank below."
[illegible]

Loose versification like this is abomination to fastidious lovers of literature, but Joaquin Miller has an excellent subject in the idea of a ship stranded in the desert thousands of years ago, when the desert was a sea; if he handles it at great length, that is part and parcel of his individuality as a poet. Strikingly romantic is his description of the old man retreating with the woman who does not love him, at first up the Missouri, then westward over prairie and red-hot desert, until pursuers and pursued meet beside the primeval ship half buried in the sands, a thousand miles from any ocean. It is rather confusing, to be sure, when you think you are following the vicissitudes in the career of ancient peoples to come suddenly on the name of the old man "Morgan." So it is not a Phoenician, flying with the woman he has seized by guile on some Greek coast, but "old Morgan," perchance the buccaneer, who is relentlessly followed by Vasques for the sake of the woman. At no little length, but effectually, the poet describes the hideous heat, the mirage, the death of the black men; at last the ship is reached:

Like some vast ruin wrapp'd in flame
The sun fell down before them now.
Behind them wheel'd white peaks of snow
As they proceeded. Gray and grim
And awful objects went and came
Before them all. They pierced at last
The desert's middle depths and lo!
There loom'd from out the desert vast
A lonely ship, well-built and trim,
And perfect all in hull and mast.

No storm had stain'd it any whit,
No seasons set their teeth on it;
Her masts were white as ghosts and tall;
Her decks were as of yesterday,
The rains, the elements, and all
The moving things that bring decay
By fair green lands or fairer seas
Had touch'd not here for centuries.
Lo! date had lost all reckoning
And Time had long forgotten all
In this lost land, and no new thing
Or old could anywise befall;
For Time went by the other way.

Like "With Walker in Nicaragua," this poem was written in England, what time the slouch hat, red shirt, and boots outside his trousers made Joaquin Miller one of the lions of the season. At that time people thought and talked more of what the man wore than what he wrote, and some made up their minds that his verses were worthless because they thought he was posing for a cowboy in order to be an object of interest. Among the upper classes and the literary people who were imbued with the prejudices and dislikes of the upper classes there was still a good deal of the rancor against Americans which had grown sharper during our civil war. But Miller represented to these people the kind of American they were looking for, rude, hirsute, unconventional, original, something quite different from, or, as they would say in their peculiar grammar, different to, anything they knew about in Europe. Miller was received everywhere among the literary folk. In the notes under "Kit Carson's Ride" he speaks of meeting Browning, Dean Stanley, Lord Houghton, and dining with Rossetti and Browning.

"I told Browning I had an order—it was my first—for a poem in The Oxford Magazine and would like to borrow the measure and spirit of his 'Good News' for a prairie fire on the plains driving buffalo and all other life before it into a river.

"'Why not borrow from Virgil, as I did? He is as rich as one of your gold mines, while I am but a poor scribe.'"

In "Kit Carson's Ride" as it originally appeared the trapper and scout saves himself, while his Indian bride is overtaken by the prairie fire; but Miller thought better of that and makes Kit Carson save her, while her horse and their companion are overwhelmed by the flames.

These and other points are developed in the footnotes which follow the verses in a somewhat Whitmanic fashion. Miller is at pains to correct various stories that have followed him through life, for instance, that he ran away from school, that the incidents of the Indian girl and the means she took to release her white lover from a Mexican prison, told in "A Tale of the Tall Alcalde," were incidents of his own career. He recalls his pride when the late Emperor of Brazil sent him his thanks for "Isles of the Amazons," written in San Francisco at the request of Dom Pedro himself, and published in The Overland Monthly and The London Gentleman's Magazine. The Emperor translated it into Portuguese. It seems that Miller had a purpose in this poem, for he says: "I had hoped to induce people to pour out of crowded London and better their fortunes there, [in Brazil,] for there is great wealth far, far up the Amazon. Aye, what exalted praise swelled my heart one happy day in Rome when Partridge, our Minister to Brazil, gave me that message of thanks from the good Emperor, with a request to make his home my own while I lived."

But Miller says he does not like "Isles of the Amazons," and has "cut it up and cut it down and worked it over more than anything else." He was in Brazil, but could not describe it or seize its spirit. "The only thing that I like in it is the water. I can handle water, and water is water the world over. But had it not been for the water and some of the wild tangles and jungles, the whole thing would ere this have gone where the biggest half went long since." Curiously enough, he says that "The Ship in the Desert" was written for the same purpose, to induce people to emigrate from Europe! He chose singular arguments for persuasion. [illegible] better calculated to make the [illegible]igration to the Far West could not be imagined than the descriptions of torrid sterility in this fine poem. As well seek to obtain settlers for Cuba by the shorter piece "A Christmas Eve in Cuba," one of the best of his later poems, in which the dead Don lies on his bier, at his head his son by his rightful wife, at his feet his daughter by a slave:

Their priests are many, for many their sins,
Their sins are many, for their land is fair,
The perfumed waves and the perfumed winds
The cocoa palms and the perfumed air;
The proud old Dons, so poor and so proud,
So proud their ghosts can scarce wear a shroud—
This town of Columbus has priests and prayer;
And great bells pealing in the palm land.

Speaking of the different methods different writers employ when composing, Miller mentions several famous and noted people whom he knew. Lady Hardy told him that she could only write when she turned her face to a blank wall, and Miss Braddon showed him her desk among the bushes and flowers of her garden at Richmond Hill, where she wrote the novels that critics scoffed at but the public devoured with zest. Anthony Trollope, "a ponderous man," wrote standing at a high desk. He had his watch before him and always began at a given minute and ended at a given time. "That watch would have landed me in a madhouse," writes Miller. Whittier and Longfellow had perfect quiet and wrote on their desks, with everything at hand and in order. "I reckon Walt Whitman could write anywhere. I once was with him on top of a Fifth Avenue omnibus above a sea of people, when he began writing on the edge of a newspaper, and he kept it up for half an hour, although his elbow was almost continuously tangled up with that of the driver." His only absolute rule is perfect rest of mind and quiet before and while writing; yet he instances Harriet Prescott Spofford as a person who wrote while people were talking about her and while joining in the conversation herself. "I generally found George Eliot doubled up on a sofa, her legs up under her, heaps of robes and a pad on her lap." Her maxim was, there's nothing like keeping the back and legs warm while at work.

The origin of "With Walker in Nicaragua" is noteworthy. It seems that Miller knew the filibuster in California and saw him again in Nicaragua, but the rest is imaginary. The poem was begun when Miller was teaching school in Washington Territory. The news of John Brown's raid into Virginia reached him, and he began to write a poem on John Brown. Years afterward he was in London and read in an English paper a severe arraignment of Walker, with a description of his grave at Truxillo couched in scornful words. This enraged Miller to such an extent that he seized the John Brown verses and made them over into a defense of Walker, beginning:

He was a brick; let this be said
Above my brave dishonor'd dead.
I ask no more, this is not much,
Yet I disdain a colder touch
To memory as dear as his.
For he was true as God's north star,
And brave as Yuba's grizzlies are,
Yet gentle as a panther is,
Mouthing her young in her first fierce kiss.

* * * * * * *

A piercing eye, a princely air,
A presence like a chevalier,
Half angel and half Lucifer;
Sombrero black, with plume of snow,
That swept his long silk locks below;
A red serape with bars of gold,
All headless falling, fold on fold;
A sash of silk where flashing swung
A sword as swift as serpent's tongue
In sheath of silver chased in gold,
And Spanish spurs with bells of steel,
That dash'd and dangled at the heel;
A face of blended pride and pain,
Of mingled pleading and disdain,
With shades of glory and of grief—
The famous filibuster chief
Stood front his men amid the trees
That top the fierce Cordilleras,
With bent arm arch'd above his brow—
Stood still—he stands, a picture, now—
Long gazing down the sunset seas.

One of the most peculiar traits of Joaquin Miller is the indifference to the true echo in verse, the lack of ear he shows in his rhymes. Poems which he has altered again and again contain rhymes quite inadmissible on any system, such as "wind" to rhyme with "sins," "Cordilleras" to rhyme with "trees," "chapparal" to rhyme with "fell," "chevalier" to rhyme with "air." There seems no special need of so much looseness because usage in English and precedents from the greatest poets allow a great deal of latitude in rhyme; there seems neither reason nor rhyme in taking more, unless one goes direct to assonance, not rhyme, which is as legitimate as alliteration and blank verse.

It cannot be said that Joaquin Miller has done his reputation much service by issuing this volume; it has all the marks of a book published for his own satisfaction rather than for the pleasure of readers, and while nobody wishes to begrudge him that enjoyment it does seem a pity that anything should appear which diminishes the prestige of a poet based on fine verses of a very individual sort printed years ago.

Miller does not fail to show the influences on him of many poets whose work lies between that of Tennyson and Browning. Along with all the technical shortcomings of his ballads they possess a spring of true poetical genius that one misses from the verses of many a man who holds a place in English literature. Just now it is the fashion to admire beyond all bounds the verses of Rudyard Kipling, though he has never written anything that people who really love poetry and read much poetry recognize as of the first poetic rank. Joaquin Miller, however, has that quality which Kipling has always missed hitherto, a quality very difficult to define, which in his case exists in spite of weak lines, closing verses inept to a surprising degree, shocking rhymes, and a view of men and things neither subtle nor deep nor cosmopolitan like that of Kipling.

CHARLES DE KAY.

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*[illegible]

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VALENTINE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

Little maiden, dost thou pine
For a faithful Valentine?
Art thou scanning timidly
Every face that meets thine eye?
Art thou fancying there may be
Fairer face than thou dost see?
Little maiden, scholar mine,
Would'st thou have a Valentine?

Go and ask, my little child,
Ask the Mother undefiled;
Ask, for she will draw thee near,
And will whisper in thine ear—
Valentine! the name is good,
For it comes of lineage high
And a famous family,
And it tells of gentle blood,
Noble blood and nobler still,
For its owner freely poured
Every drop there was to spill,
In the quarrel of His Lord.

Valentine! I know the name,
Many martyrs bear the same,
And they stand in glittering ring
Round their warrior God and King,
Who before and for them bled,
With their robes of ruby red
And their swords of cherub flame.

Yes, there is a plenty there;
Knights without reproach or fear;
Such St. Denys, such St. George,
Martin, Maurice, Theodore,
And a hundred thousand more;
Guerdon gained and warfare o'er,
By that sea without a surge
And beneath the eternal sky
And the beatific Sun
In Jerusalem above.
Valentine is every one;
Choose from out that company,
Whom to serve and whom to love.

CAROLUS.

[illegible], Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—We have recently had the annual proposal to establish an English Academy after the pattern of the French Academy, but of course it resulted, as it always will and should, in nothing but a series of unimportant letters to the newspapers. The proposal always takes the form of a plebiscite on the part of the readers of the paper by whom it is proposed, and their selection of the authors whom they deem worthy of a seat in the Academy is on the whole decidedly better than the selection which the French Academy makes when there is a vacant chair to be filled. However, the idea of an Academy elected by universal suffrage is an absurdity. In such an Academy Miss Corelli, Miss Lyall, and Mr. Hall Caine would obtain their seats long before Meredith and Kipling.

The weekly paper called The Academy, which of late has passed under the management of Mrs. Craigie, and has become vastly more interesting than it ever was before, had a rather happy thought when it resolved to crown the authors of two of the most notable books of the year. The Academy's crown carries with it 100 guineas to one of its favorites and 50 to the other, which makes it an honor far more to be desired than it is to be crowned by the French Academy, which crowns Pierre Loti and knows nothing of Zola. The two fortunate authors selected by The Academy were Mr. Phillips, who seems to have written a volume of verses, and Mr. W. E. Henley, whose latest book is an essay on the life and genius of Burns. I am very glad that Mr. Phillips received his 100 guineas, but like most other people, I should like to know who Mr. Phillips is. Apparently he is a minor poet, but as yet he is unknown to fame. If The Academy's prize calls attention to Mr. Phillips's poetry, and it turns out to be poetry that deserves attention, The Academy will have done something of which it may well be proud.

Readers of "A Guardian Angel" will remember that Mr. Gifted Hopkins hoped to set the Boston publishers bidding against one another for the right to publish his poems. Mr. Savage Landor, the Thibetan traveler, has realized Gifted Hopkins's dream. He has not yet selected a publisher for his new book of travels, but there is a keen competition among the London publishers, each one of whom is anxious to secure what will unquestionably be a most successful book. Mr. Landor was captured and tortured in the most cruel way by the Thibetans, and that circumstance alone will create an immense demand for his book. Here, by the bye, is a hint for ambitious authors. All they have to do is to go to Thibet and be tortured. On their return they will find the public hungering and thirsting for their books.

I saw Mr. Landor in December in Florence, where he had just arrived from India. He is a slight, girlish young man in appearance—in fact the very last man, so the careless observer would think, to undertake so desperate an enterprise as the exploration of Thibet. But it is precisely such delicate, refined young men who are at this moment spreading the British empire all over the globe. The average British subaltern, who is as yet new to his trade, is the mildest young man in appearance that ever wore a uniform, but we all know the sort of things that this mild young man is capable of doing.

Mr. Landor showed me a photograph of himself taken soon after his escape from his torturers. It looks like the photograph of a man of seventy. He has nearly recovered from the effects of his treatment, with the exception that he still suffers pain in the spinal region, and has lost, at least temporarily, the sight of one eye. His book on the Ainos was one of the most fascinating of all books of travel, but his Thibetan book, with its unique story of torture and indomitable bravery, will have an interest which no other book of the season will have. The date of its publication is not yet fixed, but it will probably appear in the Spring.

Gabrielle D'Annunzio's "Trionfo della Morte" has just appeared in an English translation. The translator is Mrs. Georgia Harding, and a glance at the book shows that she has endeavored to smooth away the indecencies of the original. D'Annunzio's popularity is not very intelligible to those who are familiar with modern Italian novelists. Like Zola, he writes with the theory that there is nothing which it is not permissible to mention in print, but there is an important difference between Zola and D'Annunzio. The former is indecent only incidentally, and as one of the means of faithfully portraying the people whom he describes. D'Annunzio is indecent in a purely gratuitous way, and it would be very difficult to find any excuse for him. In all respects as a writer of fiction he falls below Verga, and still further below Matilda Serao, who is head and shoulders above all other contemporary novelists, but who is known outside of Italy only by two or three of her least important books, which, strangely enough, have been selected for translation.

D'Annunzio is just at present in Paris, where he has been superintending the production of a play. Although the leading part was taken by Sarah Bernhardt, and although D'Annunzio has been taken up and petted by the French press, the play was a failure. It had unquestionably literary merit, but there was a general agreement among the critics that it lacked dramatic form, and as for the public that assisted at the first representation, they failed to show any interest in it.

If I am not mistaken a translation of the "Trionfo della Morte" was published a year or two ago in America. The fact does not seem to be known here. If it had been Mrs. Harding might have saved herself the labor of translating it afresh. I can hardly imagine a more dreary and unprofitable task.

It is not quite true that a novelist can never write a play—that is to say, any novelist except a Frenchman. Mr. Barrie in his dramatisation of "The Little Minister," which was a most unpromising novel for the purposes of dramatisation, made a brilliant success, and most people who have read the novel and seen the play, think that the latter is decidedly the better of the two. Mr. Barrie is now engaged in writing a sequel to "Sentimental Tommy." Every reader of that book must have wondered why it stopped just where it did, for, considered as a story it had no ending whatever. Suppose that Mr. Barrie did run out of writing paper when he arrived at the last page. Why did he not send out the servant for a fresh ream, and go on with his book until he reached the end? However, he doubtless intended from the beginning to write a sequel, and finish the story of Tommy in a proper way. As the result of his peculiar method of cutting a novel short in the middle will be to give his readers two books instead of one, they are on the whole to be congratulated. No matter how many imitators Mr. Barrie may have, they cannot alter the fact that his "Little Minister" was one of the most delightful books of the Victorian era.

The Edinburgh Review has a long and carefully written article on Mr. Kipling, which is just in many respects, and curiously wrong in others. It thinks that Mr. Kipling's poetry is frequently rough because he has not taken the trouble to polish it, and this is held to be a grave fault. It is probable that had Mr. Kipling polished Tommy Atkins's vocabulary and made him speak the very best of English, the reviewer would have been better satisfied with the Barrackroom Ballads. It is useless to argue with a man holding such opinions; but he might be asked to define poetry before pronouncing the judgment that Mr. Kipling's verses are only rude attempts at poetry. He evidently does at times know poetry when he sees it, for he concedes that the "Recessional Hymn" and one or two other poems are true poetry; but to condemn the Barrack-room Ballads because they are not polished is simply amazing. Mr. Crockett's "Sir Toady Lion" will be passed by as unimportant by the greater part of his admirers, for the reason that it is ostensibly a boys' book. It is, however, one of the most delightful of boy's books, and if any of Mr. Crockett's books live when the present popularity of the kailyard comes to an end, it will be this unpretending little story. I took it up with a prejudice against it, for I have so far found it difficult to like Mr. Crockett's novels, but I found in it much of the charm of "Tom Sawyer." Mr. Crockett knows boys and can write about them. It is to be hoped that hereafter he will devote himself to boys' books rather than to novels for "grown ups."

I have a cat who has very decidedly literary tastes. When a novel is read aloud in the family circle he is always present and listens with evident interest. He likes Bret Harte, and Hardy, and Meredith, and Kipling, and half a dozen others, but he will not have Crockett at any price. Not long ago Mr. Crockett's "Cleg Kelly" was selected for reading, but after listening to the first three pages Tommy rose up, and remarking "Excuse me," left the room, and refused to return on that or any other subsequent occasion so long as any one of Mr. Crockett's stories furnished the entertainment of the evening. I wish very much that Tommy would write critical articles for The Edinburgh Review. Unfortunately he cannot hold a pen, and though he has tried to manipulate the typewriting machine, his ignorance of the alphabet has prevented him from writing anything more intelligible than the average Theosophical lecture. This is a pity, for his critical abilities are of a high order, and I have learned to pay great deference to them.

Miss Marie Corelli has recently been very dangerously ill, but is, I am glad to say, now out of danger. She is still stopping at Brighton, and it will be some time before she can resume her work. Her brother, Mr. Eric Mackaye, has lately published a new volume of verse, which has been well spoken of. He may not be a great poet but he is at least entitled to the distinction of not having tried to translate Omar Khayyam. The tendency to translate Khayyam is becoming alarmingly prevalent among our minor poets, and physicians are of the opinion that it is one of the sequelae of the influenza.

The widow of the late George Augustus Sala has been hardly discreet in publishing a novel that her husband had written just before his death. Sala might have been a good novelist, but he preferred to be a journalist, and in the latter capacity he did such an enormous amount of work that novel writing was an impossibility for him. Nevertheless, he unwisely made several attempts to write novels, and his last attempt, written when he was ill, and harassed by financial disaster, ought never to have seen the light. Poor Sala spent the savings of a lifetime in the attempt to establish a penny weekly paper. It was not a success, and the disappointment and the vexation which the failure involved hastened his death.

W. L. ALDEN.

A great discovery has been made in England. It is that there is an Italian writer of the name of Gabriele D'Annunzio and that he has written a novel the title of which is "The Triumph of Death." Some attention might have been called to "The Triumph of Death" in England by its having been called into court in New York a year or more ago. The romance has now been translated over there by a young lady, and the critics declare that the "aesthetic currents of joy" have been muddied if not frozen. It is all due to "the average Saxon's attitude toward art." The book itself is however difficult to translate, for when lava cools it is apt to be converted into a fairly hard rock.

Paris Letter.

The Book of the Week One by Huysmans—Playwriters and Sarcey—Coppee.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The book of the week is undoubtedly "La Cathédrale," by J. K. Huysmans. Perhaps there is no more curious phenomenon in French literature than the popularity of this archpriest of mysticism who manages to combine the special knowledge and the instinctive taste of the Paris boulevardier with the erudition of a Dominican monk and the ascetic passions of a Trappist. The style acquired by M. Huysmans after years of labor is almost perfect in its way. It is based upon Flaubert, who was a materialist, and not the least part of its inspiration is derived from Balzac, who was the founder of realism. Yet, notwithstanding, M. Huysmans manages to be a mystic. How does he do it? It would be difficult to say. To analyze so rich a temperament would require more space than I dispose of in the hospitable columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. One thing may be stated without fear of contradiction, M. Huysmans is sincere. So sincere, indeed, that by sheer force of will he has managed to convince himself that he believes in God, though his readers, who can judge him with a surer insight, know that he does not and can not. Those who understand him least—and I am profoundly of the opinion that he himself is worthy of a place in that category—are continually spreading reports that M. Huysmans is about to become a monk; that he would definitely throw in his lot with the Trappists, or spend the last years of his life as a missionary priest among the heathen. M. Huysmans hardly knows how to confirm or deny these groundless rumors. As a romancer, who has finished by being taken in by his own romances, it is difficult for him to answer yes or no. The "yes" would crown in so astonishing and admirable a way a career entirely given up to art by a man who believes that art alone is the perfect medium of truth—in other words, that truth can only be expressed through the medium of art. But then M. Huysmans, face to face with reality, remembers that he has been thirty years a senior clerk at the Ministry of the Interior, and if he were to resign his position now and go into a monastery he would lose his pension; also that the food of the Trappists is absolutely incompatible with the digestion of a boulevardier, and that, moreover, art, from the strictly Catholic and monastic point of view, has nothing whatever to do with religion. John Ruskin found this out (and the knowledge of it was one of the hardest intellectual blows that that great artist ever received) when a monk of La Grande Chartreuse, to whom Mr. Ruskin, standing before a window of the monastery, pointed out the influence of a beautiful landscape on religious souls, replied, with a gesture of impatience: "I didn't come here to stare at the mountains."

It is the sensuality of M. Huysmans which lies at the base of his success as an artist, and will prevent him from being anything else than an artist. And it is this sensuality which is at the basis of all modern French art—perhaps of all art—which makes the mystical movement a mere changing costume, a passing phase.

In "La Cathedrale" M. Huysmans gives the impressions which the cathedrals of France with their history, their lack of completion, their mystical atmosphere, their raison d'etre—tout ce que vous voulez—produce upon the mind of one of the most delicate impressionists in the sphere of letters that has ever been born. M. Huysmans is everything except convincing. He is erudite to an amazing degree, he has local color, he has style, there is not a note of vulgarity in his work, he converts the past into the present, and strikes the balance between the two, he makes you smell the very odor of old cathedrals; the breath of bishops vaguely vinous and supremely sanctified strikes you on the cheek as you read his pages, which disengage an infinite odor of exquisitely beautiful, exquisitely tasteful, exquisitely delightful old things comparable only to the bouquet of infinitely old French wine. He has caught the spirit of La Grande Chartreuse and explained it in delicate words—words amply worthy of the subject—but it is green Chartreuse.

Much as I admire M. Huysmans, much as I believe in the genuineness of his own self-conviction—the one thing in which he is inartistic—I roar with laughter at his efforts to induce me to take him au serieux. The cathedrals of France are musty, broken things which no longer fulfill a clear purpose. They are not instruments of conversion to any creed of one sort or another. "La Cathèdrale" is a beautiful book, full of beautiful thoughts, proceeding from a beautiful mind, and written with a beautiful pen of gold. And it is great credit to the sincerity of the writer that before humbugging his readers he has conscientiously succeeded in humbugging himself.

The younger school of critics and playwriters do not get on well with the respectable philistinism of M. Francisque Sarcey. Scarcely a day passes in which the critic of the Temps is not ridiculed and gibbeted for his ideas or lack of them. The fiercest of his assailants is Octave Mirbeau, the author of the play "Les Mauvais Bergers," which preceded "La Ville Morte" at the Renaissance, Sarah Bernhardt's theatre. M. Sarcey does not move fast enough for the younger school—he scorns Ibsen; suspects Sudermann, and is fond of the circus. He represents the type of critic who is above all things respectable, while M. Mirbeau is an apostle of realism, an admirer of Zola, and a ruthless critic of what Mr. Grant Allen calls "stoogyism." But the interminable Dreyfus case has overshadowed this pretty quarrel.

And apropos of the manner in which Continental littérateurs are rushing into the breach to fight for or against Dreyfus, it is amusing to notice how Francois Coppee is vainly striving to preserve a neutrality on the subject. In his weekly article in the Journal the author of "Pour la Couronne" steers gently in and out of the issues of the question without committing himself to anything except vague sympathy for the army, and with those who sincerely believe in a miscarriage of justice. But this cause célèbre is doing the booksellers much harm. I was talking to a well-known publisher the other day and he assured me that the sales of books, more especially of novels, had fallen tremendously. "The public are not in a book-buying mood at present. It is newspapers, constantly newspapers, nothing but newspapers, that they are buying." Nevertheless I hear that the orders for Zola's latest novel are very large, and that the attitude the author has taken in the affair of the day will by no means be harmful to his book.

"Le Desastre" comes at a very appropriate time, when everybody is discussing the French Army. The authors, Paul and Victor Marguerite, are the sons of the heroic Gen. Marguerite who bravely died at the head of his troops in one of the sanguinary encounters of 1870. The Marguerites have followed a fashion which was instituted by the Goncourts—two brothers with literary tastes merging their individuality into a collaboration. Theirs is not the only example of this at the present time. The brothers Rosny have a fame quite the equal, if not superior, to that which has been gained by the authors of "Le Desastre," which will have a great success, not on account of its literary ability, which is not, however, wanting, but because their choice of subject and the moment of its publication happen to coincide with the agitation which is going on about the role played by the French Army and its officers. The Marguerites are to be congratulated on their good fortune.

Dr. Sven Hedin, whose remarkable adventures in Eastern and Central Asia were told by Mr. Robert Sherard in the December McClure's, has been lecturing in Paris before the Geographical Society. He is about to proceed on a lecturing tour through the following cities—Halle, Dresden, Vienna, and Stockholm. For the next two years Dr. Hedin will be engaged in developing the scientific and archaeological results of his discoveries, after which, in no way daunted by his previous experiences, he will set out on another tour of discovery from which every one of his readers will heartily wish him a safe return. ROWLAND STRONG.

Illuminated Manuscripts.

Our Debt to the Monks—Origin of the Art—Values of Specimens.

The austere monk, writing in the depths of a narrow stone cell, fasting often as a penance and subject to the rigorous monastic rules of his order, social and family ties wanting, and with all that should please the eye or administer to the taste banished as surroundings, is not a source from which we of this day might expect to derive examples of beautiful art work.

But our debt to the monkish scribe is, nevertheless, a very great one, and we have not received from his hands all the artistic and historical treasures that may yet come to us. Many of these manuscripts, so carefully and so cunningly wrought, and so lovingly adorned with the most infinite labor, were, in late years, neglected and ignorantly destroyed until the knowledge that such manuscripts were being sought after by others at last came to those who had suffered former destruction, and they are now carefully cherished and hidden in cloisters, whence, in the course of time, it may be possible to obtain them.

The tendency toward bookmaking was a very early one, and as soon as it was developed the idea of pictorial adornment seems to have likewise obtained ancient encouragement. The hieroglyphic writings of Egypt on leaves of the Nile papyrus were embellished with archaic manuscript illuminations. The brittle character of the medium used, when dried, has not been favorable to permanency, but enough remains to show that even these early artists were familiar with form and design.

We are, as a rule, too much accustomed to regard the products of antiquity as lacking in artistic quality, so that the excellence of much of the art work done upon illuminated manuscripts comes to us in the nature of a surprise, and we cannot but marvel at the work of many of these artist scribes, who wrought in monasteries without recognition, the very names of whom are now unknown, who worked patiently and continuously, whose only reward was the faith that inspired them, and whose religious zeal produced the illuminated manuscripts that are now held in such high estimation.

It is not easy to discover with certainty when and where the art of thus adorning manuscripts originated. The Oriental countries are frequently credited with its origination as well as that of many others of the arts and sciences, and the preservation of some very fine examples of Oriental manuscripts would seem to give color to this theory and to point to a very flourishing condition of the art in Persia and Hindoostan at a very early period.

Whatever may have been the origin of manuscript illumination, it is certain that it was popular in ancient Greece, and that from this country the adornment of manuscripts by illuminations and miniatures was carried to Rome and other countries that were contemporaneous and successive. It is also certainly true that wherever it was introduced, from the second century downward, it never ceased to retain favor and popularity until it was finally driven out by books produced by the printer's art.

The styles of the ancient Byzantine, the early Roman, the Hibernian, and some others are so basically diverse as to indicate independent but comparative simultaneous origin and development in widely separated localities and countries. The custom of dividing manuscript into pages has been ascribed by ancient authorities to Julius Caesar, whose letters to the Senate are said to have first been in this form, and they, being found exceedingly convenient, the practice soon became general, not alone for official documents, but for all the various writings of any length. The books became known as "codices," which term is now applied generally to early manuscript volumes.

Books and the various writing materials used in producing them are frequently portrayed with great detail in ancient mural paintings—the inkstand being generally represented as double, to provide for both black and red inks, both colors being used alternately. Twenty-five manuscript volumes constituted the library of Pamphilus, the martyr, who suffered death in the year 309, and it was a large library when it is remembered that the owner was his own copyist.

It is interesting to compare numerically this early library with the modern library of the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, which now contains some 3,000,000 volumes. The earliest known Greek and Latin manuscripts were written entirely in a peculiar form of capital letters called uncial letters, the chief points of peculiarity being in the letters A, D, E, H, and M, but modifications and changes crept in from time to time, according to artistic fancy and style, during the fifth and sixth to the tenth century and beyond and known as half-uncial and minuscules, thus marking the manuscripts and identifying their period of execution from the portraiture of individuals, arms and armor, coats of arms, and other objects, as well as from the recognized style or school of lettering that prevailed and the characteristic ornament or illumination thereof.

The scarcity of vellum, which supplanted the Egyptian papyrus leaves as a medium upon which these manuscripts were written, and the consequent cost of the same, rendered such books accessible to the few and not the many, and only royal and wealthy persons were able to enjoy the luxury of such a library, with its quaint conceptions and odd treatments of such subjects as Jonah and the whale, (which was always a favorite one,) Judith, Solomon, &c.

It was because of this scarcity and high cost of material that there arose that curious class of books that are now known as "palimpsests," about which Thomas De Quincey has so delightfully written in his "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." The same vellum sheets might, and frequently did, do service at different periods in profane and sacred fields. It was the Church and its various organizations, however, that fostered and first maintained the art of illuminating, although the demand for the reproduction of copies of certain volumes, such as "Missals" and "Books of Hours," finally became so great that the Church monopoly was lost, and secular schools with regular professors and practicers supplemented the work of the pious monks in this field.

The establishment of this secular school opened the door to a wider application of the art, and the illumination of other works than those connected with Church services began to prevail. Chronicles, histories, descriptions, and travels, as well as poems, romances, the classics, and other compositions were ornamented according to the rules of proportion that had previously been laid down for service books, Breviaries, Books of Hours, the Psalter, and the Lectionary.

Religious considerations that were beneficent in fostering and encouraging the development and practice of illuminating in another and most pernicious form led to the destruction of many priceless manuscripts.

The ruthless nature of some of the ecclesiastical persecutions that took place from time to time, that spared not even human life, likewise spent portions of its fury upon the painted pages of the monastic library, and many valuable historical and artistic relics perished by the fanatic torch and by other means quite as effective.

This accounts for the fact that some of the catalogues of these libraries that have been spared and have come down to us contain the names of many authors whose writings have never reached us. How deeply must all those who are in any way interested in this subject lament the infinite destruction of books that has prevailed in all ages. In spite of profane and secular influences the Scriptural books maintained a place for themselves, and many copies of the Scriptures themselves were produced and illuminated.

One of the evidences of the great eagerness with which the task of multiplying books was carried on is to be found in the use of a system of abridgment in order to facilitate labor of this character, initial letters and frequently arbitrary signs were widely used, especially among the earliest Greek examples, to represent whole words of frequent occurrence, and if the abbreviations were not understood the sense must often have been exceedingly obscure.

Sometimes a reader would dictate the text of the Scriptures or a portion thereof to a number of scribes assembled in one room together, who would transcribe simultaneously, and because of indistinct reading or, perhaps, carelessness in transcription, we have had perpetuated some of the variations in text that provoke latter day controversy. The names of some of these early art workers have fortunately been preserved, together with examples of their work, and Bilfrid, Baanes, Maximus, Christopher, Gomes, Joannes, Rainaldus, Mennius, Ethric, Wulfric, and Godemann are represented in the British and in some of the other European museums.

The Louvre and Musee de Cluny at Paris both have many beautiful examples of illuminated manuscripts by various early artists, and in our own Metropolitan Museum and in some other New York collections there are also examples that fortunately escaped the vandal's hand.

The principal colors used in illuminating were gold, silver, black, purple, blue, green, yellow, brown, white, and red, and in the use of these colors great skill and dexterity were obtained; the gold color in particular which the illuminators produced bears its age in a remarkable manner, and with an origin as early as the ninth century shows no loss or even diminution of its brilliancy. The missals, books of anthems, and the Gospels were zealously prepared with but little regard for expense, sometimes to order, and again as offerings to the Church, and as gifts by laymen and others.

Eugene Field, himself an enthusiast on the subject of manuscript illumination, confesses that on the best obtainable authority there is no means of now judging of the exact value of books during the Middle Ages, and any estimate of value at present must be largely conjectural. In the preparation of these gift or memorial books only the finest and best parchment or vellum was used, and the real or assumed piety of individuals often led them into great extravagance in lavish decoration and gorgeous binding of such manuscripts.

When black ink was used in ritualistic writings, as was frequently if not usually the case, the title page and ornamentation were, as a rule, in red ink, from which circumstance we have the term "rubric." During the fourteenth century the art of illuminating doubtless attained its highest development, both in design and execution, as practiced in England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, but subsequent to the advent of the art of printing it began to decline, printed books, as soon as they were obtainable, being for the most part substituted for manuscript volumes, and although the illumination of manuscripts lingered, and even printed books were so treated, a blank space having been left for the purpose of hand illumination, marked only with a small letter (printer's lower case) to indicate what the illuminator should produce and embellish, the practice languished and was finally abandoned.

Fust, Schoeffer, and those that followed them struck the death knell of illuminated manuscripts and the art was pushed aside, lost the freshness, boldness, and vigor that had given it life and popularity, and artists hitherto devoted to its practice turned their attention to book plates and in other directions, and its glory departed, except as a memory.

It is of course quite possible to obtain examples of such manuscripts as we have been considering, even at the present time, since many such volumes are broken up by vandalistic booksellers, who retail fragments and single sheets, so that one who is not insensible to the charm that lurks about such a sheet may not have to seek for ownership in vain. Even a fragmentary missal or book of hours will fill a little corner in a well-kept library, or a miniature would frame nicely and hang upon a library wall and be quite in harmony with its surroundings. Extensive collecting along this line is of course quite expensive, but not always absolutely prohibitive to the enthusiast.

A recent French catalogue names 3,000f. as the price of a small volume, (about 16mo in size,) while Quaritch of London prices a small folio of but sixteen leaves of vellum, dating perhaps from the end of the twelfth century, at £750, neither of which prices is exceptional, extraordinary, or unique.

One who is enthusiastic and persistent in search may, however, sometimes obtain much lower prices and secure his prize and the reward of patience. The ownership of one of these curious and most interesting relics of antique art, even if the example be not the most desirable, carries with it a charm and a serpent fascination that will perhaps be incomprehensible to the great majority of those who have never felt it.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1898.

In Canada, so Chambers's Journal states it, there are seventy-four different ways of writing that dreadful thing commonly known as "mortgage." The list begins with "morgigs" and concludes with "maugrech." Some of the curious variations are "morgue," "murthage," "morguge," "mordage," "morguagu," "morgg," "morggge," "moraj," and "mortcage." Nevertheless there are foreclosures indifferent to the many spellings of mortgage.

A proposal approved by the late Archbishop Benson and by Dean Farrar is now being advanced in London for the erection of a memorial to the martyrs burned at the stake at Canterbury during the reign of Bloody Mary. It is not always wise to recur to the religious tragedies of the past, not even in [illegible] England.

In the Art World.

News of Studio and Gallery—Important Foreign and American Paintings.

The present week has brought a number of small and interesting art exhibitions, but its chief event was the opening on Wednesday evening at the American Art Galleries of the long-anticipated exhibition of the important and valuable collection of Chinese and Eastern ceramics formed by Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the pictures which belonged to Mr. Dana, and those forming the collection of Mr. William H. Fuller. The exhibition of these art treasures is a unique one. No such display of Oriental pottery and of representative and superior examples of the early English and Barbison schools of painting has ever been made in America. This exhibition proves Mr. Dana and Mr. Fuller to have been collectors of rare discernment, education, and ability. The display of the Dana porcelains will be a revelation to numbers of people who have heretofore had only a faint idea of the wonderful beauty and delicacy of color and the exquisite workmanship of the potters and porcelain manufacturers and artists of the Far East. The American Art Galleries have been thronged all during the day and evening since the exhibition was first opened with art lovers and students, and will be crowded until Thursday afternoon next, when the sale of the porcelains begins. The pictures will be sold at Chickering Hall on Friday evening next, and the porcelains will be sold in the galleries on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons.

The literature of the exhibition and coming sale is in itself important. The custom of publishing handsome illustrated catalogues to commemorate important art exhibitions and sales began about twenty years ago, and with the rapid improvement in typography and bookbinding, and particularly in process reproductions during the past few years, the catalogue of each succeeding exhibition or sale has marked a decided advance in appearance and value upon its immediate predecessor. The catalogues of the Mary J. Morgan and A. T. Stewart sales, held in this city in the eighties, and even of the Secretan sale in Paris of 1891, are decidedly inferior in every way to the recently published catalogue of the William H. Stewart collection. The catalogue of the Fuller collection, while less pretentious than that of the William H. Stewart, and necessarily much smaller, has admirable photogravures of the paintings, an interesting description of each picture, biographical notices of the artists represented, and an introduction, all written by Frank Millet, the artist, while Mr. Fuller himself has prepared a monograph on Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," which deals with the vexed question as to the relative priority of Mr. Fuller's "Blue Boy" over that owned by the Duke of Westminster. This monograph evinces long and careful study of the subject, and, while it does not settle the question, will be found interesting reading.

Mr. Hermann Schaus is holding a very timely and appropriate exhibition at his Fifth Avenue gallery of several important examples of the Barbizon masters and other modern French painters. The three most important canvases are a large and superb Troyon, "Returned to the Farm"; a Van Marcke, "Cows in Pasture," and a large and fine Diaz, "Fontainebleau." These three pictures are not only thoroughly characteristic and representative of the master hands which painted them, but are the most important and the finest examples of the three men imported for many a day. The Diaz has almost the quality of a Rousseau. The subject is the usual forest glade, with the glint of light on the near tree trunks, and the road leading off under low branches in the background, with a swampy pool in the foreground. There is wonderful depth of color in the rich blue sky seen overhead, and a quality and strength which marks Diaz at his best. The Troyon has for its subject a white cow pausing in a woodland road with uplifted head in the foreground, a bay one behind, and two sheep on the left under the spreading branches of a great oak. A burst of sunlight falls upon the first cow and illumines the entire landscape. The anatomical details of the animals, the feeling of power and arrested movement, and especially the luscious rich color of the white cow's hide, and the expression of face and form, are the most striking features of this remarkable and powerful work, which with Mr. Fuller's fine example confirms the critical estimate of Troyon as "the cattle painter of the century." The Van Marcke is only inferior to the Troyon in the drawing and painting of the cows. It is notable also for its lovely tones of color, the delicate hues of the apple blossoms, and the exquisite rendering of the pearly clear atmosphere of an early Spring day. Near these great canvases hang two fine examples of Jules Dupre, one rich in color quality, but a little sombre, and the other sunny and bright in color and atmosphere, and an important Daubigny depicting the artist's houseboat on a French river. There are also in the Schaus gallery at present an excellent landscape by Mesgrigny, very soft in color and tone; two strong Cazins, and a new and fine Lerolle, "The Harvesters," with a beautiful rosy sunset sky.

It is pleasant to be able to state that an American landscape painter, Julian Rix, has two canvases in the Schaus gallery, which hold their own with the important foreign paintings just described. Mr. Rix's advance in his work during the past few years has been frequently commented upon in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In these last canvases he has surpassed all his previous efforts, and it may safely be said that H. W. Ranger and himself give promise of succeeding to the places left vacant by such painters as Wyant and even Inness. [illegible] of the larger of the two present canvases is "A [illegible] Afternoon," a landscape with a fine distance, a [illegible] sky, a sweep of air, and brilliant sunlight. The artist has been particularly happy in his treatment of the foliage of the two great oaks in the left foreground. The smaller canvas, "An Autumn Landscape," is notable for its deep, rich color and its fine treatment of cloud forms. Mr. Rix's virile and broad brushwork, his composition, and, above all, his sentiment and feeling for Nature in her wilder moods, make his present work not only important, but filled with future promise.

A panel of miniatures by Mrs. Hurlbut now on exhibition in the Schaus gallery compels attention. While Mrs. Hurlbut's work is hardly to be compared with that of Mr. W. J. Baer at the Knoedler gallery, which has produced such a deserved furor, it is still of an excellent quality, and is marked by much delicacy and refinement of color and treatment. The portraits of Commodore Postley and of the youthful Duchess of Marlborough are particularly good. Both are in a light key, are delicate in color, and are good likenesses. A portrait of a young woman and a child is especially noticeable for its refinement, and that of an old lady for the sweet expression of the face and the very truthful and remarkably clever rendering of the details and texture of the lace collar and fichu. Mrs. Hurlbut evidently excels in the rendering of texture.

The Baroness Helga von Cramm has now on exhibition at the Wunderlich galleries a number of water colors, memorabilia of journeys in Southern Europe and in the islands of the Mediterranean. They are fresh in color, clear in atmosphere, and, while not overstrong, are well executed and evidence the possession of a keen artistic sense and much facility of execution.

Mr. Charles H. Miller displays twenty new pictures in the gallery of Frederick A. Chapman on upper Fifth Avenue. Mr. Miller has been well called "the artistic discoverer of Long Island," and his studies of Long Island scenery are truthful to the locality, good in sentiment and color, and are vigorously painted. Some of his landscapes are painted in a low key and have rich, warm tones, while others in a high key are cheery and bright in color and tone. "The Wood Gatherers" is a good example of the former, and "A Cloudy Day" of the latter. Of his ideal portraits, the best are "Cuba" and "Jean Valjean." Mr. Miller should confine himself to his landscapes, for which he has won deserved reputation.

Elliott Daingerfield has on exhibition at the Klackner gallery a large modern Madonna entitled "Mary and the Child." To this canvas Mr. Daingerfield has devoted close and laborious study, with the result that he has produced a serious and important work. The figure of the Virgin is a seated one in profile. She holds in her outstretched arms the Infant, who stands upon her lap facing the spectator, the head surrounded by a yellow halo. In the background are a piece of olive-green tapestry and a cobalt blue sky, while two tall candlesticks with lit candles are in the right and left foreground.

The coloring is deep and rich in low tones. The figures have much quiet dignity, and the Virgin has a peculiarly serious and sweet expression. The lines of the figure of the infant are a little too straight and lack flexibility. The treatment is essentially reverent and refined, and the work should add much to the artist's rapidly growing reputation.

At the recent photograph exhibition of the Eastman Company at the Academy of Design a photograph of a young woman by Miss Zaida Ben-Yusuf attracted much deserved attention from its artistic pose and fine expression. Miss Ben-Yusuf, who was born in Armenia, but was educated in England, where she was for some time a pupil of George Davidson, the well-known English artist, has been studying photography during the past few years, and now shows in her Fifth Avenue studio a number of protographs of men and women which are remarkably artistic and striking. Miss Ben-Yusuf is particularly happy in the posing of her subjects, in her arrangement of surroundings, and in her expression of character. Her work even in the well-filled field of pictorial photography is distinctly original. Particularly good are the photographs of a young woman with a violin, of a young woman with hand glass, and of a tall maiden with a peacock fan. Mention also must be made of Miss Ben-Yusuf's picture of herself in the Eastman exhibition, and of a Mr. Waterbury, a well-known New York attorney.

The water colors which fill the Corridor and the West Gallery of the Academy of Design in the present water color exhibition must be briefly noted this morning to complete the review of the various galleries published in this supplement during the past three weeks. In the West Gallery Sidney R. Burleigh has a rather impressionistic but striking canvas in "Moonrise and Afterglow." Walter Satterlee's interior with figures, "To the Future Bride," is one of the best pictures he has ever painted, telling a good story and truthful in detail and costume. There are good sentiment and feeling in Bruce Crane's little landscape "A Winter Morning." E. N. Bicknell's "A Close Shave," a marine incident, recalls Jobert's larger and more dramatic canvas of the same subject—a steamer almost running down a fishing dory on the Banks. Walter L. Palmer's "October Haze" has an unusual motive for this delicate colorist, but is very charming. Ross Turner's "Off Cape Ann," while distinctly inferior to his last year's "Golden Galleon," has the same fine rendering of the resistless heave of the ocean. Frederick W. Freer's figure piece, "The Last Day on the Beach," has excellent expression, and there are delicate tones and soft, lovely color in John C. Huffington's "Morning Mist." George H. Clements's "Arab Acrobats," with its good life and movement; Charles Warren Eaton's "Trailing Mists," Walter C. Hartson's "Edge of the Woods," Charles C. Curran's "Sunbeams," Henry P. Smith's "Lagoon—Venice," George H. Clements's "[illegible]," Edward Gay's "Harvest Time," Childe Hassam's "Early Summer—Lake George," the same artist's "Evening—Paris," Henry B. Snell's "Study in Grays," Walter L. Dean's "Herring Schooner," J. Francis Murphy's "Sunset," and George W. Edwards's "Village of Monhegan," and "In a Flemish Doorway" are other pictures in this gallery deserving of mention.

The Corridor is, as usual, devoted for the most part to flower studies, of which perhaps the best are Virginia Brandreth's "Dogwood Blossoms," Rosina E. Sherwood's "Daisies and Buttercups," N. S. J. Smillie's "Roses," and F. V. Redmond's "Iridescence." Among the few pictures other than of flowers in the Corridor the best are Livingston Platt's "Misty Twilight," Percy Moran's "End of the Story," Robert F. Bloodgood's "Poachers' Quarrel," Will S. Robinson's "Dutch Fisherfolk," and Charles Melville Dewey's "Moonlight."

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out, I read an old one."—Emerson.

V.

Reuben Davis's "Recollections of Mississippi and Missippians."*

The ever-growing family of States which is called the Union is still so young that many persons now living feel as if they had watched over the cradle of some of its most sturdy members. In the long perspective of history it seems but yesterday that Texas heroically chose its baptism of blood at San Jacinto and the Alamo. It is only a little further back that Mississippi, the bravery of whose sons may be said to have given Texas to the Union, was engaged in struggle with its savage foes, and with the even more terrible enemies of disease and the almost unconquerable solitudes.

It is as a pioneer in this period of the State's history, when the forces of civilization are beginning to be felt, when law and order are beginning to triumph over the reign of the frontier desperado, and when the real life of the community begins to blossom in the wilderness, that Reuben Davis appears as its simple and delightful chronicler. He is the Froissart of the time, and enables his reader to understand better the period he describes than if he wielded the pen of a Gibbon or a Mommsen. He writes of an age of hardy pioneers of the type of Sam Houston, who went forth to subdue forests and wastes in as lofty a spirit as that with which the Christian knights marched to Jerusalem or the great explorers turned their prows into the shoreless western seas.

Reuben Davis belonged to that Virginia stock which boasts that it has "kept the lamp of chivalry alight in hearts of gold," and which with equal zest "rode with Smith around the land and Raleigh round the seas." One great wave of the Virginia outflow had already conquered and enriched the country of the Tennessee and Kentucky, and it was an eddy of this flood which swept into Mississippi. All of Davis's brothers and sisters but one had been born in Virginia. He was himself born in Tennessee, but in early manhood moved into the new region to the southwest that had just been wrested from the Indians. The kind of pioneer that he was may be imagined from the fact that even in this community of earnest men he had earned the sobriquet of "Old Reube" long before he was thirty. This title, which he bore through life, reminds one of "Old Abe," but resemblance to Lincoln lies deeper than the name. The rugged face, remorselessly swept of all covering from the chin upward, that almost lowers in its severity from the frontispiece of his book, distinctly recalls the face of Lincoln, and the lives of the two were not very far apart in kind.

The picture he has left of his father shows that he also belonged to this type, and that under his care Reuben could hardly have been other than the man he was. The father was a Baptist clergyman, but "occupied himself during the week," his son records, "with ordinary farm labor, and could never be induced to accept any compensation for his services in the church." In another place he says:

> "Minister as he was, my father never doubted that it was a part of his Christian duty to knock down any rascal who happened to deserve such discipline. People had not begun to write about muscular Christianity in those days, but they understood and practiced it. Their creed was generally simple. A man ought to fear God and mind his business. He should be respectful and courteous to all women; he should love his friends and hate his enemies. He should eat when he was hungry, drink when he was thirsty, dance when he was merry, vote for the candidate he liked best, and knock down any man who questioned these privileges. He was almost always an ardent politician, and a strong partisan on whichever side he enlisted. But a man would have been held in reprobation who should attempt to serve his party by fraud and corruption."

It was a period of very sensitive "honor," and when too frequently, as in the days of Falstaff, the man who had honor was "he that died o' Wednesday." Once at a ball at Quincy young Davis was insulted. Calling his adversary "from the presence of the ladies," he assaulted him with a pocketknife. The simple chronicler adds: "Had I submitted tamely to this insult, my future career would have been blighted by it, and I should have lost all claim to the respect and good opinion of my fellow-citizens."

The chief value of the "Recollections" is in the true pictures they give of the kind of life that was then lived in the "plantation" or slave region of the South. Davis's characters are not those of Mississippi alone, but could be transplanted with equal accuracy and appropriateness to Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina. It is this that will give the book its permanent worth. Here is his picture of the men of that time:

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*RECOLLECTIONS OF MISSISSIPPI AND MISSISSIPPIANS. By Reuben Davis. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. $3.

> "Our first settlers have too often been characterized as a set of ruffians and desperadoes, whose courage degenerated into ferocity, and whose freedom was license and debauchery. The Mississippian has been caricatured into a swaggering rowdy, always drinking whisky and flourishing revolvers and bowie knives. It is true that many of them drank hard, swore freely, and were utterly reckless of consequences when their passions were aroused. But it is equally true that the great body of the settlers were sober, industrious men, who met hardships and toil with patient courage, and whose hands were as ready to extend help as they were to resist violence and oppression. They took life jovially and enjoyed such pleasures as they could come by."

No description of any part of the South at any time would be complete without its due word about the women, and Reuben Davis, stern pioneer as he was, does not neglect this imperative duty. He says of that early day:

> "There were few ladies, comparatively, and among such a chivalrous body of Southrons those few had everything their own way. Most of them were lovely and elegant women, and, in spite of the roughness of life in a newly settled country, they were treated like queens by every man who approached them."

Again he says:

> "The young ladies were gorgeous. They were plainer in their every-day apparel than girls of this day, but on great occasions they wore frocks of rich silk stuffs and fine gay colors, and they had all sorts of lace tuckers and frills, and wore their hair curled and frizzed in a very artful manner. I won't go so far as to say that women are less handsome nowadays, but I never see any of them look as radiant as they did in the year eighteen hundred and—never mind what."

As a lawyer of more than fifty years' practice, he has much to say about the courts, those centres of early Southern life, and which were the scenes of most of his own triumphs. On one occasion, having a desperate case to defend, the only chance for saving his client was by irritating and confusing the Judge and so appealing to the prejudice of the jury. He says:

> "I opened the argument, charging error in the decision of the Court in ruling out testimony, and suggesting prejudice and tyranny. The Court stopped me, but I began again upon partiality in decision. I was ordered to stop, and threatened with imprisonment for contempt. I then asked if I was to be denied the privilege of making a defense for a citizen whose life was put in jeopardy by his Honor's erroneous decision. I appealed to the people, and said that in a court governed by such unheard-of tyranny my only hope was to ask the Court to write out my argument for me, so that I might learn what could be said in that court without offense. By this time Watson was in a great rage, and vehemently threatened me with the jail. I told him I was not afraid of the jail, and that he could not prevent the performance of my duty to my client. The quarrel continued for forty minutes, the Judge getting more and more furious, and the crowd, including the jury, becoming very much excited."

The defendant was acquitted, but the Judge remarked: "He would have been hung if I could have sent Davis to jail, as he deserved." On another occasion in "a blaze of fury" because the Judge had ordered him to take his seat he drew his knife, opened it, and hurled the blade into the bar while glaring at the Judge. "My object," he confesses, simply, "was to induce the Judge to order me to jail and then to attack him on the bench."

The simplicity and ruggedness of this early life are admirably portrayed by Davis, who had lived all of it, from plowboy to bar and bench, through the inevitable military experience—not without horrors—and through the almost as inevitable seat in Congress. He began his career as a doctor at a time when pneumonia was slaying its thousands, and he saved many lives, he says, by changing the treatment from bleeding to whisky! But lawyers, doctors, and all were attached to the soil in those primitive days. In a plain passage, which accurately describes the alluring but fatal conditions then prevailing in the South, he says:

> "In the then existing state of affairs lawyers, doctors, merchants, and often ministers of the Gospel, were more or less connected with agricultural pursuits. As soon as a man began to accumulate money he bought a plantation as a matter of course. After that it was more negroes to work more land to the end of the chapter. I don't deny that the end was dark and dismal enough, but the chapter was a gay one, full of life and incident and the maddest merriment. Men were men in that day and time, and could both work and play. Their days were made honorable by strenuous and successful labor, but in the intervals of that labor they took their pleasure freely."

Of the distinguished men of the period he gives a long and honorable roster, hitting off each in a brief, characteristic portrait. Jefferson Davis is always to him "Our revered ex-President," and no words are glowing enough to do justice to Gen. Quitman. The picture of the brilliant S. S. Prentiss is, however, a little surprising. He writes of this marvelous orator as follows:

> "Among all his admirers there was not one more enthusiastic than myself, and yet, looking back, I am compelled to admit, in all sober sadness, that this tremendous power was not exerted for good. All his splendid qualities—his brilliant genius, his dauntless courage, his chivalrous honor, his princely generosity, the wonderful gentleness and fascination of his manner—served only to adorn the reckless dissipation and extravagance by which his own life was wrecked, luring others into the same fatal errors. He was the handsomest man I ever saw, his face and head being models of manly beauty. Unfortunately, his right leg was withered by some disease in childhood, and he was morbidly sensitive about this defect, although by means of a stick round which he twisted the maimed foot he was able to walk with ease. His voice was beyond description, and his fluency of utterance marvelous. I have heard him say that he had committed so much poetry to memory that he often spoke without being conscious whether he uttered his own words or those of some favorite poet. He was no debater, had no element of a politician; his gift was pure oratory. In conversation he was irresistible. I have sat at the wine table with him for hours, every one present so captivated by his delightful table talk that even the wine, of which there was no stint, seemed less intoxicating than his presence."

The experiences at Washington are rapidly passed over, as if they were painful even in recollection. He naively describes his feelings of exaltation on hearing Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Benton for the first time. His own part, however, in both the National and Confederate Congresses is done scant justice to. In the former he labored diligently to procure peace through compromise, and in the latter through energetic war. It was he who made the Napoleonic suggestion of concentrating the Southern troops in two grand armies for the invasion of the North. Of this plan he says:

> "If this active policy had been adopted, we might have been spared the slaughter at Gettysburg, the surrender of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, and the bloodshed at Chattanooga. Atlanta might not have been laid in ruins, and the march to the sea might not have won immortality for Sherman. Hood might not have been left to work out his follies, and the end might have come in a less ignoble manner."

One who picks up this book will not readily lay it down. It is instinct with life; and a clearer and better picture of the ante-bellum South has not been drawn. It is, in fact, a complete restoration of the period it describes, and in its pages can be seen, moving and acting the kind of men that built up a magnificent civilization, and the growth of errors that led to its complete destruction.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

An Emperor as a Cartoonist.

In a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was an article describing the art work done by Prince Eugene of Sweden, who, as far as his work could be conveyed to the writer by means of printed illustrations, appeared to be a painter of unusual merit. Prince Eugene had natural talent, but he seems to have studied hard in France and Sweden. He possibly did not believe in inspiration.

When this sketch of Prince Eugene's landscapes was written, wonder was expressed why the young Emperor of Germany had not tried to distinguish himself in the same direction, and the idea was conveyed that being so many sided he had only to make the effort. There was once an Irishman who, being asked if he could play the fiddle, said he didn't know, because he had never tried it.

In Harper's Weekly recently was shown a print after a picture painted by H. Knackfuss, which had been suggested by a drawing of the young Emperor's. It is called "The Yellow Peril." On a rock stands an exceedingly lusty avenging angel, with huge wings and epaulets, clad in circus style, and in his hand he holds a sword of flame. With the other hand he shows a dumpy figure of Buddha, perched miles off in the clouds, and surrounded with lurid flames. In the distant landscape, where there are feudal towers and a city, possibly Berlin, there is a river, maybe the Elbe or the Rhine. Somehow the stolid Buddha had set a field or a river on fire.

Perched high on a rock, the bellicose angel beckons on a number of fairly aggressive women. Germany, as a typical hot-headed young person, wears a kind of eagle-headed spike helmet. In her hand is her glaive unsheathed, and she seems particularly greedy for the fray. France, in a Phrygian cap, holds a spear, but is not overanxious. As for Britannia, plainly distinguishable by the emblems on her shield, she carries her spear at rest, and certainly she hangs fire, not having apparently made up her mind exactly what to do. There are seven young women in all, quite a tableau, in fact; but none has the aggressive look of the German lady. Above is the cross, and the rays from it illumine the group. It is a "yellow allegory," and under the guise of religion is instigated a crusade against the Chinese.

The legend in German, said to have been written by the Emperor, reads, when translated: "Nations of Europe, join in the defense of your faith and your homes." That was just about the idea of the wolf who complained that the sheep was troubling the waters of the brook.

But it is not our province to deal with politics, only we fail to see where there is any "Yellow Peril." There is, however, human greed, and Michael, the avenging angel, backed up by irate Germany, seems exceedingly hungry for spoil. As to the art in the picture, it is of the heavy kind. Perhaps Herr Knackfuss did not interpret with intelligence the original sketch of his Majesty Emperor William II. It is just as well that the figures stand on a solid point of rock; otherwise, such is their united heaviness that any other pedestal would not have supported them. Evidently the Emperor knocked off this cartoon when on horseback, galloping from a review to be on time for a sham fight. He is, indeed, a very surprising and impetuous monarch.

An Early Copyright Dispute.

The following story has for basis nothing but legend, for whether St. Columba was at fault or not, cannot be authoritatively stated. We only know the tale as mediaeval history tells it.

When St. Columba was a simple monk he visited a monastery in the North of Ireland, and there he saw a famous psalter. Somehow he managed to make a copy of the psalter. When the Prior of the monastery heard of this act he was angered, and gave the copyist a bit of his mind, calling him bad names, and ending by impounding the manuscript. A long dispute followed and St. Columba's partisans wanted to extinguish the Prior. Finally the quarrel became so intense that St. Columba left the place and sought a refuge at Iona. The matter was laid before an Irish King for settlement, who decided against St. Columba. In his summing up he said that "to every cow belongs the calf," the psalter presumably being the calf, and the monastery the cow.

Contests in regard to the rights of printing the Sacred Word always seem at least peculiar, and give scoffers opportunities for making disparaging remarks. Very recently was threatened a suit about copyright when Mr. Gladstone had written an introduction to the "People's Bible History." His manuscript had been duly registered at Stationer's Hall, but there was some error as to the title of the book. This almost brought about a lawsuit. Fortunately, the matter was amicably settled without the intervention of any Irish King.

Daudet's Posthumous Works.

Paris journals are just now publishing a great deal about the posthumous works of Alphonse Daudet. Daudet spoke freely of his literary labor to the friends that he saw from day to day, and it is asserted on good authority that, with the exception of "Pa Petite Paroisse," written in collaboration with Leon Hennique, the dead author did not leave a single completed unpublished work. He did leave, however, a great many stories in different stages of completion, which will undoubtedly be finished by his son, Leon, and an innumerable number of notes.

Some of these notes were evidently taken with the idea of employing them in writing a book on Napoleon, presented from the point of view of a southern Frenchman, who would surround the Emperor with the quiet humor and poet-fancyings of the Midi—a sort of Napoleon-Tartarin but a genial, yet more fateful Tartarin. It was well known among intimates that the author of "Sapho" contemplated such a book.

In the numerous blank books that were left one finds fragments and completed chapters of a romance that had been promised to La Revue de Paris, entitled "Quinze Ans de Mariage," an autobiography in a way, as were "Souvenirs d'un Homme de Lettres" and "Trente Ans de Paris." These blank books also contain scraps of conversation and personal impressions of the great men that he met or entertained in his beautiful study in the Rue Bellechasse. These had undoubtedly been destined to see the light some day in one form or another.

But among the projects which he held most dear was one to write a book on grief, that great human phenomenon of which he had been so thorough a student in all its phases. One of his blank books is filled with meditations on the subject. And it is known that they had already begun to take shape that they might be published after his death. But the master's hand was stayed just too soon.

During the eighteen years that Alphonse Daudet had been an invalid it had been his custom to write long letters to his more intimate friends, to his brother Ernest, to his wife, and to his son, Leon; but these letters are of so intimate a character that it is doubtful if they will ever meet the public eye; at any rate not for many years.

Everything now points to a great vogue in his books; his publishers are making preparations to meet the greatest demands from all classes that seem assured. There is also to be a revival of his plays. Even now "Sapho," in two distinct renderings, is being played at a couple of Parisian theatres. "L'Arlesienne" will soon be returned to the boards, and "La Petite Paroisse" will follow. "Soutien de Famille" will appear in book form not later than March.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance.

The recent death of Mrs. Cowden Clarke, compiler of the "Concordance to Shakespeare," recalls the fact that a large portion of the original manuscript of the "Concordance" is now owned in this country, or, at any rate, was here in 1870, when it was sold in New York with the collection of the Hon. George H. Holliday of Carlinville, Ill. The manuscript, which brought $56, was noted in the catalogue as from the Balmanno collection. Mr. Balmanno, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Clarke's, corresponded with her under the name of "The Enthusiast." He was also the projector of the well-known American testimonial to the author, the contributors to which included many of the most prominent literary men of the day.

In all there are fifty closely written pages of the manuscript, together with a long and exceedingly interesting letter of ten pages from Mrs. Clarke, in which she gave a minute and detailed account of the progress of her famous book from the conception, through the sixteen years occupied in its compilation, to its final publication in 1845. There were four pages of proof corrected by Mrs. Clarke, and also copies of an autograph letter from Douglas Jerrold to the author, of her application for the privilege of dedicating the book to Queen Victoria, of the Queen's reply, &c., and also numerous clippings, all neatly mounted in a very thick octavo volume. Mrs. Clarke gave in the letter the following account of the origin of the idea of a Shakespeare concordance:

> "One fine morning, the 15th of July, 1829, at the breakfast table of some friends in Somersetshire, the subject of Cruden's 'Concordance to the Bible' was started, its vast utility discussed, and a regret expressed that no similar work existed for the quoters of Shakespeare. The hope of facilitating the use of his universal axioms, of helping to spread still further the knowledge of his wondrous wisdom and truth, fired my ambition; the desire to be myself the means of supplying a concordance to the Bible of the intellectual world seized upon my imagination. That very day I began my glorious task; with pencil and 'The Tempest' in my hand, I accompanied my friends in their morning walk, thus offering the first lines of my work in honor of nature's poet, on nature's own shrine, in the face of nature herself—in the open air."

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[illegible]

Their Relations as H. C. Walpole Records Them in His Life of Fox.

On reading the editorial article on "The Burke Memorial" in this day's TIMES it occurred to me that a few passages concerning Burke and Fox as presented in "The Life of Fox," by H. C. Walpole, Esq., might be of interest as narrated by a contemporary. I have accordingly copied such passages, and inclose them for you to use or not, as suits your pleasure. M. A. N.

Scranton, Penn., Feb. 3, 1898.

Some time previous to the rupture between Lord North and Fox, the latter had begun to associate with several members of the Opposition, and had been by sympathy of genius attracted to the celebrated Edmund Burke. The Minister, Lord North, had repeatedly represented the suspicions to which the association of Fox with the opposers of Government had given rise, and enforced them with this argument: "If," said he, "we see a woman coming out of a bagnio, we cannot swear she is not virtuous, yet we should judge of her from her company."

These remonstrances had, however, very little weight with Fox. The opposition he now began to make to the views of the administration could not pass unnoticed, and in February, 1774, the following laconic letter was delivered to him while sitting on the Treasury bench in the House of Commons, by the side of the Minister:

> "His Majesty has thought proper to order a new Commission of the Treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name." NORTH."

Fox was filled with resentment at the mode of his dismissal, and now became a most strenuous and formidable opponent of the Minister. By this conduct Lord North proved himself a short-sighted politician. Mr. Fox, finding one avenue to preferment closed upon him, shook off with the utmost ease his old connections and his old principles. He now joined in the most unqualified manner in the opposition to the measures of the Minister, and to this opposition he owed the commencement of his reputation. Just before his dismissal he had made a speech, in which he described in glowing terms the happiness of the nation, but the striking difference which afterward took place in the tone of his declamation occasioned the following lines of Pope to be applied to him:

"Ask men's opinions—Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well.
Strike off this pension, by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone."

From the year 1774 to 1781 the question of compliance with the demands of the Colonists, or taxation and rigorous coercion; the utility or prejudicial influence of each particular measure adopted by the administration; the prudence or folly of raising all Europe in arms against Britain at the moment when she was at war with her own subjects, gave rise to a long series of the most eloquent debates that ever took place within the walls of an English House of Commons. Fox, Burke, Barre, Dunning were the most eloquent speakers on the side of opposition. Fox, trained by Burke to the industry of a leader, and instructed by him in the details of business, became continually more eminent as an orator and a statesman in the House. The effects of opposition weakened the hands of the Ministers; rendered them timid, uncertain, more anxious to avoid censure than by exertion to command success. They contributed signally to produce the misconduct they arraigned and the misfortunes which they affected to deplore. American freedom was not more strongly vindicated by the arms of Washington than by the eloquence of the Opposition.

The measures which led to the American war had now come to a crisis, and were loudly execrated by a formidable party in the mother country. To this party Fox united himself, and from his conspicuous talents soon acquired the authority of a leader. In 1773 he opposed the introduction of the Borton Port bill and apologized for the conduct of the Colonies. In his speech on this occasion he arraigned the measures of the Minister in bold and energetic language. The Treasury bench now began for the first time to calculate the loss it had sustained, the Opposition to estimate the strength it had acquired. The session of 1775 opened wih a speech declaring the necessity of coercion.

On this occasion Fox poured forth a torrent of his powerful eloquence. In that plain and forcible language which forms one of the many excellencies of his speech he affirmed that Lord Chatham, the King of Prussia, nay, even Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than Lord North had lost. "He has lost," he said, "a whole continent." His sagacious mind at the commencement of the war foresaw the event. Fox perceived, and predicted, that men fighting for liberty would ultimately prove successful. He endeavored to dissuade his country from war, foreboding that discomfiture must be the event of such contest. Unfortunately, the administration disregarded his admonitions, and the consequent calamity far exceeded the anticipation even of Mr. Fox's forethought. During the whole American war Mr. Fox successively protested against every measure of hostility directed against the Colonies.

In 1781 William Pitt, then in his twenty-second year, made his first speech in the [illegible] Englishmen had pitied and despised the French as slaves, and now rejoiced, with general philanthropy, to see them emancipated into a freedom like their own. Among those whose minds were transported by the first, wildly beautiful and magnificent but delusive prospects presented by the French Revolution, we are not surprised to find Charles Fox. The opinion that it was likely to produce more happiness to the natives of France and more tranquillity to this country seems to have been one of the principal causes that rendered him so favorable to the new order of things.

Such were the sentiments expressed by Mr. Fox in the year 1790. His friend, Mr. Burke, soon afterward delivered his opinion on the subject. Entertaining the highest respect for the genius and wisdom of Mr. Fox, he expressed his anxiety lest the approbation bestowed on the French by a man whose authority carried so much weight should be understood to hold up the transactions in that country as a fit object for imitation in our own. He declared his thorough conviction that nothing could be further from the intention of such an able and uniformly patriotic champion of the British Constitution, and entered on the merits of his arguments and of the question from which they had arisen. Fully coinciding with Fox respecting the evils of the old despotism, he, however, thought very differently of the tranquillity to neighbors and happiness to themselves likely to ensue from the recent proceedings in France.

It was in reply to this speech that Fox, after expressing his esteem and veneration for Burke, declared that "were he to put all the political information that he had gained from books, all that he had learned from science, or that the knowledge of the world and its affairs had taught him, into one scale, and the improvement he had derived from Mr. Burke's conversation and instruction into the other, the latter would preponderate." Still, however, he could not agree with the opinion of his friend respecting the French Revolution, at which he rejoiced, as an emancipation from despotism.

After this discussion between Fox and Burke in the session of 1790 the latter adhered uniformly to the sentiments he had avowed. Mr. Fox and he still continued on terms of friendship, though they did not meet so often as before. In 1791 Burke in a speech entered into the general principles of legislation, considered the doctrine of the rights of man, proceeded to its offspring, the Constitution of France, and expressed his conviction that in this country a design had been formed against the established Government.

When Mr. Fox rose, conceiving that an insinuation of maintaining republican principles had been made against him, and that part of Burke's speech tended to strengthen the idea, in order to remove the impression he declared his conviction that the British Constitution, though defective in theory, was, in practice, admirably adapted to this country. He, however, repeated his praises of the French Revolution; he thought it on the whole one of the most glorious events in the history of mankind and expressed his dissent from Burke's opinions on the subject, which he said were inconsistent with his former principles.

Burke in reply said: "Mr. Fox has treated me with harshness and malignity; after harassing with his light troops in the skirmishes of order, he has brought the heavy artilleries of his own great abilities to bear on me." Having defended his opinions relative to the French Constitution and vindicated himself from the charge of inconsistency, he avowed that Mr. Fox and he had often differed with no loss of friendship between them; "but," continued he, "there is something in the cursed French Constitution which envenoms everything." Fox whispered: "There is no loss of friendship between us." Burke answered: "There is. I know the price of my conduct: our friendship is at an end."

He then concluded by exhorting the two great men at the head of the opposite parties, "whether they should move in the political hemisphere as two blazing stars in opposite orbits, or walk together as brethren, to preserve the British Constitution, and to guard it against innovation." On hearing this declaration of his former friend and political instructor, the feelings of Mr. Fox were too powerful to be suppressed. He rose to reply, but they denied him utterance. Relieved by involuntary tears, while the most profound silence pervaded the house, he said "that, however events might have altered the mind of his honorable friend, for such he must still call him, he could not so easily consent to relinquish and dissolve that intimate connection which had for twenty-five years subsisted between them. He hoped Mr. Burke would think on past times, and, whatever conduct of his had caused the offense, that he would at least believe such was not his intention."

In the course of his speech he still maintained that Burke had once held very different principles, and that he himself had learned from him those very principles which he now reprobated. Mr. Fox concluded with making a beautiful application of a passage he recollected:

> "We may bear to be ill used and abused by those on whom we have conferred favors, and who owe everything to our kindness. It is a calamity which the mind may endure. But to be ill used and abused by [illegible]

[illegible] sensation Mr. Fox [illegible] period of his life. Both before and after the public declaration of Mr. Burke's resolution he spared no efforts to effect a reconciliation, but Mr. Burke's invariable reply was: "Will he pronounce the recantation?" He alluded to a singular paper drawn up by himself, containing a solemn renunciation of the principles of the French Revolution, and a promise that he would never again propose a reform in Parliament or the abolition of the test. Mr. Burke insisted that Mr. Fox should make the contents of this paper a part of his speech in a full house.

To this humiliation Mr. Fox could not submit, and though their mutual friends exerted their good offices—though the late Duchess of Devonshire, though Mr. Windham, the favorite and almost the adopted son of Mr. Burke, united all their efforts, the latter still remained inflexible. To one of these applications he replied:

> "My separation from Mr. Fox is a principle and not a passion; I hold it as a sacred duty to confirm what I have said and written by this sacrifice; and to what purpose would be the reunion of a moment? I can have no delight with him, nor he with me."

The severe remarks in which Burke frequently indulged were constantly reported to Fox; but such was the attachment of the latter that nothing could eradicate it. This was so well known to his friends that at St. Ann's Hill Burke was never mentioned but with respect. The first intelligence of the last illness of Burke, conveyed in a letter from Lord Fitzwilliam, deeply affected Mr. Fox. When he was afterward informed that it could not fail to terminate fatally, he was agitated as with the expectation of some great calamity. In this state of mind he wrote to Mrs. Burke, expressing his intention of passing through Beaconsfield, and the following day received by an express this answer:

> "Mrs. Burke's compliments to Mr. Fox and thanks him for his obliging inquiries. Mrs. Burke communicated his letter to Mr. Burke, and by his desire has to inform Mr. Fox that it has cost Mr. Burke the most heartfelt pain to obey the stern voice of his duty, in rending asunder a long friendship, but that he had effected this necessary sacrifice; that his principles remained the same; and that in whatever of life yet remained to him he conceives that he must continue to live for others and not for himself. Mr. Burke is convinced that the principles he has endeavored to maintain are necessary to the good and dignity of his country, and that these principles can be enforced only by the general persuasion of his sincerity. For herself, Mrs. Burke has again to express her gratitude to Mr. Fox for his inquiries."

Thus terminated forever the connection between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, who wept bitterly when he received the intelligence of the death of that venerable man.

The Character of Burke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a Briton say a word in the discussion raised in your columns by "Historicus"? It is evident that Burke has no lack of champions here as in England, and there is really something to be said on the other side. The criticism of "Historicus," right or wrong, is not so out of the way as you and "Veritas" suppose. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in his youth very much of a Burkeite, has lately taken a very different attitude, and though Mr. Smith's change of view on this point is unfortunately associated with his change from sympathetic to anti-pathetic views on the Irish question, it stands in some measure also for a recognition of facts, which it has long been the fashion to ignore or suppress. And "Veritas" and yourself, as it happens, are really not in agreement. He cites a valueless testimony to Burke's "unbounded benevolence and consummate integrity," whereas you [illegible] admit that Burke's benevolence was very sharply restricted. What is the use, I would ask, of citing in that connection the panegyric of any Capulet or Montague, when we know that Burke was one of the most virulent partisans that ever lived? Mr. Buckle made a collection of his vituperations, not only of the French Revolution, but of the French Nation in general, and of some of the best of the Revolutionists in particular, and they are simply not to be matched in serious literature for malignity and scurrility. As to Burke's integrity, the imputation on which is so "entirely new" to "Veritas," he need only turn to Mr. Morley's laudatory monograph to find it admitted that in Burke's action at the Pay Office there was an "indefensible error of judgment." That being conceded, the case is surely open to further criticisms.

You observe that all that Americans have to deal with is Burke's attitude to the American Revolution. Even on that view, however, there is a broad and a narrow way of looking at the matter. The American Revolution owed immeasurably more to Paine than it did to Burke, who, as "Historicus" points out, supported all the early declarations of the absolute authority of England over the Colonies and only demurred to the later action taken on those principles. You ignore this circumstance in your comments. Now, Burke was well paid for all he did for America, and the practical question is, whether his memory at this time of day needs or deserves renewed honor as compared with that of other men of his time. There is abundant reason to believe that Burke took the line he did in the American Revolution primarily because his patrons, Rockingham and the rest, took it before him. From Rockingham, as Mr. Morley admits, Burke received from first [illegible] in their own interest, on the anti-democratic side. And Burke's action in this regard should surely weigh with Americans as with other men. When Paine answered him with "The Rights of Man," Burke's course was to propose that the book be prosecuted, and if he could have had his way, Paine would certainly have been hanged.

One of your contemporaries, proceeding on an inaccurate report of a recent lecture of mine, repeated the old catchword that "the same principles are to be found in Burke's earlier writings and speeches as in those of his later life," and demanded "chapter and verse" for my assertion to the contrary, intimating that I had spoken of Burke in a "foolish" way, which "Americans don't like." In the same impressive fashion the same paper said: "If Mr. Robertson is not willing to read Burke's works let him go to Mr. John Morley's (a Radical) book on him. It is, of course, gratifying to me, as a Radical, to find Mr. Morley's authority thus potent in New York; but something depends on the judgment of the assessor. Unhappily, I cannot give the writer "chapter and verse" of the easy sort he wants. But if he himself will only go to Burke's works, instead of beginning and ending with Mr. Morley, he will find that his assertion is naught. It was first made by Coleridge, who was merely framing a sophism which should whitewash his own career. If Burke had any "principle" in his course on the American Revolution it was this, that when a whole people rises it is presumptively in the right, and that wise concession is better than obstinate adherence to theoretic claim. That principle he trod under foot from the very beginning of the French Revolution. Even Mr. Morley hesitatingly admits as much; but in his fatally vacillating way he goes on alternating black paint with white till he leaves us a mere medley of contradictions.

I do not pretend that it is easy to reduce the facts to coherence and unity. But the upshot is clear: That Burke in his youth produced a treatise which, though passed off as ironical, serves as a serious handbook for Socialists and even Anarchists to-day; that he later supported the most arbitrary assertion of English rights over the colonies; that, later still, when his aristocratic patrons took a moderate position, he stood with them; that he equally reflected and expressed their evil temper on the French Revolution, and that, finally, he set his face against every species of reform, including many he had once supported. These are the outlines; they can be filled up with fatally damaging details, even from Mr. Morley's sketch.

When all is said, Burke remains clearly enough a man of genius. But that his character and his judgment equaled his literary gift, I take leave, with "Historicus," to deny. You say that to attack such a name as Burke's "without warrant" is to commit a public offense. I should say it was a public offense to attack any man without warrant; but there does not seem to be much scruple on that head among the press in general, or Burkeites in particular. Paine's name has been assailed without warrant daily for a hundred years, even in the Republic that he so powerfully helped to build. But for a hostile criticism of Burke there is warrant enough, and if his fame be really so well founded as his admirers assert, it ought to be able to stand a little fresh discussion.

JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

A Story of Bacon's Rebellion.*

One expects a certain dry gravity of Marlborough's men, a gentle resignation to the misfortunes of the enemy, a dignified acceptance of victory as a mere fulfillment of duty on the part of Providence and a graceful willingness to be splendid whenever fortune serves, and picturesque at all times. For this cause do these gentlemen live in the historical novel, and the hero of Dr. Hulbert Fuller's "Vivian of Virginia" is a perfect specimen of the type. Mr. Frank T. Merrill has made ten pictures for the book, and there one sees him fighting, riding, frolicking, always making nineteenth century heroes seem rather poor creatures, for reasons easily to be explained by the Philosopher of Clothes, but he is equally alive in the text.

> "The eyes were dark, large, and of an open fearlessness in their expression. Yet they were kindly eyes, such as a dreamer might have had who had been wont to search the past and to peer hopefully and unswervingly far into the future. The nose was long and somewhat aquiline, suggesting the aggressive nature of the man, whilst the mouth and chin, immaculate of hair, were fine and beautifully molded, as of an ascetic."

One of the prominent features of the book is the enthusiasm shown in the descriptions of the forest which inclosed the early settlers with such beauty, and yet concealed such hideous dangers. The sea of laurel blossom and the changing beauties of the James, varying with every turn, are not easily to be forgotten.

"Vivian of Virginia" takes its place in its publishers' historical series after "King Noanett," Mr. Stimson's novel, of which John Boyle O'Reilly was the scarcely concealed hero.

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*VIVIAN OF VIRGINIA. By Hulbert Fuller. 12mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Last Year's Best Books.

Papers and Discussion by New York Librarians—List of Such Books.

"The best books of the year 1897 from a public librarian's standpoint," received marked discussion when the New York Library Association and the New York Library Club met in joint session Thursday, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. The whole field of productions for the twelve months was gone over by a committee appointed for that purpose, and, according to custom, a printed list of those deemed worthy of shelf room was handed to each of the 250 persons present. This same committee also picked out what it judged to be the best of the books placed in the list, and under each heading marked off three as the most meritorious.

Miss Helen E. Haines of the Library Journal of New York and Miss Caroline M. Hewins of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library, who were on the committee, delivered addresses after the distribution, the former grasping the whole situation in a very clear and logical form, and the latter passing judgment upon what she thought to be the most advisable writings of 1897 to be read by the young.

Miss Haines, discussing on the books of fiction of 1897, said on the whole they partook of the "Washington pie" flavor, with a plenitude of the regulation gush of sick lovers, hairbreadth escapes, gallant rescues, and the like; yet she was far from condemning the most of them, and from a literary point of view she acknowledged that many were of the highest merit. She commented in detail on a number of them, but narrowed her estimation of the really great works in all classes down to seven. These, she said, were:

ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS, by Mrs. F. A. Steel.
ST. IVES, by Robert Louis Stevenson.
THE GADFLY, by E. L. Voynich.
SCHOOL FOR SAINTS, by John Oliver Hobbes.
CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS, by Rudyard Kipling.
HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
MARCH ON LONDON, by G. A. Henty.

"Diomed," by J. Sargent Wise, she thought, should have been put in the list, and she had no objection to "What Maisie Knew," by Henry James, although many had shunned it prudishly. "Hugh Wynne" was put down as the best American revolutionary novel, and "The Gadfly" was superb, even with its superlative of emotion. Hall Caine's "The Christian" came in for praise, although Miss Haines did not think enough of it to place it among her choice seven.

Miss Hewins preluded her comments on the best juvenile works by saying she had read the reviews in The Times's Saturday Review, and found there the best material upon which to work. Juvenile works of merit and fitness was to her a very important matter. She believed that great care should be observed in selecting them. After reading The Times's Saturday Review, and going through the books there mentioned she had carefully made up a list which she judged to be the best. In part she said:

Beard's "Curious Homes and Their Tenants" is arranged for school or home, giving an account of the dwelling of cavemen and Pueblo Indians, moles and ants, birds and fishes, in inexpensive form, much better for every-day use and much more accurate and up-to-date than Wood's "Once Popular Homes Without Hands."

Bennett's "Master Skylark" is a story of Shakespeare's time, with plenty of local color and carefully studied. It can be made useful by a stimulating teacher in connection with the reading of Shakespeare in school, but the allusion to the Coventry plays and other customs of the times mean little to the children who have no wider reading than the boys and girls of a grammar school. It is an ideal book for a child of ten or twelve in a Shakespeare-loving family, or small school where the English counties are a part of the children's training in geography.

Butterworth's "True to His Home" is a diluted life of Benjamin Franklin, fairly well told. I doubt, however, if a man even as intelligent as Benjamin's verse-writing uncle would use in common talk early in the eighteenth century the work "personality," which the Century Dictionary does not quote before Clarissa Harlowe, and a reference to Pepy's Diary, which was not printed till 1825, is certainly out of place in Franklin's lifetime. Church's "Lords of the World" is one of his interesting classical stories that should be recommended in common with Greek and Roman history. One good feature of the book is that it introduces some Jewish characters, whom boys and girls think is unheard of in any history outside of the Bible. Imogen Clark's "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad" is the second Shakespeare story for children written this year. It has, like "Master Skylark," been studied in Stratford itself. The death of the little lad at the end makes the story too sad for many children, and like the other, it requires a knowledge of Shakespeare. Garrison's "Parables for School and Home" is an admirable book, the outcome of talks in a public school on such practical subjects as kindness, the property-rights of others, vandalism, patriotism, and the equality of the sexes.

"A New Book of the Fairies," by Beatrice Harraden, is one of the newest fairy books, but really of a new kind. One opens a book by her and expects to find it tinged with the morbid coloring of "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "Hilda Strafford," but her fairies are cheerful, helping little creatures who live in loaves of bread, lesson books, chimneys, flowers, and pictures, and teach the little girl who dreams of them that she may become a human fairy, and that Fairyland is her own heart. It is a pleasant book for the children's hour around the fireplace.

Among the juvenile works praised by Miss Hewins were Austin's "Uncle Sam's Secrets" and Barnes's "Commodore Bainbridge." She thought the six best books of the year for children were "Bird Life," by Blanchon; "Parables for School and Home," by Garrison; "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling; "Pink Fairy Book," by Lang; "Book of Verses for Children," by Lucas, and "Joan of Arc," by Monvel.

A vote taken on the list as to which were the three best under each heading, resulted as follows:

REFERENCE BOOKS: "Dictionary of American Authors," by O. F. Adams; "Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals," by Cleveland Public Library; "Curiosities of Popular Customs," by W. S. Walsh.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS: "Teachings of Morality in the Family and School," by Sophie Bryant; "Memory and Its Cultivation," by F. W. E. Green; "Practical Idealism," by W. De W. Hyde.

RELIGION: "Theology of an Evolutionist," by Lyman Abbott; "The Bible, Its Meaning and Supremacy," by F. W. Farrar; "Story of Jesus Christ," by E. S. Phelps.

SOCIAL SCIENCE: "This Country of Ours," by Benjamin Harrison; "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future," by A. T. Mahan; "The Workers," by W. A. Wyckoff.

EDUCATION: "School Management and School Methods," by Joseph Baldwin; "Frobel's Educational Laws for All Teachers," by J. L. Hughes; "American College in American Life," by C. F. Thwing.

NATURAL SCIENCE: "Bird-life," by F. M. Chapman; "Insect-life," by J. H. Comstock; "Eye Spy," by W. H. Gibson.

USEFUL ARTS AND HYGIENE: "Household Economics," by Helen Campbell; "How to Live Longer and Why We Do Not Live Longer," by J. R. Hayes; "Forcing Book," by L. H. Bailey.

FINE ARTS: "Sunlight and Shadow," by W. I. L. Adams; "Handbook of Greek Sculpture," by E. A. Gardner; "Art of the House," by R. M. Watson.

MUSIC: "Stories of Famous Songs," by S. J. A. Fitz-Gerald; "Symphonies and Their Meaning," by P. H. Goepp; "Stories of Famous Operas," by H. A. Guerber.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS: "Canoe Cruising and Camping," by P. D. Frazer; "Magic Stage Illusions," by A. A. Hopkins; "Athletic Sports," by H. A. Sargent, H. J. Whigham, and others.

FICTION: "The Choir Invisible," by J. L. Allen; "Soldiers of Fortune," by R. H. Davis; "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling.

JUVENILE: "Century Book of the American Revolution," by E. S. Brooks; "True Story of the American Revolution," by E. S. Brooks; "Pink Fairy Book," by Andrew Lang.

POETRY: "Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics," by F. L. Knowles; "Golden Treasury," second series, by F. T. Palgrave; "Poems Now First Collected," by E. C. Stedman.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL: "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce; "Following the Equator," by S. L. Clemens; "Farthest North," by Fridtjof Nansen.

BIOGRAPHY: "Life of Nelson," by A. T. Mahan; "Life and Letters," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "Lord Tennyson," by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

HISTORY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES: "Spain in the Nineteenth Century," by M. E. W. Latimer; "History of Our Own Times," by Justin McCarthy; "Robert, the Bruce," by H. E. Maxwell.

AMERICAN HISTORY: "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by John Fiske; "Campaigning with Grant," by Horace Porter; "Westward Movement," by Justin Winsor.

OTHER LITERATURE: "Talks on the Study of Literature," by Arlo Bates; "American Lands and Letters," by D. G. Mitchell; "Literary History of the American Revolution," by M. C. Tyler.

Under the head of CUSTOMS AND FOLK-LORE, "Marriage Customs in Many Lands" was the one preferred book. It is by H. N. Hutchinson.

Recent Auction Prices.

On Thursday, Feb. 3, Bangs & Co. had what was perhaps the most interesting sale of the season, when a well-selected private library was disposed of. The attendance was unusually large, and the prices of the sale were, on the whole, the highest of the present season. Among the 196 lots were quite a number of the Grolier Club publications, a nearly complete set being offered for sale. The first two publications of the club, the "Decree of Star Chamber," 1884, and Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat," 1885, which were bought for "Self," fetched $190 and $185, respectively. They had been bound by Alfred Matthews in half-blue morocco. The "Decree" sold on Nov. 29, 1897, for $180, and the "Rubaiyat," on the same day, for $174. The Riker copy of the "Decree" brought, in December, 1896, $210, and the Matthews copy, in February, 1897, the same, the Riker copy of the "Rubaiyat" going for $210 and the Matthews copy for $200. The highest price the "Decree" has ever fetched publicly is the $220 obtained for the Bierstadt copy last April, which was partly a bibliographical compliment to the binding, by Petit. Among the other important prices of the sale were the following:

A Becket's "Comic History of England" and "Comic History of Rome," London, 1847-8. Three volumes, $34.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "Jean Grolier," New York, 1892, one of 140 copies, $23. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The last copy sold at Bangs's (in October) fetched $22.

Bartram's "Travels Through North and South Carolina," &c., London, 1792, $5. Bought by F. P. Harper. This was an uncut copy, in original boards.

Brunet's "Manual," Paris, 1860-65. Six volumes, in twelve parts, one of 100 on large paper, [illegible]. Bought by "Brazil."

Cook's "Three Voyages; an Account of the Voyages Undertaken by Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook," 1773. Three volumes. "A Voyage Toward the South Pole and Around the World," 1777. Two volumes. "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean," 1784. Four volumes. Together nine volumes. $40.50. Bought by "Texas." Ives's copy, in exceptionally fine condition, brought $14 a volume.

Cooper's Novels, New York, 1859-61. Thirty-two volumes. $80. Bought by "Self." The Darley edition.

Dibdin's "Northern Tour," London, 1838. Two volumes, with autograph letter of Dibdin to the original subscriber. $21. Bought by F. P. Harper.

Elliott's "Monograph of the Pittidae," New York, 1867. Bound by Stikeman in olive green morocco. $42.50. Bought by Mr. Major. Ives's, a presentation copy, $100.

Grolier Club publications: Irving's "Knickerbocker," 1886. Two volumes. $91. Bought by Mr. Fox.—Hoe's "Lecture on Bookbinding," 1886. $38. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Oct. 20 a copy brought $30.50; Nov. 29, another, $32.—De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886. $21. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Other prices this season, $13 and $18.—Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1887. Two volumes. $34. Bought by Mr. Francis. Matthews's copy, $31; a copy Jan. 20, $32.—De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888. $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Recent prices, $12.50, $13.—Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," 1889. $19. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Recent prices, $21, $15, $17.50.—Bury's "Philobiblon," 1889. Three volumes. $63. Bought by George D. Smith. Riker's also sold for $63; Matthews's brought $67.50, and recent copies, $55.50 and $54.—Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890. $16.50. Bought by "Essex." Recent prices, $14, $13.50.—Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1891. $21. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Recent prices, $17, $16.—Conway's "Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock," 1892. $21. Bought by Mr. Ernest. Recent prices, $15.50, $16.—"Catalogue of Original and Early Editions of English Writers, from Langland to Wither," 1893. $13. Bought by E. B. Holden. Recent prices, $13, $12, $11.—Bradford's "Laws and Acts," 1894. $32. Bought by Mr. Francis. Recent prices, $30, $30. Matthews's, $35; Riker's, $41.—Donne's "Poems," 1895. Two volumes. $17. Bought by E. B. Holden. Recent prices, $16.50, $16, $13.—Flameng's etching of "The Printing Office of Aldus." Unframed. $22. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Oct. 20, framed, $16.—Calverley's bronze medallion portrait of Lowell, 1895. $15. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Recent prices, $15, $15, $13.—Warren's "Charles Whittinghams, Printers," 1896. $9. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Recent prices, $10, $10.50.—Koehler's "Catalogue of Durer's Engravings, Dry Points, and Etchings," 1897. $13. Bought by E. B. Holden. Recent prices, $18, $10, $9. As will be seen by the quotations given, the Grolier books, with two exceptions, sold better than they have since last Winter.

Lodge's "Portraits," London, 1849-50. Eight volumes. $20. Bought by Mr. Darrach.

Lowndes's "Manual." London, 1869. Large paper. $15.75. Bought by "Texas."

Percy Society Publications. A complete set. Thirty volumes. London, 1840-51. $69. Bought by Mr. New.

Peters's "General History of Connecticut," London, 1781. First edition, in original calf. $32. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Barlow's, original calf, $32.50; Ives's, bound by Pratt, $72; Menzies's, bound by Matthews, $125; Rice's, bound by Bedford, $80, and later, in Hoffman sale, $115. Brinley had two copies, one of which, bound by Pratt, and uncut, sold for $65, and the other for $27.50. The Menzies copy was also uncut and in perfect condition, which accounts for the large sum it fetched—perhaps the highest price this extremely rare and amusing book has brought at auction in America. A few leaves of the present copy were foxed. There was a second edition of the "History" in 1782. The Brinley copy realised $17.

Ruskin's "Modern Painters," London, 1856-60. Five volumes. $47.50. Bought by "Essex." Volumes III. to V. were first editions.

Shakespeare's Works, edited by Wright, London, 1893-5. Forty volumes. $74. Bought by C. I. Lewis.

Thiers's "History of the French Revolution," London, 1838. Five volumes, extended to ten by the insertion of 404 portraits, views, &c. Bound by Rivière, in blue morocco. $82.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Le Gallienne's Omar.

Passages from His Recent Translation.

Of all my seeking this is all my gain:
No agony of any mortal brain
Shall wrest the secret of the life of man;
The search has taught me that the search is vain.

Yet sometimes on a sudden all seems clear—
Hush! hush! my soul, the Secret draweth near;
Make silence ready for the speech divine—
If Heaven should speak, and there be none to hear!

Yea! sometimes on the instant all seems plain,
The simple sun could tell us, or the rain;
The world, caught dreaming with a look of heaven,
Seems on a sudden tip-toe to explain.

* * * * * * *

I break one law, another law to keep;
The laws of death and hate I scorn to keep,
The law of Love that is the law of Life—
That is the only law I dare to keep.

Lo! Nature's law and God's—two angry fires—
Each the allegiance of my soul requires;
Strange God that made, unmake me what I am—
Or reconcile the law to my desires.

* * * * * * *

'Tis a great fuss, all this, of Thee and He,
Important folk are we—to Thee and Me;

Yet what if we mean nothing after all,
And what if Heaven cares nought for—Thee and Me?
All those who in their graves unheeded lie
Were just as pompous once as you and I,
Complacent spake their little, arrogant names,
And wagged their heads, and never thought to die.

A beauty sleeps beneath yon quiet grass
Who dreamed her face the world might not surpass;
Strength is her neighbor, but he boasts no more,
And over them the winds cry out, "Alas!"

Would you seek beauty, seek it underground;
Woud you find strength—the strong are under ground;
And would you next year seek my love and me,
Who knows but you must seek us—underground.

O, heart, my heart, the world is weary-wise,
My only resting-place is your deep eyes;
O, wrap me warm in their illusive love—
For well I know that they are also lies.

Would that some voice that knew the whole deceit,
Far off in space the unborn soul might greet,
Hot-foot for earth, with lying fancies fired,
And thunder all the terror and the cheat.

Let us make haste, perchance for us to warn
The eager soul that clamors to be born,
To turn aside all that tremendous doom
Of fated generations still unborn.

* * * * * * *

Yet mark yon potter! See the rascal twirl
On one base wheel the dust of Prince and churl;
Plebian potter, 'tis a king's right hand!
And this was once a violet-breathing girl.

'Tis the fair stuff of which the flowers are made,
'Tis beauty's very substance sore decayed,
The brows of ivory, the breaths of myrrh,—
And lo! this fellow turns it to a trade.

And as I spake I heard a whisper steal,
A sad low laughter, from the potter's wheel,—
Behold! it was my father's sacred dust
For which unwittingly I made appeal.

Almighty Potter, on whose wheel of blue
The world is fashioned and broken too,
Why to the race of men is heaven so dire?
In what, O wheel, have I offended you?

The Gate Called Beautiful.
An Institute of Christian Sociology.
By EDWARD A. WARRINER.
355 pages, 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50.

The purpose of this new work is to prove that the religion of Christ teaches what the one and only true system of Sociology is, and that the true Church on earth is designed by its Founder to be a practical example and illustration thereof. It also seeks to define the proper methods whereby the principles of Christian Sociology may be practically applied to the solution of social problems.

*** For sale at all bookstores, or copies sent postpaid, on receipt of price, ($1.50.)

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Pall Mall Magazine.
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$3 a Year Postpaid.
☞ Send Ten Cents for a Sample Copy.
New York: Astor Court Building.

Mr. Perry Belmont's "Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils," has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Belmont treats of "The Unconstitutional Greenback," "Present Currency Perils," "Democratic Money," "Republican Money," "Greenbacks, or Bank Notes," "Suppression of State Banks by Congress," "The Banks of the Whigs and the National Bank of the Republicans," and finally "Democratic Responsibility for the City of New York," the latter being an address delivered before the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York. In the chapter entitled "Republican Responsibility and the Action of Democracy To-day," Mr. Belmont writes: "It may be asked why the Democracy does not now disclose its plans for reforming the currency? The answer is twofold, and as old as government by party. The Democracy is now in opposition, and it is the function of an opposition to oppose. A physician does not prescribe for a patient until he is called on. When the Administration has formulated and disclosed its plan on Congress, the opposition can expose its defects." The pamphlet is of much value, as it gives in compact form many facts which cannot be disputed.

Some noteworthy porcelains, antique furniture, and miniatures were recently sold in London. We give the leading objects and prices: A miniature by Cosway of a lady with powdered hair and white costume, pale blue collar and string of pearls over the shoulders, £24; a bronze Egyptian figure of Anubis, 8 inches high, £7; a small Tanagra statuette, 8 inches high, of female figure, £8; a very finely carved ivory figure of Christ, 11 inches high, seventeenth century work, £10 17s.; an old French commode, of tulipwood and kingwood, with inlaid panels of flowers, 30 inches long and 35 inches high, £125; a Bottcher red ware chocolate pot and cover, with silvered figures and ornament, £10, and a pair of Wedgwood medallion portraits of the Prince (George IV.) and Princess of Wales, finely modeled in white relief upon pale blue ground, £15 10s.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The Macmillan Company has promised the publication of Emile Zola's "Paris" before the end of the month. The story, which is the third of the writer's trilogy, "Lourdes" and "Rome" being the first two, has been running as a serial in Le Journal of Paris. Owing to the author's position taken in the Dreyfus case, Le Journal transferred the story to the last page and published it in small type, using just so much as would allow the paper to keep its contract. As the story cannot be brought out in book form until it has run its course in Le Journal, the interesting paradox may occur of having "Paris" appear in London and New York before it sees light as a complete novel in France. Messrs. Chatto & Windus of London will publish "Paris" simultaneously with the Macmillans. Of his new novel, M. Zola wrote a short while ago: "The drama is more lively and the action more rapid than in 'Rome.' * * * I could not make myself so ridiculous as to discover 'Paris,' nor do for Notre Dame what I have done for St. Peter's, in Rome. * * * I have brought together a number of types taken from different spheres of which they are essentially characteristic; financiers, men of letters, scientists, artisans, men of the world, politicians, and those who want. * * * For instance, Paris, which is so charitable, demonstrates the powerlessness of charity, which is a Christian and anti-social sentiment."

Like Zola Sir Walter Besant has also a trilogy called "London," "Westminster," and "South London." Frederick A. Stokes Company, which published "Westminster," has now made arrangements with Sir Walter to bring out in America the third of the series, "South London." The author has the work well in hand; it will probably be published in the early Fall.

Apropos of Sir Walter Besant it may be said that he is lecturing in the English provinces, where he lately delivered an address on King Alfred in Wessex. It is reported that the novelist will have the oration of the day at the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of Alfred, which will be observed in Winchester by the erection of a memorial. King Alfred died in October, 901, but the exact date on which the anniversary will be noticed has not yet been definitely settled.

A recent number of Le Journal affirms that Emile Zola received 15,000f. for his letter published in L'Aurore, which is the cause of the trial now in progres at the Palais de Justice.

"Young Blood," E. W. Hornung's new novel, already mentioned in these columns as being in press, will make its appearance one week from to-day. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

A volume of particular interest to all lovers of the Russian novelist Tourgéneff will soon be published by Henry Holt & Company. It will be entitled "Tourgéneff and His French Circle," and consists of the novelist's letters to Mme. Viardot, George Sand, Ste.-Beuve, Gautier, Flaubert, Taine, Renan, Zola, de Maupassant, and others.

Dr. A. Sabatier's study in religious philosophy, "The Vitality of Christian Dogmas and Their Power of Evolution," has been translated from the French by Mrs. L. Christen, with a preface by the Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon. It will be published early in March by the Macmillan Company.

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, whose "Life of Charles the Great" was recently brought out in London, is reported to be hard at work on the seventh and final volume of his "Italy and Her Invaders." The book will treat broadly of the foundation of the temporal power of the Popes. Dr. Hodgkin has recently been elected a member of the Academia dei Lyncei of Rome, which may be said to be Italy's "French Academy."

A new book by Dean Frederic W. Farrar entitled "Allegories" has just been published by the Longmans. The volume includes "The Life Story of Aner," "The Choice," "The Fortunes of a Royal House," "The Basilisk and the Leopard."

Longmans, Green & Co. have just published a memoir of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., K. C. B., F. R. S., D. C. L., written principally by his brother, the Rev. George Rawlinson, Canon of Canterbury. One chapter is contributed by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, late Commander in Chief of H. B. Majesty's forces in India.

The London house of Macmillan will issue in the course of the month "Songs of England," which will be a collection of the more distinctively national lyrics of the Poet Laureate, which at present are scattered throughout the author's various works.

"The Unquiet Sex," by Helen Watterson Moody, is in press at the Scribners'. The book contains chapters on "The College Woman," "Women's Clubs," "Women and Reform," and "The Case of Maria." Mrs. Moody is the wife of Winfield S. Moody, the editor of The Book Buyer.

"Worldly Ways and Byways" is a collection of papers on the philosophy of fashion, folly, and foibles, as exhibited in American society at home and abroad. The author is Eliot Gregory, who writes over the pseudonym of "An Adler." These sketches are now collected for the first time by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel is called "The Haunts of Men," published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Chambers, it will be recalled, is the author [illegible]

"Bladys of [illegible]," by S. Baring-Gould, author of "The Broom Squire," "Mehalah," and "Court Royal," is in press at Frederick A. Stokes Company. "Bladys" is a historical romance of the close of the last century. The story contains the last instance of the burning of a woman for "petty treason," i. e., the murder of her husband, which took place at Shrewsbury in 1760.

With the sale of the third and last portion of the Ashburnham Library the first five editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler," copies of which have remained together so many years, will probably be separated forever. The first edition is the most valuable, while the second, that of 1655, is undoubtedly more rare. The highest price ever paid in England for a copy of the first edition was £415, in December, 1896, £310 and £210 being the former records. During the last decade only twelve copies have been placed on sale in London, and these were more or less imperfect.

A new writer, Joseph Conrad, has a book called "Tales of Unrest," which will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Dull Miss Achinard," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, is in press at the Scribners'. Miss Sedgwick is an American, but the scene of her novel is laid in England and in Paris.

London is to have a three-penny weekly journal devoted to the philosophy of life as enunciated by Nietzsche, Emerson, Thoreau, Goethe, and Spencer. It is to be entitled "The Eagle and the Serpent," and will be published by William Reeves.

A little publication entitled The Authors' Circular, (the official organ of the English school of journalism,) has just made its appearance in London. It is a monthly periodical, and is published at 295 Strand, London, W. C. The prospectus of the journal is made known in few words: "The Authors' Circular appeals for support from every one who follows the vocation of letters. Its circulation is confined to those interested in literature as a profession." Some of the editorial paragraphs in the initial number are very bright.

The Pall Mall Magazine for March will contain a striking tale by Lord Ernest Hamilton, entitled "A Scarlet Sin." "Stag Hunting in Ancient Times" is the subject of an illustrated article by W. A. Baillie-Grohmann in the same number.

Walter A. Wyckoff, the college man who became a day laborer, begins his new series, "The Workers—The West," in Scribner's for March. Chicago, filled with an "army of the unemployed" is the principal theme of the new series. E. Neville Rolfe has an article in the same number; it is a description of the way in which a rich Roman lived in Pompeii at the time of the fatal eruption of Vesuvius, and deals with the recently excavated house of A. Vettius." What is said to the last unpublished poem of H. C. Bunner will appear in the magazine of next month. It is entitled "Lutetia," and refers to the last illness of Heine.

It is announced by Lee & Shepard of Boston that the firm has in press a new novel by Henry Wood, author of "Studies in the Thought World," "Ideal Suggestion," "God's Image in Man," &c. The book is called "Victor Serenus," and is a study of the Pauline era. "The Ideal Suggestion" has just been translated into classical Chinese by an English gentleman, Prof. John Fryer, who for nearly thirty years was in charge of the Imperial Government Department for the Translation of Scientific Books. The volume is said to be meeting with good sales in Shanghai.

A host of curious information, well put together in an interesting style, concerning the bookworm will be found in a volume shortly to be published by Francis P. Harper. It is called "Facts About Bookworms, Their History in Literature and Work in Libraries." The author is the Rev. J. P. O'Conor, S. J., former librarian of Georgetown College.

Publication is announced by Messrs. Longmans of "The Life of 'Stonewall' Jackson," by Lieut. Col. G. F. Henderson of the York and Lancaster Regiment, Royal Army.

C. Howard Young, an invalid author of Hartford, Conn., has just published what might be called sick room memoirs, under the title of "Sunny Life of an Invalid Fourteen Years in Bed." Mr. Young is a well-known journalist of the Connecticut town.

The sale of a rare and valuable collection of autograph letters and historical papers is now going on at the book auction rooms of Davis & Harvey, 1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The sale will close on Monday. There were several letters by George Washington offered for sale; other Presidents of the United States were also well represented, as was Napoleana. Among the items are noticed Duche's letter to Washington, and signed epistles by Pope Innocent X., Alexander I., Julius II., Pius VII., Pius IX., and others. The royalty of ancient France, the stage, and literature are also well represented.

In the Bijou Library of Fiction, published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, James L. Ford's "Bohemia Invaded" will appear March 25; "An Engagement," by Sir Robert Peel, will be ready for the public May 25.

Alfred Clark's new romance, "The Finding of Lot's Wife," will be published Feb. 25, in the series of Modern Fiction of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"The Tales of John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie) is the title of a new edition of this popular author's works, each [illegible] with "The School for Saints," brought out by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The [illegible] volume contains "Some Emotions and a Moral," "The Sinners' Comedy," "A Study in Temptations," and "A Bundle of Life."

"The Study of the Negro Problems," by W. E. B. Du Bois, will form Publication No. 219 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Mr. Du Bois was recently appointed Professor of Social Science at Atlanta University, and has made a life study of this question.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has just sold a complete edition of Lieut. Robert E. Peary's book, "Northward Over the 'Great Ice,'" to the London publisher, Methuen. The book will shortly appear simultaneously in England and America.

Among the more notable features of The Century Magazine for March will be an article—one of the continued series—on "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time—1866," by Mrs. Sara Stevenson. The article will contain an interesting sketch of the amateur theatricals produced by the French during their occupancy of the City of Mexico. The plays, which were in a way lyric dramas, contained many local hits which gave great offense to the populace. A story, the scene of which is laid among the Pennsylvania Dutch, will also have a place in the coming number of The Century. It is by John Luther Long, and is entitled "Ein Nix-Nutz," (A Good for Nothing.) Everything suggests an interesting character study in a new, but quaint, field. John R. Proctor, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, has written a paper for the March Century on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky." The article has many striking illustrations by the noted French-American artist, André Castaigne. Among the other striking features of this number of the magazine is a paper by Herr Jonas Standling, giving an account of "Andrée's Messenger." This messenger was a carrier pigeon picked up by a whaler. A picture of the bird accompanies the account. Herr Standling, who is a Swedish journalist, described in the Century of November last "Andrée's Flight into the Unknown."

It has been decided by the American Committee to close the subscription to the Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial Fund in this country on the 31st of March, about which time it is expected that the work of the English Committee will be finished and the collected funds applied to beginning the proposed monument in Edinburgh. Those American friends and admirers of Mr. Stevenson who may still wish to contribute should send any subscriptions before that time to Mr. Charles Fairchild, Chairman of the committee, at 38 Union Square, New York.

M. Boutet de Monvel, the well-known Parisian artist, is now on his way to America. He sailed from Havre Feb. 12. While in New York he will give an exhibition of original drawings and water colors made for book illustrations.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for immediate publication, "First Report of a Book Collector," by William Harrison Arnold. There will be some fac-similes in the volume taken from the rarities, as a mended leaf from a copy of Fabran's "Chronicle," and worm-drilled leaves of a Froissart of 1525. There are thirty illustrations of this particular kind. The study the author has given to bookworms is curious. The issue is limited to eighty-five copies, of which sixty are for sale.

In an extra edition of The American Lawyer may be found an article of interest—"An Old Time Lawyer of the Past Century"—an account of Peter Hawes, who was born in 1768. Graduating from Rhode Island College in 1791, he came to New York in 1792, and in 1795 was admitted to the bar. He rose rapidly into prominence, and held many positions of trust. He was the founder of the first insurance company in the United States—the Washington Insurance Company, was Secretary of the New England Society, and a member of the Common Council or Board of Aldermen. Peter Hawes was one of the Committee of Defense of 1812. William Post Hawes, one of Peter Hawes's sons, was born in 1803, and was also a lawyer. The writings of Mr. William Post Hawes are still remembered, for he had a strong literary turn. He was a contributor to The Mirror, The American Monthly Magazine, and to other publications of his time.

"Points in Minor Tactics." *

For the infantry of the National Guard Capt. Charles Albert Smylie, United States Army, has written an excellent volume. It will serve as a sequel to drill regulations and the guard manual. References of a foreign origin become necessary, because, for the last thirty years, we have had little experience in actual warfare, and for the very good reason that there have been many changes in armaments and methods.

In an excellent chapter entitled "Discipline" Capt. Smylie quotes Capt. Stewart Murray: "Its object is to implant in the soldier the seeds of victory by teaching him the habit of instantaneous and instinctive obedience. Discipline is the long-continued habit by which the very muscles of the soldier instinctively obey the word of the commander."

The subjects treated are advance guards, rear guards, outposts, patrols and reconnoitring, marches, points in infantry fire tactics, and, finally, field fortifications and many [illegible]. The final chapter is notably good. The spade is often as useful as the rifle, and Napoleon is quoted, who said: "There are five things which should never be separated from the soldier in service, viz. his rifle, ammunition, knapsack, provisions, and his intrenching tool." For want of shovels Skobeleff's advance on Plevna became almost a check.

Though a small volume, "Points in Minor Tactics" is eminently a practical work, full of suggestions, up to date, and interesting because the best modern foreign authorities are cited.

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*POINTS IN MINOR TACTICS. Compiled and Arranged in an Elementary Manner for the Infantry Arm and National Guard of the United States by Charles Albert Smylie, Captain, Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Confidential Letter from Washington.

One of the most valuable Washington letters in existence is about to be sold. It is addressed by Washington to Hamilton, and is a holograph of eight pages. It was given by the Hon. James A. Hamilton to Mrs. Sherwood, in 1861, and has never been bought or sold. Mrs. Sherwood hopes that it may be bought by Columbia College or some other great institution. It can be seen for a few days at No. 10 West Twenty-second Street, the autograph rooms of W. Evarts Benjamin who pronounces it "one of the most remarkable political letters ever written by Washington." The letter will be sold in Philadelphia next Tuesday by Davis & Harvey, whose catalogue gives up nearly three pages to a description and reprint of it. The letter is marked "private and confidential."

The New York Times

Illustrated Weekly Magazine

SUNDAY, FEB. 20, 1898.

FEATURES:

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry

Full-page portrait and sketch of his work as an organizer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

In the Art World

Reproduction of Corot's painting, "Dance of Cupids," and a sketch of Charles A. Dana's collection of paintings and bric-a-brac soon to be sold. Selection of seven paintings from the Fuller collection.

Daughters of the American Revolution

Preliminary notice of annual meeting, with portraits of ladies prominently identified with this society.

The Drama

Portraits of John Drew, E. G. Backus, Blanche Burton, latest portrait of Ellen Terry, Olive Redpath, Lena Ashwell, Helen Bertram, and a half-page reproduction of a scene in the comedy "'Way Down East."

Music

Portraits of Mlle. Ackte, prima donna of grand opera in Paris; Gertrude Quinlan of the Castle Square Opera Company; Maud K. Williams of "The Highwayman" Company; Van Dyck, the tenor, who is to appear in this country next season with the Grau Opera Company; Pierre Gailhard, director of the Opera Comique in Paris; Jean Gerardy, 'cellist, and David Mannes, violinist.

The Dog Show

Pictures of a dozen representative dogs that will be exhibited, with descriptive text.

Lavinia I.

Flash-light photograph of the crowning of Lavinia H. Westervelt-Dempsey as Queen of the Holland Dames at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."